



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

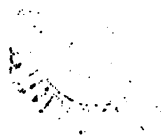
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

P.G.A. Middlesex 4⁵⁰
1

7/6



THE HARROVIAN.

VOL. I.



FROM OCTOBER 16, 1869, TO JULY 23, 1870.

CROSSLEY AND CLARKE:
BOOKSELLERS TO HARROW SCHOOL.
1870.

Per Middlesex 4 50

HARROW:

PRINTED BY CROSSLEY AND CLARKE.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Bribery and its Moral	13
Compulsory Football	42
Cribbing	113
Cricket	137
Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Crown ..	53
Football Rules	14
Harrow. 1860-1869	66
Infallible Imbecility	77
Irish Land Question	89
Lord Derby	25
Lord's	186
Prussian Honour	1
Review of the Year	185
Scientific Society	90
School Musical Society	27
" Papers	125
" Races	78
Secular Education	41
Speech Day	173
The Conservative Party	65
" Debating Society	54
" Modern School	2
" School and its Neighbourhood ..	101
" School Rifle Corps	149
" Vaughan Library	161
Wimbledon	187

THE SCHOOL. Occasional Notes 3, 4, 15, 16, 27, 28,
29, 43, 55, 68, 79, 91, 102, 103, 114, 127, 138,
150, 162, 174, 188

	PAGE.
THE SOCIETIES:	
<i>Musical Society</i>	4, 29, 104, 130, 140, 189
<i>The Debating Society</i>	4, 16, 29, 57, 70, 79, 104, 116
<i>The Scientific Society</i>	4, 17, 30, 44, 56, 80, 103, 115, 163, 175
<i>The Philathletic Club</i>	4, 16, 29, 70, 140, 190
<i>The School Rifle Corps</i>	5, 18, 30, 142, 151, 190
CORRESPONDENCE. 5, 6, 18, 19, 31, 32, 44, 45, 57, 58, 59, 81, 93, 105, 106, 116, 131, 142, 152, 163, 176, 191	
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. 32, 106, 117, 163	
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS. 46, 59, 93, 106, 117, 131, 142, 153, 163, 176, 191	
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
A Dirge	119
A Farewell	119
A Haunted House	71, 96
A Mother's Devotion	177
A Nightmare	164
Catullus	132
" Ode V.	165
Classical Education.. ..	120
Competition	178, 192
Compulsory Football	8
Epigram	38
Founder's Day	6
Harrow Animals	38, 49, 95
Harrowracius	118

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Harrow Slang	133	The Byron Scandal	49
„ Vandalism	95	„ Exile's Adieu	108
History of Harrow	35, 73, 84, 98	„ Holy Grail	82
Horse Racing	7, 21	„ Influence of Newspaper Literature	154, 166
Imitations of Martial	119	„ Last Charge	20
“ In Memoriam ” Earl of Clarendon ..	177	„ Orphan Boy	60
„ Earl of Derby	32	„ Pantomimes	74, 87
La belle dame sans merci	71	„ Rev. William Harness	63
Lines by a Free'older of 'Arrow-on-the-hill ..	107	„ Shadow of Ashlydiat	154
Literature v. Science	109	„ Spirit of the Forest	93
My First “ Exeat ”	6	„ Vaughan Library	165
„ “ Row ”	36	’Tis Sweet to Roam	119, 132
Modern Athens	143	To a “ House Band ”	144
Novels	20	Translations from Catullus	95
O mihi præteritos, &c.	60	„ „ Goethe	178
On the release of the Debtors	70	„ „ Martial	82, 95
Our Colonial Policy	62	„ „ Schiller	84
„ Milling Ground	9	„ „ the Latin of V. Bourne	46
Pantomimes	61		
Professor Conington	33		
Tennyson	47		

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE. 9, 22, 38, 50, 63, 76,
88, 100, 110, 120, 135, 144, 156, 167, 179, 193





STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 1.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Prussian Honour	1
The Modern School	2

THE SCHOOL. Occasional Notes.

House Games	3
Harrow Songs	4

THE SOCIETIES

.	4
-----------	---

CORRESPONDENCE

School Gymnasium	4
Town Arms	5
.	6

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Founder's Day. (Poem.)	6
"My first Exeat"	6
Horse Racing	7
Compulsory Football	8
Our Milling Ground	9

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

School Matches	9
Cricketing Averages	11

Introduction.

WE are aware that in issuing a School paper under the present form, and in not making it exclusively literary, we act against advice which must command the greatest respect; but at the same time we believe that we are consulting the opinions of the majority of the masters as well as members of the School, in making our paper somewhat of a chronicle of school events. And the only imputation which we think it necessary to defend ourselves against, is, that we are doing so from reasons of a pecuniary cha-

racter. Without further preface, therefore, (for who ever reads a preface,) we now present our offspring to the public.

PRUSSIAN HONOUR.

EVER since the fatal day of Sadowa, Prussian influence has been rampant in Germany. From the Baltic to the Maine her eagles have soared unchallenged: rarely has a nation achieved so sudden or complete a triumph. But here let us stop to enquire what use she has made of her newly acquired authority. It is not indeed our intention here to attempt to trace our way through the labyrinth of German politics. We will take a few instances of Prussian rule which have come under our own observation, and which bear on the great and world-wide principles of right and wrong. In their treatment of the new members of their confederation, the Prussians seem not only to have acted with harshness, but even injustice.

Not long since, the present writer was at Mayence, a town formerly occupied by the Austrians, and the state of society in that

town was perfectly appalling. What shall we say of 10,000 Prussian soldiers hourly parading a town of 30,000 inhabitants? Of cannons pointed down the streets? Of city gates closed at ten o'clock at night? Of citizens struck down with the bayonet for venturing on their own ramparts? Of a town nearly goaded to madness by Prussian exactions? No wonder that the citizens, in their turn, will not speak to a Prussian, or even sit at the same table with him. We cannot here speak of down-trodden Nassau, of unhappy Frankfort, half ruined by an impost as exorbitant as it was iniquitous, of boys at school, exiled from their country for attempting to obtain a Swiss nationality; of the king of Hanover, robbed of the last relic of his royalty, the miserable pittance that was still allowed him. But, before concluding, we must make one protest on behalf of the unfortunate North Slesvigers. To them, Prussia, still ringing with the victory-songs of Sadowa, granted, in the treaty of Prague, that a free vote of the people should be taken as to their future destinies. And how has it fulfilled its promise? By the wholesale "Germanisation" of a Danish territory, by eradicating the very language of the natives, and by disregarding all appeals to fulfil its engagements. And yet we have Lord Clarendon, at Watford, assuring us that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Really, if, as it seems, unchallenged tyranny and abject worship of brute force is to be the condition of peace, we must say, in the name of society, that the sooner it is broken the better.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

THIS term has inaugurated a new era in our school history, for at last a new department has been organized to meet the requirements of those who do not desire an entirely classical education. It would be hardly fair to criticise this experiment before it has had time to be thoroughly tested. Still, perhaps, a few remarks upon it may not be out of place in our opening number.

Undoubtedly the time has come when our public schools must enlarge the range of their studies, and by establishing the modern school, it was doubtless hoped that the required end might be attained. Now, we believe, that up to a certain period, a classical education confers more advantages than any other. It affords to those who study it a more perfect specimen of grammatical system than they could otherwise attain to, and by this means it necessarily gives them also a greater grasp over their own language. It gives, in fine, a polish that could not be gained elsewhere. But, important as the classics undoubtedly are, there is a time, when, after having undergone their wholesome discipline, the boy mind should begin to learn something of more modern subjects. Now we have to enquire how the modern school fulfils this requisition. Obviously, in the first place, it only confers its benefits on a few, namely, on those who, in their future competitive examinations, will have less need of classics than other subjects. But, supposing in the sixth form, for instance, more time was given to modern subjects, while enough classics

were done to keep up any hitherto acquired knowledge in that branch, would it not be equally possible for a boy to get through the examinations above referred to?

Take, for instance, the case of a boy who wishes to enter the Indian Telegraphic department. Of course, he must pass a competitive examination, and what are the subjects in which he is examined? Not only magnetism and electricity, but mathematics, Latin, and Greek. Surely, if even in such examinations as this, Latin and Greek are still needful, there is hardly sufficient grounds for such a wholesale revolution as the establishment of the modern school. Again, if we take the instance of a boy intending to go to Cambridge, and read for the mathematical tripos. The absence of Greek instruction would render the modern school useless to him. Again, in the Indian Civil Service examinations, where English, Latin, and Greek are three of the principal subjects, a knowledge of Latin and Greek would in itself entail a clearer insight into the native tongue than could be easily attained in an education in which these two subjects were either partially or entirely neglected.

Quitting the subject of the studies pursued there, we will now say a few words about the rules by which this department is governed. According to the present rules, a boy must have been at least a year in the classical school, and there have shown a fair amount of diligence and ability, or he cannot be received into the new "side." In other words, a boy must occupy several years

in preparation for the entrance examination of the classical school, and then, after spending another year over Latin construing and Greek grammar, he has the inestimable privilege (if his progress has been hitherto satisfactory) of plunging into an entirely fresh course of instruction.

That a boy will work as well after leaving Latin and Greek, at a subject which he comparatively despises, it yet remains for the new modern school to prove.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

WE wish to draw public attention to what we cannot but consider as a serious evil. "Whole School-days" at Harrow are generally days of heavy work for boys, and it has, therefore, been the wise custom to allow an hour after dinner to be employed as the boys choose. During this quarter, when the long evenings preclude out-door exercise after fourth School, this hour after dinner is of still more importance than in the summer, since it allows of every house enjoying a game at football. But a practice prevails of hearing boys their repetition, in which they have failed, at about two o'clock, and this seriously interrupts the proper exercise of football. Now it is well known that even the most industrious boys are just as liable to fail in their repetition as their cleverer but less hard-working neighbours, and it seems hard that all alike should be deprived of an out-door exercise so valuable as football for this reason, especially when by their absence they prevent

a whole house (as is but too frequently the case) from having any football at all. Is it absolutely impossible, [we ask it with all deference] that any other hour should be chosen?

We are glad to hear that Mr. Farmer is compiling a volume of the School songs, which by this time would form no inconsiderable amount. Some even of those who are here now can recall a time when the School songs were almost unknown, and we cannot help taking this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Farmer on the uniform kindness, industry, and enthusiasm which he has lavished on the School in the endeavour to excite a musical spirit among its members, and the success which has so markedly crowned his efforts.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held on Monday, September 13th. The following were elected members:—

E. Baily, T. S. Dury, C. A. Wallroth, W. M. Smith-Dorrien, J. Baird.

The following were declared ex-officio members:—

S. F. Hood, C. G. O. Bridgeman, A. J. Evans, C. Gore, C. J. Tyas, R. Milbanke.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a Monitors' Meeting on Tuesday, September 28th, in the Vaughan Library, the following were elected to the committee:—

G. H. Rendall, C. W. Walker, H. Carlisle, S. F. Hood, A. J. Evans, and C. Gore; and

W. B. Paton, J. C. Thomson, L. F. Everest, C. G. C. Money, E. Baily, A. H. Boyd, R. H. D. Troyte, J. A. J. Irving, J. Hunter-Blair, C. C. Tennant, J. W. Murray, and G. A. Webbe were elected members.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

THERE have been several meetings of the Musical Society for practice. Vacancies in the committee have been filled by Walker, Matheson, Troyte, and Smith-Dorrien. In a committee meeting held October 5th, the accounts of the past year were read. The programme of the *matinée*, which has become a regular institution for the middle of each quarter, has not yet been fixed, but the *matinée* itself will take place November 26th. More professional assistance than usual in the vocal parts is expected. There is a scheme in project for having glee practice after locking-up, as during the winter quarter there is too little time for instrumental and vocal practice.

The assistance of a clarionet and some new piano members is in prospect.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

THE first *séance* of this Society was held in the Vaughan Library, September 16th, M. Masson, the President, in the chair. This meeting being merely preliminary no paper was read.

On Thursday, September 23rd, the second meeting was held, Mr. Griffith, the Vice-President in the chair. Rendall, sen., Walker, Paton, and Brandt were elected members, and Hadden, Irving, Minet, and Balfour, jun., were elected associates. The exhibitions were

Roman coins, from St. Alban's, and Roman glass bottles from Cologne, &c., by Evans.

M. Masson read an interesting paper on the antiquities in the Vaughan Library, in which he especially illustrated the inscriptions contained in the collection.

Afterwards Mr. Griffith and the Secretary made some observations on the importance of inscriptions.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, October 16th.

SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

A Committee Meeting of the Rifle Corps was held on Wednesday, October the 6th.

Present: C. F. Holmes, Esq., Rev. W. D. Bushell, Ens. Rendall, and Sergt. Baillie-Hamilton.

It was agreed (subject to the approbation of the Head Master) that Sergt. J. Baillie-Hamilton should succeed to the vacant office of Captain; Sergt. A. H. Cochrane to the vacant post of Lieutenant; and Sergt. J. W. Newall to the post of Ensign, *vice* G. H. Rendall resigned. Also agreed that Rendall in virtue of being Head of the School, remain as an *ex officio* member of the committee, and that this privilege be offered to all succeeding Heads of the School.

That the house shooting ties be commenced as usual during this quarter, four shooting for each house at ranges 200 yards, 300 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards, five shots at each.

Mr. Holmes stated that a new flag had been presented to the corps, by Lady Crabbe, in the name of her son, Eyre Crabbe, late of Dr. Butler's House, with an expressed desire

that it be publicly presented to the corps on the first suitable opportunity. Also that the Head Master's consent had been obtained for having this flag placed in the Vaughan Library above the shield. The flag was then exhibited and approved.

On Thursday, October 7th, the "Ebrington Challenge Cup" was won by G. H. Trench, with 40 points. Three shots were fired at each of the following ranges, 200 yards, 300 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, and 700 yards.

Capt. J. Baillie-Hamilton	..	33	points
Sergt. J. W. Newall	..	28	"
Corpl. H. L. Doulton	..	28	"
" D. Matheson (retired)	..	8	"
" J. W. Sadler	..	23	"
" G. H. Trench	..	40*	"
" C. E. S. Henery	..	34	"
Priv. J. H. G. Grey	..	24	"
" A. H. Boyd	..	35	"
" C. J. Longman	..	27	"
" R. H. Hayward	..	27	"
" E. C. Hawkshaw	..	24	"

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow.

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Sir,

May I request a short space in your columns to call your attention to the unaccountable absence of a school gymnasium? I have always considered a gymnasium to be one of the most important adjuncts to a public school, and its absence has caused others, as well as myself, considerable regret.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
BICEPS.

THE HARROW ARMS.

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Sir,

Will you grant me the space of a few lines in your new, and no doubt valuable journal, to ask for some explanation of the fact, that the town of Harrow has assumed the arms of the School?

Do the arms belong originally to the town or to the School? The town Rifle Volunteer Corps have the same arms as the School Corps; and your contemporary, "The Harrow Gazette," has adopted the same, either from some fancied connection with the School, or from some other motive.

Hoping that some correspondent of your journal, who has a turn for heraldry, will give the public some idea of the rights of the question, I beg to subscribe myself,

AN INSULTED MEMBER OF HARROW SCHOOL.

Miscellaneous Articles.

ON FOUNDER'S DAY.

To the silent Church I wandered in the sombre eventide,
When the busy pulse beats highest, and in quick succession glide
Through the brain the light-winged visions, visions all too dim for sight
When the weary day is glaring, visions tempered to the night.
Dimly where thro' Gothic window streamed the light of sinking day,
And on brass Elizabethan poured the sapphire evening ray;
There I stood, and as I pondered, powers unseen enchain'd my gaze,
And I mused in my spirit, Harrow, on thine early days.
Seemed the graven brass sepulchral life and form and being had,
And our Founder stood before me in the olden clothing clad;
Bent he seemed with age or anguish, poor the very clothes he wore,
But a kindly smile of gladness spread his furrowed features o'er.
As I gaz'd tender voices struck my trance-enfolded ear,
And from every side boy spirits thro' the darkling nave appear;

And it mattered not he stoop'd, they support his aged arm;
And it mattered not his blindness, for they guide him safe from harm.
With their little wings they bear him, bear him ever up on high,
Till methought their brightness vanished in the star-bespangled sky.
He had gone; but from his footprints sprung methought a tender shoot,
Small, but green and ever budding, ever nourished from its root.
Years appeared to pass in minutes, soon that wondrous plant grew tall,
Flowers began to bloom upon it, weak perchance at first and small;
But, as years sped on, increasing, fragrant with a breath divine,
Sweet as lily of the valley, graceful as the eglantine.
Some indeed the wind of winter, nipp'd ere they yet could bloom,
Some were scattered by the showers, some the burning sun might doom;
But the rest in beauty glistened, casting sweetness far and near,
Budding greener, blooming brighter, scenting sweeter year by year.
Some scarce savoured in the slightest, some but scented what was near;
Some the more propitious breezes bore e'en other lands to cheer.
And I whispered in my spirit "Be it so for evermore!"
"May each year that passes o'er it, see it brighter than before!"
And I start'd. What had made me? 'Twas the chilly air of night
From the heights of fancy called me, back to reason's humbler flight.

MY FIRST HARROW EXEAT.

It is all very well to talk of the pleasures of going home for a day or two, and breaking up the long quarter into two halves: but there are always two sides to every thing, and perhaps the side which we shall consider of Harrow Exeat is not the brightest.

It is your first quarter. You hear on the Thursday evening a cry of "All who want exeats, come into the study directly." You get your "*Ex* paper" and journey money, and put

them away safely in your desk. Next morning you are running up to the Fourth Form room, and some one says, "Let's look at your 'Ex paper.'" You find you have left it at the house. You come in late for School, and go to the bottom, muttering, "good beginning of an exeat." In the evening you are in a state of extreme and unpleasant excitement as to whether you will be put on (packing has of course prevented you from doing any work); but you escape, and go to the house to change. Then for a rush to the station along the dark muddy road, with your purse safely stowed away in your desk meanwhile, and only a very scanty supply of money with you. Then you get stewed and pressed flat in the crowd at the ticket place, and cool again by having to walk some way out of the station to where the "special" is waiting. You sit in anxiety as to whether your train will be in time for you to catch another at Charing Cross, and are continually looking at your watch. At Willesden, you think you have reached Euston, and get out only to have to get in again, and perhaps grumble at the porters for not calling out the name loud enough. At last the train arrives at Euston in reality, and all the cabs are taken before you get out. You find some one going the same way, and get off at last, only to reach Charing Cross as the train leaves the station. Then, when you get home, you find your people in a fright, and go to bed about twelve o'clock. Next day, you are too tired to do anything. On Monday, you breakfast at seven, or earlier, and are only induced to get out of bed by imagining you hear the School bell ringing.

But misfortunes do not stop here; the train for Harrow is crowded, and you arrive fifteen

minutes late at least, and end as you began, by being late for school. Sitting at the bottom of the form, you meditate upon the miseries of exeats, and vow never to go for one again.

O. D. R.

HORSE 'RACING.

PROBABLY there are many people who recoil in disgust from the very name of horse racing, but at a time when this recreation occupies confessedly the attention of so large a portion of the English nation, it may not be unadvisable to attempt an impartial review of its benefits and disadvantages. Among the ancient Romans we must look for any approach to a parallel to the present state of this amusement. When racing of this kind was first introduced at Rome may be a question of some archæological interest, but be that as it may, we find that at the very earliest period of the Empire, the races (*circenses*) were of all-absorbing interest in the Eternal City itself. Although these were chariot races and not horse races proper, it is curious to observe the resemblance they bore to modern ones.

Thus when Juvenal speaking of the Roman *circenses* says :

"Nam, si deficeret, moestam attonitamque videres
Hanc urbem, valuti Cannarum in pulvere victis
Consulibus."

London disappointed of its "Derby day" is brought irresistibly before our eyes. The colours of the various chariots and their backers, the vast concourse of people assembled to view the races, the heavy betting, and the disorderly conduct of the crowd, all recall

to us almost too vividly the characteristics of a modern horse race. Curious as it may seem, it was in the circus and the theatre that Paganism took its last stand, and it was by consecrating the chariot race that it sought to offer its last resistance to Christianity. Yet in spite of all this the Pagan writers of later Rome confess that the mania for racing was one of the great causes of her decay.

(To be continued.)

COMPULSORY FOOTBALL.

THERE must surely be something defective in the nature of compulsory football, when we find that it is generally, nay almost universally, disliked. We venture to say that, (with the exception of those who are members of the "fez" game, for almost all of whom attendance is voluntary) that there is scarcely a boy who does not positively detest compulsory football, and look on it as but a degree better than School. Perhaps it would be scarcely too much to say that there are some boys, to whom "skewing a rep" would be almost a satisfaction, provided that it proved an excuse for non-attendance at compulsory football. In this way certainly it has an indirect, and as certainly unintended, influence for good, by promoting drawing, singing, shooting, drilling, anything in short which is an excuse for absence from compulsory.

Now this is manifestly not the aim which the advocates of compulsory football have in view. Why their chief argument in favour of its continuance is its supposed power to enforce "loafers" to take exercise: But let us consider its real ability to do this. The aver-

age attendance at compulsory football is at a fair estimate about two hundred, of whom about sixty attend voluntarily. Thus its chief aim is in a great measure at least defeated, and its principal result is to stimulate a feeling of sulky submission to the lash of the task-master. Would it not be well now at length to remove this incubus alike on school freedom and school enjoyment? Has it never occurred to the Head of the School, by one bold stroke of liberalism, to free us from the trammels of this crying evil? It is at least significant that House games, though in reality far more compulsory, are yet far less generally odious, and we find the same in cricket. And this suggests (though we must with all deference trace out any new system) that football should be placed on the same footing (no pun intended) with cricket. This will at least produce games not less compulsory than so-called "compulsory" football, indeed far more so if the numbers engaged on either side be raised to more than eleven—say sixteen or seventeen. The captain of the eleven would thus in the sixth-form and fifth-form games have almost better opportunities for judging of the respective merits of candidates for the eleven. For the benefit of the "loafers," second-elevens might similarly be changed to second-sixteens. Thus all the supposed benefits of compulsory football might be secured, and some at least of its defects mitigated. It might, of course, (and not unreasonably) be urged that this system would render compulsory football ultra-compulsory, and this point requires the most careful consideration from all those whose duty it is to organize any new scheme.

A TYRO.

OUR MILLING GROUND.

ALAS! alas! The glory of the milling ground has departed. The mantle has fallen from the "miller," and there is none to take it up. Five years have I lived a member of the school, and once (alas! not now) a "mill" used to be almost a quarterly excitement. But the quarterly has gradually passed into an annual, and even the annual seems in danger of failing. "Mills" are at least amusing; though, perhaps, the combatant could scarcely add the "it doesn't hurt me," to the "it amuses them." Is it because the Frenchman's fear of ridicule is overpowering the Englishman's pugnacity? We fear it must be so: for such an event as a private fight behind a hedge has reached even our own knowledge. Thus, it cannot fairly be put down to a large increase of the unction of charity. And, talking of charity, and its rarity, we might almost exclaim,

Oh! it is pitiful,
Near a whole city full,
"Mill" there is none.

And "mills," too, cannot be accounted as profitable for nothing. For their tendency is almost invariably to let out (metaphorically at least) a good deal of bad blood. A fair stand-up fight is not unfrequently the step to a reconciliation. To meet and be met openly and manfully must almost of necessity produce some mutual respect between the rival antagonists. But the old tradition is passing away; the milling ground has become a bowling ground; and we have fear that even the name may die out, or linger merely as a worthless tradition of the past, well-nigh inexplicable, except on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle. It has even, we believe, been sacrilegiously suggested that the

milling ground will offer an advantageous site for the desired gymnasium. Will not some one be kind enough to sacrifice himself on his country's altar, and get up a mill with some one, if it be only for the sake of "auld lang syne."

Philathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

ON Saturday, September 19th, a match was commenced between the First Eleven of the School and the next Fourteen, with E. E. Bowen, Esq., and Gilby, and concluded in favour of the Eleven by five wickets. Crake and Macan played good innings for the Eleven. The following is the score:—

THE FOURTEEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
C. G. O. Bridgeman, c Law,	
b Walker	6 c Lucas, b Brown 1
G. A. Webbe, b Law ..	0 b Openshaw .. 0
S. F. Hood, c Lucas, b Law	6 s Baily, b Walker 5
A. A. Hadow, c Lucas, b	c Openshaw, b
Walker	0 Walker 9
M. Bowers, b Walker ..	2 b Brown .. 3
Gilby, c Openshaw, b	
Walker	17 c and b Walker 0
A. G. Lyster, c Baily, b Law	10 c and b Brown .. 0
E. E. Bowen, Esq., b Crake	1 c Macan b Walker 6
W. M. S. Dorrien, b Crake	0 s Baily, b Walker 5
C. H. Lamont, c Baily, b Dury	9 s Baily, b Walker 0
E. P. Parbury, run out ..	10 c Dury, b Walker 12
A. H. G. Grey, b Macan ..	10 b Walker .. 1
W. H. Mackinnon, c Lucas,	c Walker, b Open-
b Law	3 shaw 4
Lord Carnegie, b Law ..	5 absent 0
W. Blacker, b Macan ..	4 not out 1
G. C. R. Carnac, not out ..	2 c Baily, b Brown 7
Wide 1, 1 bye 1 ..	2 Wide 1, byes 8 .. 9

87

63

THE ELEVEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
W. P. Crake, c S.-Dorrien,	
b Gilby	41 b Parbury .. 9
W. Law, run out	1 not out 9
E. Bailly, b Gilby	3 c and b Gilby .. 0
C. W. Walker, c R. Carnac,	
b Gilby	4 c Webbe, b Gilby 10
W. E. Openshaw, l b w, b	c Bailly, b Par-
Gilby	0 bury 0
W. D. G. Brown, b Gilby..	2
G. Macan, b Hadow ..	25
H. Carlisle, s Hood, b Gilby	3
T. S. Dury, c and b Gilby	0 c substitute, b Gilby 6
C. A. Wallroth, b Hadow ..	6
A. C. Lucas, not out ..	3 not out 7
Byes 8, wide 1 ..	9 b 11, w 2, n b 1 14
	<hr/> 97
	<hr/> 55

THE SCHOOL v. THE TOWN.

This match was played on Thursday, September 23rd, and was won by the School in one innings and 65 runs, mainly owing to the excellent batting of Macan and Wallroth. Score:—

THE TOWN.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
J. Sheward, c and b Walker	8 c Walker, b Par-
	bury 0
W. Fletcher, c Parbury, b Law	1 c Law, b Brown 0
E. E. Bowen, Esq., b Walker	0 c Walker, b Brown 1
Nixon, b Law ..	11 b Parbury .. 0
E. Elliot, Esq., b Law ..	2 b Law 12
W. Gilby, c Crake, b Macan	22 c Law, b Parbury 3
A. Webb, run out ..	0 b Brown 0
A. C. Tosswill, Esq., b Law	4 b Brown 12
H. Neary, b Law ..	0 b Law 1
C. Woodbridge, not out ..	0 c Walker, b Law 0
B. Walker, b Law ..	2 not out 0
Bye 1, l bye 1 ..	2 Bye 1, l byes 2 3
	<hr/> 47
	<hr/> 32

THE SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>	
W. Law, c Tosswill, b Nixon ..	0
W. P. Crake, b Nixon ..	1
E. Bailly, b Nixon ..	5
C. W. Walker, c Fletcher, b Nixon	0
W. E. Openshaw, c Sheward, b Nixon	7
G. Macan, c Webb, b Nixon ..	58
W. D. G. Brown, b Nixon ..	6
T. S. Dury, c Walker, b Gilby ..	7
C. A. Wallroth, b Gilby ..	44
A. C. Lucas, not out ..	2
E. P. Parbury, b Nixon ..	3
Byes 4, l byes 2, wides 6 ..	12
	<hr/> 145

On Saturday, September 25th, a match was played between the School and The Masters and others with three professionals. Time, however, did not permit of its being played out. The School bowling was very good. Score:

THE MASTERS.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
H. Richardson, Esq., c Law,	
b Walker	0 b Law 0
Roy, c Bailly, b Law ..	11 not out 14
A. C. Tosswill, Esq., b	
Walker	3 s Bailly, b Walker 10
Coleman, run out ..	5 b Walker 0
E. E. Bowen, Esq., c Bailly,	
b Law	0 not out 4
C. C. Parr, Esq., b Law ..	8 b Walker 4
Hon. F. Ponsonby, b Walker	0
Rev. W. D. Bushell, b Walker	0
C. H. Cunningham, Esq., b	
Walker	0 c Bailly, b Walker 1
Rev. E. M. Young, c Law, b	
Walker	0 b Law 0
Heartfield, c and b Walker..	2
Hon. R. Grimston, not out	0
Byes 4, l bye 1 ..	5 Byes 2 2
	<hr/> 34
	<hr/> 35

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

W. P. Crake, b Heartfield	5
W. Law, b Heartfield	2
E. Baily, b Coleman	0
C. W. Walker, run out	2
W. E. Openshaw, b Heartfield	17
G. Macan, b Young	13
A. C. Lucas, b Roy	9
C. A. Wallroth, b Heartfield	11
T. S. Dury, b Roy	2
W. D. G. Brown, not out	6
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Heartfield	1
E. P. Parbury, run out	2
Byes 6, wides 2, 1 byes 2	10
	<hr/> 79

HON. F. PONSONBY'S ELEVEN
v. THE SCHOOL.

THE season was concluded on Saturday, October 2nd, by the annual "Goose" match. As is usually the case, play was put a stop to by the rain, and the match remained undecided. For the School, Law and Lucas, and for their opponents, Gore and Moore, played well. Score:—

HON. F. PONSONBY'S ELEVEN.

R. Henderson, Esq., b Law	7
J. Ponsonby, Esq., b Law	18
S. W. Gore, Esq., c Bridgeman, b Macan ..	28
F. E. R. Fryer, Esq., b Law	6
W. H. Hadow, Esq., c Baily, b Macan ..	18
J. W. Baker, Esq., b Law	0
R. Moore, Esq., not out	22
E. Elliott, Esq., b Law	1
P. M. Thornton, Esq., c Parbury, b Macan ..	0
Hon. S. Ponsonby, b Walker	18
W. C. Clayton, Esq., b Law	3
Byes 4, leg byes 2, wide 1	7

128

THE SCHOOL.

W. P. Crake, b Fryer	0
W. Law, c Moore, b Gore	28
E. Baily, s Clayton, b Henderson	4
C. W. Walker, b Henderson	0
G. Macan, b Gore	6
C. A. Wallroth, c Hon. S. Ponsonby, b Henderson	0
A. C. Lucas, b Fryer	24
T. S. Dury, c Elliot, b Henderson	5
W. D. G. Brown, c J. Ponsonby, b Henderson	13
C. G. O. Bridgeman, not out	2
E. P. Parbury, not out	1
Byes 7, leg byes 2, wide 1	10
	<hr/> 93

The following are the averages of the School Eleven in the past season:—

BATTING (*In Matches only*).

	No. of runs.	No. of innings.	Times not out.	Most in an inn.	Average.
C. W. Walker	435	19	2	*57	22.17
W. P. Crake	268	21	0	60	12.16
F. A. Currie	210	20	1	*57	10.10
A. J. Begbie	171	16	2	26	10.11
S. W. Gore	325	16	2	*91	20.5
A. A. Apcar	180	19	0	26	9.9
W. Law	92	15	1	14	6.2
E. Baily	86	13	2	23	6.8
G. Macan	75	12	3	20	6.3
W. E. Openshaw	79	12	3	17	6.7
C. T. Giles	29	10	3	13	2.9

* Not out.

IN GAMES AND MATCHES.

	No. of runs.	No of inns.	Times not out.	Most in an inns.	Average.
C. W. Walker	733 ..	37 ..	3 ..	*57 ..	19.30
W. P. Crake	520 ..	43 ..	0 ..	60 ..	12. 4
F. A. Currie	438 ..	39 ..	1 ..	76 ..	11. 9
A. J. Begbie	511 ..	34 ..	2 ..	72 ..	15. 1
S. W. Gore	610 ..	34 ..	3 ..	*91 ..	17.32
A. A. Apear	481 ..	39 ..	1 ..	68 ..	12.13
W. Law	209 ..	33 ..	1 ..	73 ..	8. 5
E. Baily	189 ..	31 ..	4 ..	23 ..	6. 3
G. Macan	182 ..	29 ..	3 ..	33 ..	6. 8
W. E. Openshaw	212 ..	28 ..	7 ..	33 ..	7.16
C. T. Giles	101 ..	25 ..	5 ..	15 ..	4. 1

* Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES (In Matches only).

	No. of balls.	No. Wides.	Maiden overs.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average runs per wicket.
C. W. Walker ..	1639..0..0..	107..	528..	60..	8.45	
C. T. Giles ..	1496..0..4..	128..	455..	41..	11. 4	
G. Macan ..	330..0..2..	36..	132..	10..	13. 2	
S. W. Gore ..	203..0..2..	15..	81..	6..	13. 3	
W. Law ..	464..2..0..	40..	144..	7..	20. 4	

PRIZES, &c.

The "Ebrington Cup" for Batting was awarded to C. W. Walker.
 Ditto Bowling ditto.. .. C. W. Walker.
 Ditto Fielding ditto.. .. S. W. Gore.
 The Hon. F. Ponsonby's Prize for most catches (83) C. W. Walker.

Prizes, &c.—continued.

E. E. Bowen's Esq., Prize for best catch (Eleven v. Twenty-two) .. C. W. Walker.
 The Ponsonby Prize for the Boy in the "Cricket Eleven" who does best in "Trials" } A. J. Begbie.
 } W. Law.

FOOTBALL.

The first football ties are as follows :

Dr. Butler's	v.	Rev. B. F. Westcott's
Rev. F. W. Farrar's	v.	C. F. Holmes' Esq.
Rev. T. H. Steel's	v.	A. G. Watson's Esq.
Rev. F. Rendall's	v.	Rev. R. Middlemist's.

ODD HOUSE.

W. J. Bull's, Esq.

Compulsory football began on Tuesday, October 12th.

RACQUETS.

The first House Ties have been drawn as follows :

Dr. Butler's	v.	W. J. Bull's Esq.
A. G. Watson's Esq.	v.	Rev. B. F. Westcott's.
Rev. T. H. Steel's	v.	Rev. R. Middlemist's.
C. F. Holmes' Esq.	v.	Rev. F. W. Farrar's.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. F. Rendall's.

In future Custos' racquet will be played for during the Christmas quarter, and the Challenge Racquet "Ebrington Cup" Easter quarter.

Subscribers Names to "THE HARROVIAN" will be received by Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow, on the following terms:—

			s.	d.			s.	d.		
Christmas Quarter (5 Nos.)	..	..	1	8	or by post	..	..	2	1	
Easter "	(5 Nos.)	..	..	1	8	"	..	..	2	1
Midsummer "	(7 Nos.)	..	..	2	4	"	..	..	2	11



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 2.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	
Bribery and its Moral	13
Football Rules	14
THE SCHOOL. <i>Occasional Notes.</i>	
Founder's Day	15
Medallions in Chapel.	16
Subscription Boxes in Vaughan Library	16
Professor Conington	16
THE SOCIETIES	16
CORRESPONDENCE	18
The Harrow Arms	18
The Public School Racquet Ties	18
The Classics, &c.	19
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
The Last Charge	20
Novels	20
Horse Racing— <i>continued</i>	21
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
Football	22
House Matches	23

BRIBERY AND ITS MORAL.

PERHAPS of all the horrors which this summer has brought before our notice, none has been so revolting, or has borne with it such unpleasant reflections, as the wholesale bribery brought to light by the election petitions. We do not, however, intend to disgust our readers with facts, with which the merest glance at the evidence received at such places as Beverley or Bridgewater will make him acquainted *ad nauseam*; we

wish to point to some definite conclusions which these revelations indicate.

Now putting aside the more strictly moral side of the question, which in itself we cannot but look upon as grave in the extreme, such a state of things as we have above referred to, leaves us little room for doubt that a large proportion of those that are entitled to vote in our parliamentary elections have no political sympathies, no interest in the way that the country is governed whatever. Macaulay has justly pointed out, in explaining the easy submission of the English in so short a time to two such opposite creeds as those of Mary and Elizabeth, that the great body of the nation had no decided religious opinions at all. And this state of belief is strangely illustrated by the political creed of the bulk of the English nation at the present day. The wholesale bribery and corruption, which we have too good reason to believe exists in many places not troubled with election petitions, could only exist in some such state of public feeling as we have above hinted at, and we have brought before us the utter apathy and ignorance of the lower

classes of voters in political matters, a spirit which was forcibly illustrated by a witness at Bridgewater the other day, who being asked what he did with his vote, informed his hearers that he had meant to give it to one party, but being unable to do so had given it to the other (!) In some instances this is mere apathy, in others it is ignorance, the voting for men or party instead of principles. And this ignorance is quite as mischievous as apathy. It is blind reckless ignorance; more, it is *contented* ignorance. It is so wide-spread as to number at a moderate estimate three-fifths of the voting population. Any one, indeed, who has spoken with shopkeepers, or men of that class, on nearly any political subject whatever, cannot fail to have been astonished at the grossness of this ignorance. And yet all these evils seem to have one common source, a source which it has been the policy of the two great parties that are dominant in our country to swell and increase, we mean the lowering of the franchise. If we put political power into the hands of men who know no more about it than that it causes them about every three years a little pleasurable excitement at election times, or a little extra money, we can expect nothing better. It is almost too late to retreat *now* without a revolution, but both parties may congratulate themselves in having; by their abject servility towards the ignorant classes, debased the verdict of the people to the level which it now occupies in the minds of all whose eyes are not influenced by the distorted light of party spirit.

FOOTBALL RULES.

By the seventh rule of football it is enacted that "The ball when in play must never be touched by the *hands*, except in the case of a catch, as stated in the two preceding rules," and further, by the ninth rule, "The ball, when kicked *straight in* or from *behind*, must not be touched by the *hands* or *arms below the elbows*." Yet, although this most essential rule is so clearly and fully stated, we regret to see so little notice taken of it; indeed for the last few years the practice of touching the ball with the hands has become so common, that any good "dribbling" or fine "run up" is certain to be spoilt by it, and the Harrow game of *football* is daily becoming more and more like Winchester *handball*.

Some players think that the only remedy is to do away with "catching" entirely, and not to allow the ball to be touched under any circumstances whatever; but this would certainly deprive the Harrow game of its chief merit. In our opinion the remedy is much more simple, and the fact of the practice prevailing more among the members of some houses than others, induces us to think that it is the true one—let the Head of each house enforce the rules most strictly, and send any boy to base when found breaking them, as was once the custom at the compulsory games, and we venture to say that the cry of "Hands off" will soon be seldom heard.

That the present rules might be improved in some minor details we readily admit, but

this violation of the essential principles of the game, must before long render it devoid of any interest to all true admirers of football.

In conclusion, we should recommend the Philathletic Club to thoroughly revise the present code, introducing some new clauses to meet any possible questions which might, and often do arise on the field. The want of such a revised code has long been felt, not only in the school, but wherever else the Harrow rules are adopted; and we feel certain that it would be received with the greatest pleasure, not only by ourselves, but also by all those who are interested in Harrow football.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

THURSDAY, October 14th, was observed as Founder's Day this year, and although it was rather later than is usually the case, still judging from the number of old Harrovians present, it seems to have been well chosen. The day was everything that could be desired, perhaps rather too warm for football, but even in this respect it was much better than many previous Founder's Days.

The Commemoration Service was fixed for 11.15, and the fact that Dr. Vaughan (formerly Head Master of the school, and lately appointed Master of the Temple) was going to preach, doubtless induced many "old fellows," who had never heard him since he had addressed them from the same place as their master, to attend and listen once more to the voice of one they had

not seen for upwards of ten years; however, be that as it may, we must with the greatest pleasure record the fact that a larger attendance at chapel has never been known; additional seats were provided, and every place was occupied. The regular Service appointed for the Day was performed, and immediately after the Commemoration Hymn Dr. Vaughan entered the pulpit. The text was taken from the Epistle to the Philippians, chapter III., verse 13: "Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forward unto those things which are before." In the course of his beautiful sermon the preacher explained, that although it might seem a paradox, still to forget was to remember, and we must remember that we may forget, therefore it was not intended that we should forget everything, and among those things which were to be remembered were our benefactors, whether they had benefited us by endowments, or by their brilliant lives and still more glorious deaths, or by the moral good that they had done Harrow by their example as boys or masters; and in speaking of this class of benefactors, a most touching allusion was made to the three masters who have so lately passed from us. Dr. Vaughan then went on to show that stability in these days meant progress, and therefore the stability of the school could only be ensured by its advancing with the times. He then concluded his address with a brief exhortation to all to assist the Church, as clergymen or laymen, by every means in their power, in view of that day, which sad as it might be for England he felt must come, when it too should be disestablished.

After dinner two matches took place, between old and present Harrovians, of which an account will be found in another column. In the evening the Head Master invited a large party of old Harrovians to dinner, and after the dinner the party adjourned to the Vaughan Library, which was specially lighted for the occasion; at about half-past ten the party dispersed, having spent an exceedingly pleasant evening.

This year a new feature was introduced into the programme by Mr. Farmer, who organized a concert in the speech-room after the four o'clock bill. The concert was entirely vocal, and proved a decided success, many "old fellows" taking part in it, so that we again had an opportunity of hearing many songs once so familiar to us.

ON Founder's Day we noticed the two new medallions in the monuments erected in memory of the Rev. E. H. Vaughan and G. F. Harris, Esq. They are executed in marble, and are both faithful likenesses, more especially the one of Mr. Harris, which is certainly one of the best medallions we have ever had the good fortune to see.

Two subscription boxes have lately been placed in the Vaughan Library; the proceeds of one will be devoted to embellishing the chapel, and those of the other towards defraying the expense of putting some new stained glass windows in the Library. Underneath each is placed the following notice:—
"It has been thought that Harrovians might be glad from time to time to offer small contributions towards the embellishment of the *Chapel* or *Library*, if only they were aware what improvements were contemplated.

1. At present it is proposed to decorate the wall round the "*Tradesmen's window*" in the *Chapel*, after a design of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The estimated cost is about £30.

2. In the *Library* it is proposed to fill with *painted glass* the *three Rosette windows* over the *Dais*. The estimated cost of each window is about *twelve guineas*."

It is with deep regret that we note the lamented death of Professor Conington, which took place suddenly on Sunday last. We do not, however, lament him only as a most profound scholar, but as a well known *friend*, who—although not a "Harrow Man"—took the deepest interest in our School. We shall hope to give a notice of his life and works in a future issue.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

ON Monday, October 11th, a meeting of the Club was held, at which the following were elected members of the Club:—

A. H. G. Grey, W. E. Torr, and G. C. Rivett-Carnac.

The following resolution was proposed and accepted:—"That in consequence of the Public School Racquet Match, the ties for the Champion Racquet be henceforth played in the Easter Quarter."

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, October 12th, in the Vaughan Library. The subject for debate was "That Canada be given up." The motion was proposed by G. H. Rendall, seconded by F. M. Balfour, and opposed by S. F. Hood, seconded by C. W. Walker.

After considerable discussion the meeting divided with the following result :

AYES.	NOES.
* G. H. Rendall	* S. F. Hood
* F. M. Balfour	* C. W. Walker
* D. Matheson	* G. A. Webbe
	* W. B. Paton
	* C. Gore
	* C. J. Longman
	A. W. Dunn
	M. F. Argles
	R. Milbanke
	L. F. Everest
	C. G. O. Bridgeman

* Denotes a speaker.

The motion was, therefore, negated by a majority of eight.

At the same meeting W. E. Torr, J. W. Newall, J. L. Bashford, D. P. Barton, and W. Minet were elected members.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, October 19th, in the Vaughan Library, the subject for discussion being, "That it is justifiable in lawyers to defend a client contrary to their own convictions." The motion was proposed by C. Gore, seconded by A. W. Dunn, and opposed by D. Matheson, seconded by G. H. Rendall.

The following is the result of the division :

AYES.	NOES.
* C. Gore	* D. Matheson
* A. W. Dunn	* G. H. Rendall
* W. E. Torr	E. C. Baily
* J. W. Newall	W. B. Paton
* R. C. Welch	W. Minet
E. E. Bowen, Esq., (H.M.)	
C. W. Walker	
A. H. Boyd	
J. L. Bashford	
C. J. Tyas	
J. C. Thomson	
S. F. Hood	
J. A. Whitaker	
C. G. O. Bridgeman	
D. P. Barton	
C. C. Tennant	

* Denotes a speaker.

The motion was, therefore, carried by a majority of eleven.

A meeting was held, in the Vaughan Library, on Tuesday, October 26th. The subject selected for discussion was, "That Tennyson is the greatest Poet of the Century."

The motion was proposed by A. W. Dunn, seconded by W. W. Strickland, and opposed by C. W. Walker, seconded by E. C. Baily.

After a very animated discussion, the meeting divided.

AYES.	NOES.
* A. W. Dunn	* C. W. Walker
* W. W. Strickland	* E. C. Baily
* W. Minet	* C. Haddock
* G. H. Rendall	* D. P. Barton
* R. C. Welch	* W. B. Paton
F. M. Balfour	* S. F. Hood
J. C. Thompson	* C. Gore
M. F. Argles	R. Milbanke
G. A. Webb	C. G. C. Money
C. C. Tennant	J. A. J. Irving
	W. E. Torr

BEHIND THE CHAIR.

A. H. G. Grey
C. G. O. Bridgeman
J. L. Bashford

* Denotes a speaker.

The motion was, therefore, negated by a majority of one.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, October 23rd, the Society met in the Vaughan Library; the minutes of the former Meeting were read and confirmed. The following exhibitions were made:—

By C. J. Leaf, Esq., Circulation in the Clara Nitella.

By T. J. Puckle, The Nest of a Solitary Wasp.

By F. M. Balfour, A celt of the later stone age, from Dep. Haute-Loire.

By Geo. Griffith, Esq., Selenite, from Kimmeridge clay, near Oxford.

R. H. D. Troyte, then read a paper on the Freshwater Hydra.

SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

THE First Shooting Ties have been drawn as follows:—

Rev. T. H. Steel's	v.	Rev. R. Middlemist's
Rev. F. Rendall's	v.	Rev. B. F. Westcott's
Rev. Dr. Butler's	v.	A. G. Watson's Esq.
Rev. F. W. Farrar's	v.	C. F. Holmes' Esq.

ODD HOUSE.

W. J. Bull's, Esq.

The Philathletic Club has decided on allowing a board to be placed in the Racquet Court Lavatory to record annually the Champion House at Rifle Shooting.

THE Match, Town v. School, took place on Thursday, October 21st; five shots were fired at each of the following ranges:—200, 500, 600 yards.

The usual number of Eleven a side was not in this case adhered to, there being eight of the Town, and seven of the School. The School however came off victorious as the following scores will show.

HARROW SCHOOL.

Capt. J. Baillie-Hamilton	..	44 points.
Sergt. H. L. Doulton	..	31 "
" D. Matheson	..	27 "
" G. H. Trench	..	34 "
" C. E. S. Hemery	..	30 "
Corpl. A. H. Boyd	..	31 "
" C. J. Longman	..	23 "

220

HARROW TOWN.

Sergt. W. Smith	..	39 points.
Priv. T. Dell	..	23 "
" S. Hoare	..	20 "
B. M. F. Goshawk	..	26 "
Priv. J. E. Kay,	..	29 "
" J. Hampton	..	16 "
" W. Savage	..	20 "
" W. J. Bull	..	39 "

212

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

THE HARROW ARMS.

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Sir,

In number one of your excellent journal, "An insulted Member of Harrow School" wished to know whether the so-called Harrow Arms, are really those of the Town or School, since the Town Rifle Corps and "The Harrow Gazette" assume them. This is, I think, a subject of considerable doubt, but, on the whole, I should say that the "Harrow Arms" are not those of the town, but the school. This I gather chiefly from the old Harrow tavern-farthings, on which is an arms, viz.: ermine, a chevron (gules?). This is, I should say, the arms of Harrow town, for it is exceedingly unlikely that an Innkeeper would have an arms of his own, while, in those days, he would not dare to assume one. Hoping that my supposition is right, I beg to subscribe myself,

NUMISMATICUS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL RACQUET TIES.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

May I venture to hope for a small space in your columns for a few words on a subject in which I think all Harrovians are interested? I

allude to the Public School Racquet Ties, which have been contested for two years, and in which Harrow has each time been easily defeated, and Eton has each time gained the first place.

I have been told by many persons who are intimately acquainted with Eton, that the Eton racquet players are continually playing against professional players. The result of this is obviously that they are continually improving. With Harrow the case is different. The best player is always necessarily playing with worse players than himself. The result of this is also too obvious. It may be said that practice makes perfect, true, but surely not practice with players whom one can always defeat, as is nearly always the case with the best player. Whereas if he were constantly playing against a superior player he would be always put to his best, which must lead to gradual improvement.

We keep two regular professionals for cricket all the season, besides several extra as "Lord's" draws near. Could we not keep at least one racquet professional if only for the Easter quarter? Among five hundred boys the expense would be trifling, and the advantage I am convinced would be immense.

Hoping that this suggestion may lead to something being done towards improving our two racquet players,

I remain
Your obedient servant,
X^s.

THE CLASSICS AS THE BASIS OF A POLITE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Sir,

In the last number of your periodical a correspondent complained, that those who entered the Modern School had to spend three or four

years in studying the classics at a preparatory school, and after that a year at Harrow, and then on entering the modern school were obliged to give up the study of the classics. The complaint seems to me just, but I fancy that it has a wider application than the author of the article in question thought of. Can there be any doubt, that the majority of those who go to Harrow, and to the Universities, do exactly the same, only on a larger, and therefore more injurious scale? It may be urged that, till the Universities take the initiative, public schools cannot devote less time to the study of the classics. This is no doubt perfectly true, but still the very fact of this being urged, is an acknowledgement of the inefficiency of the classics as the basis of a polite education, and may be shown by considering the nature of the classics themselves.

In the first place, no one will, I think, attempt to urge that they are of any practical use, and this is undoubtedly a great drawback to them; but further they do not train the mind in that reasoning on certainties, for which mathematics are so conspicuously fitted; they do not cultivate that observation, which is such a notable feature in the study of natural science; while at the same time all the special faculties of judgment, reasoning, and observation, which are brought out by the study of the classics, and of the history contained in them, would be equally well brought out by the study of modern history and modern languages. Without dilating upon the eminent practical importance of mathematics, natural science, modern languages, and modern history, it will be enough to state, that at the present time they are just sufficiently recognized as branches of education, for the majority of persons to get a hearty disgust of the drudgery which the mastering of their elements entails, without receiving any of those benefits which they are capable of conferring. Until, therefore, the Universities change the subjects which they make compulsory, it should be the duty of every one

concerned in public schools education, to assist in as far as it is possible, anyone who wishes to take up one or more of the branches of learning, which are not, like the classics, expressly taught; and those who study the sciences for their own sake, and who devote the whole of their leisure to their pursuit, should not be liable to have their motives misunderstood, nor should they be told by those, who have no opportunity of knowing anything about the matter, "that they take up science simply because they consider it easier than the classics."

I remain, your obedient servant,

MODERATION.

The following correspondence is declined with thanks:—

"An Objector to 'Bills.'" Advocating the abolition of Two o'clock "Bill."

"A. E. G." On Exeats.

We reserve communications from "Bis dat qui cito dat," "A Conservative," "Justitia," and "The School and the Gazette," for further consideration.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE LAST CHARGE.

On! on! to the heights where the enemy bristle
My soldiers charge on!—or to conquer or die:
Charge on! though the welkin with musket shots
whistle,

We may conquer or perish—we never can fly!

Charge on! though around us our men may be falling,
And the thunder of cannon ring loud in our ear,
O'er the din of the battle our country is calling,
And far above life is our fatherland dear.

And what if we perish all blood-stained and gory?

Shall the shade of defeat breathe its blight o'er
our tomb?

No, soldiers!—our fall can but add to our glory,
And our fame shall shine brightest when seen
thro' the gloom.

Then on, though our fall make our loved ones to
sorrow,

For the dearness of life is but sealed by the grave;
The cold sweat of night is the dew of the morrow,
And the tears are soon stanch'd that are shed for
the brave.

And He who, with fatherly love never ending,
Feeds the beast of the forest and fowl of the air,
Will surely our wives and our dear ones be tending,
And ease the dull anguish of want and despair.

Then on! though the foemen our brave hearts outnumber,

Though even the sweet star of Hope fade away,
For the death of the brave is like infancy's slumber,
And we rise with the day-spring that ne'er can decay.

We have nought to our land but our spirit to proffer,
Then charge! though the foe lay us low at each sod,
While high on the shrine of Devotion we offer
Our corse to our country, our soul to our God!

NOVELS.

NOVELISTS form a large and daily increasing class, and their works form a large part of many libraries; but it is not with the view of criticising the works of any particular novelist that we have taken up the pen, but rather to offer some remarks upon novel reading.

At Harrow, and indeed at every large school, novels undoubtedly form the chief play-reading of very many boys, and these novels are not as a rule of the highest order, not such as have become, from their genuine English and the power of description shown in them, standard portions of the literature of our country, but in most cases the productions

of authors like Mayne Reid, Alexandre Dumas, or Miss Braddon, which are only calculated to fill the brain with imaginations of the wildest impossibilities, or to prevent those who read them for the first time at least from falling asleep till midnight, and even then to make this no rest at all, because the mind still pictures the perpetration of the most awful atrocities.

An article in one of the French papers, soon after the late horrible murder at Paris, stated that Frenchmen were becoming so familiarized with crime, from the cheap sensational literature of the day, (which seems to be even worse in France than in England), that they thought very little of the sin of murder, but only regarded the late occurrence as a fertile subject for gossip for some days to come. Of course we do not intend to imply for a moment that such is the state of feeling in a great public school like our own. Far from it. But we do maintain that such books tend rather to degrade than to raise the standard of school morality.

Human nature left unchecked, always craves for the story of crime, in books as well as in plays, and the books which contain such accounts are not generally those which inculcate the highest morals. Novels of this sort are rightly called "*sensational*." They create a sensation of undue excitement, which so engrosses the mind, that fixed attention to any one subject is out of the question. Hence as a general rule, those who read most novels do least work, and *vice versa*, those who do most work read fewest novels.

But the mischief is more extensive. Novels are so exciting, that the reader often skips all but the most startling facts of the story, and so falls into the habit of fast reading

or skimming. This habit is soon extended to other books, and almost unconsciously parts of more substantial works are "skipped," and the thread of the argument is lost. Some people complain of a book that they cannot "follow it," that it is "too stiff reading for them," simply because they have unwittingly passed over some important sentence, or missed some indispensable step in the argument.

A. F. K.

HORSE RACING—*continued*.

IN our last number we gave a sketch of the mania for racing, as it existed amongst the ancient Romans, and showed the almost exact parallel in this particular between those times and our own. We will now consider the horse racing of modern England. Throughout the course of this century horse racing has been making steady and uninterrupted progress. Now what is there in this sport which has such an attraction in the eyes of the millions as to raise it to the all-absorbing interest which it now enjoys? It is idle to say that it is the desire of improving the breed of horses; no doubt this end is promoted by it, but it is a mere evasion to say that this is the cause of the interest taken in it. The real reason why it engrosses so much attention is that it is the recognized outlet for the gambling propensities of our nature. This it was that exalted and kept up racing in ancient Rome; this it is that supports it now. In a word racing is to the England of this century, what cards were to the England of the last. And here the supporters of horse racing will step in and urge

that, after all, gambling is an amusement, not a crime, and that we ought to be thankful for the spirit of modern times, which, while promoting a pleasant excitement, encourages the breed of the most useful of animals. And this sounds plausible enough. But we must judge of betting by its effects on Society, nor, if we look around, will examples be wanting. Now, in the first place, there is nothing in it which at all exalts the human mind; and as certainly there is nothing in it which strengthens or exercises the body. As an amusement, then, even if it were harmless, it could not be beneficial. So much for its negative defects: we have now to consider whether it is harmless. The secret of its attraction seems in plain English to be the chance of getting money. Thus the money lends the interest; the chance heightens and intensifies it till it becomes a wild excitement. Now intense excitement over a subject so mean is in itself bad for a nation, it degrades the mind of those who are drawn into its vortex, and unfits it for higher and nobler sources of enjoyment, and by accustoming it to wild and extravagant hopes, renders it less capable of pursuing the humbler paths of industry, which alone can lead to real advancement. But wide-spread gambling breeds other evils. Wherever chance is the distributor of wealth, adventurers spring up. Wherever gambling is predominant, swindlers and knaves are to be found who live upon the infatuation of others. Thus, by the encouragement of betting, thousands of scoundrels, who would otherwise have to work or starve, are supported at the public expense. Those who have money have all to lose and little to gain. The bankruptcy of men of eminent position in the country, which is now,

unfortunately, so far from uncommon, strikes at the very root of society, while the sudden increase of wealth in men, whose only merit is successful swindling, is an even heavier blow. To speak of the crime and misery into which gambling losses so often throw people, formerly respectable, would be superfluous. If we wish to see what the result of this species of gambling is on society, we have only to glance at the general character of notorious betters, to be struck with their worthlessness. In short, if there is one pursuit which is more wholly composed of "fools and knaves" than any other, it is betting; even in its incipient state, if we may judge from the little world of Harrow, this is preeminently the case. As we have shown, then, horse-racing and betting have, in both ancient and modern times, gone hand in hand together, in both they have conspired to degrade the society in which they flourished, in both they have been the objects of an attraction so intense as to put them almost above the influence of law. In fine, excessive gambling corrupts a nation, horse-racing and gambling are inseparable, and it is our firm opinion that the only way out of the difficulty is for our Legislature to cut the gordian knot, and suppress horse-racing altogether.

Philathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

An asterisk denotes a base.

MR. E. E. BOWEN'S ELEVEN v. HARROW SCHOOL

The above match, by which the Football Season at Harrow is usually commenced, was played according

to time-honoured custom on Founder's Day (October 14th). The strangers won the toss, and with the kick down had at first decidedly the advantage of the game, and after a quarter of an hour's play a base was secured for them by J. Parsons. With the advantage of the downhill ground now in their favour, the more regular training of the School began to tell, and soon the aspect of affairs was considerably changed. C. W. Walker obtaining two bases for the School before time was called. Mr. Bowen's Eleven, composed entirely of "Old Harrovians"—with only one exception—was by no means an easy antagonist to defeat, and the game throughout was one of great spirit, and well contested by both sides. The School Eleven is not very heavy, nor at present efficient in playing for catches, but no doubt with practice they will become a very formidable team. C. W. Walker, W. Law, and W. E. Openshaw played well for the School; and W. B. Money and F. Carlisle for Mr. Bowen's Eleven. The following is the list of players on each side:—

MR. BOWEN'S ELEVEN.

THE SCHOOL.

E. E. Bowen, Esq.	C. W. Walker.
J. A. Cruikshank Esq.	W. Law.
F. Carlisle, Esq.	R. M. Warwick.
E. Elliot, Esq.	W. P. Crake.
F. Elliot, Esq.	—
E. Fairfield, Esq.	W. E. Openshaw.
G. F. Gibson, Esq.	W. D. G. Brown.
W. B. Money, Esq.	G. C. Rivett-Carnac.
J. Parsons, Esq.*	W. E. Torr.
H. F. Pelham, Esq.	W. B. Paton.
F. W. Petley, Esq.	R. E. W. Crawford.
A. W. Welch, Esq.	A. H. Thornton.
	P. T. Rivett-Carnac.

Contemporary with the above match, the SECOND ELEVEN of the School played a "Scratch Team" of "Old Harrovians," and defeated them by two bases to one.

House Matches.

REV. DR. BUTLER'S v. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

This, the first of the House Matches, was played on Saturday, October 16th; Dr. Butler's losing the toss and advantage of the ground. Notwithstanding, however, the superior strength of their opponents, it was not till nearly three o'clock that a base was kicked by R. C. H. Dyke for Mr. Westcott's. Soon afterwards a somewhat lucky base was got by J. E. Bateson, Mr. Westcott's thus winning by two bases to none. For Dr. Butler's, C. W. Walker and W. D. G. Brown, and for Mr. Westcott's R. M. Warwick and R. C. H. Dyke, played well.

DR. BUTLER'S.

REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

C. W. Walker	R. M. Warwick
W. D. G. Brown	J. A. Whitaker
S. F. Hood (H. S. Bevington)	J. C. Thomson
W. M. S. Dorrien	C. J. Tyas
—	E. S. Prior
M. F. Argles	R. C. H. Dyke*
A. H. Cochran	J. A. Smith-Cunningham
A. G. Lyster	M. C. Buller
J. H. Lamont	—
B. Bovill	J. A. Apcar
W. J. A. Grant	J. E. Bateson*
W. J. Martin	G. A. Duff

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S v. C. F. HOLMES', ESQ.

This match was played on Tuesday, October 19th, and though Mr. Holmes' House played very pluckily they were far too weak for their antagonists, who gained the large number of five bases against them. Mr. Farrar's House played very well together, and if they improve a little in kicking will, doubtless, become a very good eleven. For Mr. Holmes' C. H. Curtis and W. E. Blewitt played well, and for Mr. Farrar's W. E. Openshaw, F. M. Leak, and C. J. Longman were most conspicuous.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S. C. F. HOLMES' Esq.

W. E. Openshaw	H. W. Broughton
C. J. Longman	J. F. Kershaw
A. H. G. Grey	C. H. Curtis
F. H. M. Elliot	D. F. R. Anketell
F. S. Reid	E. J. Mitchell
F. M. Leak	W. E. Blewitt
C. A. Wallroth (E. Knight)	E. T. Noyes
R. C. Freeman	W. H. Mackinnon
W. H. J. Hogg	H. R. Knipe
S. Twining	H. Noyes
D. S. Porteous	R. H. Hayward

THE SIXTH FORM v. THE SCHOOL.

This match was played on Saturday, October 23rd, and after a very even and exciting contest ended in a tie, two bases being obtained by each side. The play on both sides was very good throughout, C. W. Walker and W. Law, as usual distinguishing themselves for the Sixth, while R. M. Warwick, W. P. Crake, and W. E. Openshaw, played best for the School.

THE SIXTH. THE SCHOOL.

C. W. Walker	R. M. Warwick
W. Law	W. P. Crake
G. H. Rendall	A. H. Thornton
S. F. Hood	W. E. Openshaw
C. J. Tyas	G. C. Rivett-Carnac
R. C. Welch	P. T. Rivett-Carnac
E. Baily	W. D. G. Brown
A. H. G. Grey	R. E. W. Crawford
W. B. Paton	W. E. Torr
J. C. Thomson	F. M. Leak
W. M. Smith-Dorrien	R. C. H. Dyke

The bases for the Sixth were obtained by C. W. Walker and G. H. Rendall, and for the School by P. T. Rivett-Carnac, and F. M. Leak.

Subscribers Names to "THE HARROVIAN" will be received by Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow, on the following terms:—

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Christmas Quarter (5 Nos.)	1 8	or by post	..	.. 2 1
Easter " (5 Nos.)	1 8	"	..	.. 2 1
Midsummer " (7 Nos.)	2 4	"	..	.. 2 11



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 3.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Lord Derby	25
School Musical Society	27

THE SCHOOL. *Occasional Notes.*

Order at House Games	27
Harrow Arms	28
Lord Charles Russell's Medal	28
Harrow Glee Book	28
Presentation to Dr. Vaughan	28

THE SOCIETIES

THE SOCIETIES	29
CORRESPONDENCE	31
The Museum	31
Football Badge	31
School Studies	32

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

"In Memoriam" Lord Derby	32
Professor Conington	33
History of Harrow	35
"My first Row"	36
Harrow Animals	38
Epigram	38

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Football	38
House Matches	39

LORD DERBY.

THERE are few men whose loss could be more regretted by the whole nation than that of the Earl of Derby. Excelled perhaps by no living Englishman as an orator; as a statesman enjoying the well merited confidence of the whole Conservative party; as a Churchman, ever attached by the strongest ties to the English Establishment, and jealous

throughout life of anything which might tend to diminish its influence or decrease its power; as a country gentleman, renowned for his hospitality, benevolence, and philanthropy; as a scholar, filling to the satisfaction of all the high post of Chancellor of Oxford University; and author of a verse translation of Homer, well deserving the approbation it has met with on all sides; inheriting the natural taste for field sports possessed by his grandfather, yet never deigning to sully his fair fame by participating in the practices, now so common, which have brought our English turf to such a pitch of degradation—the Fourteenth Earl of Derby stands forth as the beau ideal of the hereditary peer of England.

Like many others of our greatest statesmen, Lord Derby changed his political opinions in the course of his life. That this, however, resulted from anything but the purest and most disinterested conviction, no one will attempt to prove. It was no sudden or violent alteration of opinion. He began life naturally as a Whig, but he could never have become a Radical. It was not until the Whigs became Liberalized, until the

change in English politics took place by which they became politically extinct, that Lord Derby separated himself from them. But from the moment they began to take part with O'Connell against the Church, and unite themselves with democrats and revolutionists, from that moment it was impossible for the descendant of a family which had always proved loyal to the throne, even in the most dangerous times, to remain their ally. On Church matters his policy has always been consistent. His first speech on any public bill was in defence of the Irish branch of our Establishment—his last, the memory of which is still fresh in the minds of all, was a vehement condemnation of a measure which he felt to be alike injurious to the loyal part of the community and impotent to pacify the disaffected. His stand point was always lofty. He regarded rather what he felt to be right than that which was merely expedient, and thus it is that we find him, though a collision with the Commons might have endangered the very existence of the House of Lords, boldly standing forth and declaiming, if with weaker voice than of old, yet with no decline in oratory, against the injury about to be inflicted on the Church. Who can forget the deep pathos of the prophetic words with which it closed. "My Lords," he said, "I am now an old man, and, like many of your lordships, passed the allotted space of threescore years and ten. My official life is at an end; my political life is nearly closed, and in the course of nature my natural life cannot be long. That

natural life commenced at the period of the great rebellion in Ireland, which immediately preceded the union with the two countries. God grant that it may not close with the renewal of rebellion." These words were perhaps unheeded, or even condemned at the time, but none the less are they now realized. Ireland is in a state of open disaffection. Agrarian outrages have become common, disloyal meetings are held publicly in the light of day. And not only in this case, but throughout his long political life, Lord Derby always acted from lofty motives. Willing always to serve his Queen, he took office when duty required it, though its fatigues were irksome to his spirit, and latterly even dangerous to his health. He fought for glory, not for the prizes to be gained. Thus it is that men of far less genius have borne off a far greater share of the spoils of victory. Surely this is no disparagement to his fame as a statesman. As leader of the Conservative party it was impossible for him to introduce many new measures; he preferred rather as the head of an organized opposition to moderate in detail the bills of his opponents, and thus quietly to place his stamp on measures passed by others, to leaving behind him a long list of brilliant achievements, of old institutions uprooted, and fallacious novelties introduced.

SCHOOL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

MANY of those still among us can, doubtless, recall a time when the study of music occupied but a small place in the *curriculum* of our extra studies. We feel almost ashamed to own that, only five years ago, Harrow fell far behind the other Public Schools in the standard of the concerts given at the end of each Term. These five years, however, have effected a wonderful change; and now we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the highly satisfactory performances, which have been given during the present year, under the auspices of the School Musical Society.

We said a great change has been effected during these last five years, and this remark applies equally to the means of musical instruction now provided, as to the improved standard of efficiency now exacted. The formation of the Glee Society and of the Supplementary Choir, bears witness to the increased interest in music, which has lately arisen in the School; nor, must we omit to mention the House Choirs, for they, from their wide-spread nature, exercise a far greater influence than either of the former bodies. Above all, do we consider this immense improvement due to the untiring energy of our talented Music Master.

So far our remarks have implied nothing but praise; yet, when we come to ask ourselves whether the best use is made of these new means of instruction, and also, whether we reap a fair return from these many sources of improvement, we fear we must admit that the result falls far short of what might fairly

be expected from us. The reasons too, for this failing, are, we think, very plain, when the whole subject is examined somewhat closely. First, as to the time at which the practices are held, and here we at once detect the fatal error in the whole system, instead of their meeting at some convenient hour, they are fixed at such a time that a boy cannot possibly attend football, or if that mistake is avoided, they are certain to clash with the Debating or Scientific Society. Secondly, we think the present system tends rather to cultivate the talents of those who are already well known to be naturally endowed with great musical powers, than to search out and instruct their less gifted brethren.

We, indeed, feel grateful to the School Musical Society for all that it has done for us, but we must remind it that a large field of usefulness is opened to it, and greater things still are looked for.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Is there no means of keeping order in the football field during matches? Can nobody keep the spectators from walking on to the ground, and thus interfering with the players? Possibly, if ropes were stretched along the limits of the ground, they might have the desired effect; this plan is followed at Winchester, &c., very successfully, and might, we think, be introduced at Harrow without very much trouble. If not, we really think the best plan would be to hire some bargee, whip

and all, to keep order ; we are morally certain nobody else can, and such scenes as occur during house matches are unruly in the extreme.

IN our last number we published a letter from "Numismaticus" on the School Arms, from which we must beg to differ. In the first place we would advise "Numismaticus" to look at the farthing, he no doubt possesses, and see whether what he mistook to be *ermine* is not *cloves* ; in the second place, if he took the trouble to refer to any book on the subject, he would find that *every* trade at that time *did* have arms, which they inserted on their tokens ; and in the third and last place, that the farthing is not an *innkeeper's* but a *grocer's*, and that the arms are the regular grocers' arms, as found on the tokens of this period in nearly every town where tokens were struck. The proper School arms are a lion rampant with the motto, "Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis." These are the original school arms, and are to be seen on the Governor's common seal. The first Dr Butler, about the beginning of this century, altered the old school motto to the present one, "Stet Fortunna Domus," and inserted the arrows and wreath (which had previously been stamped on the school prizes &c., since, we believe, 1772, when the archery was stopped) on the top of the original lion. Undoubtedly the Town usurps the School arms.

WE are glad to hear that it is the intention of Lord Charles Russell to institute a medal to be awarded annually for proficiency in the

study of Shakespeare. English literature is at present hardly sufficiently encouraged amongst us, so that we feel sure that the institution of this new prize will be much appreciated in the school.

WE are glad to be able to inform our readers that a new edition of the Harrow School Glee Book will be ready in a few days. It will contain in one volume the whole of the Harrow glees at present published, together with the Latin songs and the Christmas carol, and will be sold at the very small price of 3s. or 3s. 6d. This announcement will, we feel sure, give universal satisfaction, and be received with thorough appreciation by all interested in Harrow.

WE feel sure that our readers will be glad to see the following announcement, which we copy from the *Times* of November 8, 1869.

"The Corporation of Doncaster are just about presenting to Dr. Vaughan, the late Vicar of that town and now Master of the Temple, an address of a very appropriate and beautiful character, which has been prepared for presentation by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent Street and Pall Mall, London. The address is contained in a handsome volume, sumptuously bound in dark green Levant morocco, inlaid with purple and light brown, and tastefully decorated with gold ornamentation. A large centre pannel contains the impaled arms of Doctor and Mrs. Vaughan, embossed in proper heraldic colours. The volume consists of six pages, rich ivory-like tablets of vellum. The first page contains an

exterior view of the splendid parish church in which Dr. Vaughan ministered for nearly nine years, and the second page a companion picture of the interior of that edifice. Both are correctly and exquisitely painted in tempera as highly finished miniatures. On the third page is the dedication, and introduced into the illumination are the arms of the Corporation of Doncaster, those of the See of York, Harrow School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. The next and succeeding leaves are occupied with the address itself—a brief but earnest expression of public feeling—which, on the concluding page, contains the autograph signatures, C. W. Hatfield, Mayor; and W. E. Shirley, Town Clerk; and also the common seal of the Corporation sunk into the vellum. The address is engrossed in church-text, and the margins of each page are tastefully ornamented with appropriate emblematical devices of rich and brilliant colouring, relieved with punctured gold. The style of illumination is of the later Celtic or Anglo-Saxon period of art, and is exceedingly beautiful throughout. The volume is enclosed in a very handsome casket of polished oak, surmounted by the crest and monogram of Dr. and Mrs. Vaughan, richly carved in massive gilt. The whole constitutes an elaborate work of art, and is a fitting and graceful gift to the eminent doctor.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held on Monday, November 8th. No new members were elected, and the only business done was the drawing of the Football and Racquet Second Ties.*

* See page 40.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, November 9th, a meeting of the above Society was held in the Vaughan Library. The subject under discussion was "Compulsory Education." Proposed by F. M. Balfour, seconded by H. Carlisle. Opposed by S. F. Hood, seconded by A. J. Evans. After an animated debate the meeting was adjourned till Thursday, November 11th, 1869.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Concert.

ON Tuesday, November 2nd, a concert took place in the Speech-room, under the auspices of the School Musical Society. Miss Jewell, Miss R. Jewell, Mr. Coates, and Mr. Lawler, were the artistes engaged, and they sustained the entire programme, which consisted solely of sacred vocal music, &c.

The following was the programme :

RECIT. } ... "Comfort ye my people." .. } *Handel's*
AND } "Every valley shall be exalted." } *Messiah.*
ARIA

MR. COATES.

QUARTETTE *Mendelssohn's Elijah.*
"He that shall endure to the end."

ARIA *Haydn's Creation.*
"With verdure clad."

MISS JEWELL.

ARIA *Mendelssohn's Elijah.*
"Oh, rest in the Lord."

MISS R. JEWELL.

QUARTETTE *Mendelssohn's Elijah.*
"Cast thy burden upon the Lord."

ARIA *Handel's Samson.*
"Honour and Arms."

MR. LAWLER.

QUARTETTE *Mendelssohn's St. Paul.*
"How lovely are the Messengers."

ARIA *Mendelssohn's St. Paul.*

"He is mindful of his own."

MISS R. JEWELL.

ANTHEM SOLO and CHORUS *Mendelssohn.*

"Hear my prayer."

SOLO MISS JEWELL.

Mr. Farmer accompanied the artistes on the piano, excepting in Mr. Lawler's "Honour and Arms," when he resigned his post to Mr. Nettleship, and assisted on the harmonium. We cannot accord too much praise to Mr. Coates for his opening piece from Handel's Messiah, or to Mr. Lawler for his beautiful and powerful rendering of the "Honour and Arms," which brought forth loud shouts of *encore*. Nevertheless, in our opinion, the palm must be ceded to Miss R. Jewel for her charming singing in Mendelssohn's "O rest in the Lord," and to Miss Jewell, who surpassed herself in the solos of the final anthem, which deservedly obtained an *encore* and rapturous applause.

We must again congratulate Mr. Farmer on the decided success of this concert, which was most thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the crowded audience. The School cannot thank Mr. Farmer too much, who, through his untiring energy and devotedness, has made the love of music so universal.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, November 7th, the Society held a meeting in the Vaughan Library, M. Masson in the chair.

The exhibitions were :

Some ammonites from the coast of Yorkshire, by Mr. Bushell.

Freshwater fish from the lower Miocene, near Le Pay, France, by F. M. Balfour.

A. J. Evans then read a paper on the "Antiquity of Man."

At the conclusion of the paper an animated discussion took place, in which M. Masson, Mr. Bushell, Mr. Griffith, and F. M. Balfour took part.

Afterwards Evans replied.

SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

THROUGH the liberality of Mr. Eyre Crabbe the School Rifle Corps has become possessed of Regimental Colours. The presentation ceremony took place in the School-yard, on Thursday, November 4th, at a quarter to five o'clock. Shortly before the appointed hour the School Corps, after having performed sundry military evolutions, under the command of their officers, were formed into square. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of spectators had assembled to witness the ceremony, so novel to Harrow School. At the appointed time, Mrs. Holmes, who had kindly undertaken the task of presentation, appeared, and addressed the Corps as follows :

"Captain Baillie-Hamilton, Officers, and Members of the Harrow School Rifle Corps,— Though it is always a great pleasure to me to be associated in any way with Harrow, yet I cannot but feel that my position here to-day needs both an apology and an explanation. In the first place, Mrs. Eyre Crabbe, the mother of your old schoolfellow, was unable to present her son's gift to you ; and next, I very much regret to say that Mrs. Butler was not quite well enough to take her place. These circumstances must form my excuse for being here.

In presenting to you the gift of one who remembers Harrow and the School Corps with feelings of very great affection and interest, I feel sure that I am echoing Mr. Crabbe's sentiments in saying that I hope the silken folds of the new flag may float over many a victorious eleven at Wimbledon, or wherever else Harrow competes for honours in rifle shooting. May it bring you as good luck as did the weather-beaten, time-honoured bunting that has hitherto accompanied you to the camp at Wimbledon, and so often been brought home (shall I say) in *screeching* triumph, that you may be successful with even more brilliant scores than before, if that be possible, bringing Harrow where we all wish to see her; be it in scholarship, in cricket, or in rifle shooting, "well to the fore." Gentlemen, I beg to present to you, in Mr. Eyre Crabbe's name, with this flag, with every hearty good wish for success to the colour you love so well."

The colours were then duly presented to the Captain, who, amidst loud applause, handed them over to the keeping of Ensign Newall.

Captain Baillie-Hamilton, in reply, said :

"In the name of the School Corps I would express our thanks to the giver of this flag, and to Mrs. Holmes for presenting it to us. Especially thanking her for her good wishes for our success, remembering that our success depends entirely upon our own exertions, and trusting that the interest and care will continue, undiminished, which has won for Harrow the foremost place among the public school corps in the only contest in which we can test our merits against them. There is no need to promise for the Corps that it will do honour to its colours, and do its best ever to keep the shield under its own dark blue in the Vaughan Library."

The members of the Corps loudly cheered Mrs. Eyre Crabbe for her elegant present, and also Mrs. Holmes for her kindness in presenting it.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SCHOOL MUSEUM.

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly allow me to plead with the readers of your valuable paper on behalf of our Museum? The Vaughan Library is gradually filling, and already contains a good collection of books in every department of science, art, and literature. I am extremely anxious that our Museum should, if possible, progress at the same rate, and that the example so liberally set by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Farrar, and other benefactors, should be followed by all persons who feel any interest in the School.

There are few boys who could not, during the period of their Harrow life, contribute to the Museum some specimens, either of natural history or of archæology (medals, coins, inscriptions, impressions of seals, etc., etc.). Let me remind them, and your readers generally, that any donation will be highly valued and duly acknowledged by,

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

GUSTAVE MASSON,
Librarian.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

Do you not think it would be fair for the members of the Football Eleven to wear some distinguishing badge? The dark straw hat marks the Cricket Eleven; why should not the Football Eleven wear their colours, or some similar distinction on their hats?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

"JUSTITIA."

To the Editor of the Harrovian.

Sir,

I do not know if I shall be in order if I solicit your correspondent's ("Moderation") attention to an extract from "Governors' Speech," 1770, in regard to the studies at that time pursued in the School; addressing his schoolfellows, the Head Boy, Sayer, says, "Iis studiis potissimum incumbere, quæ fructuosissima cum sint, miram quandam delectationem animi in se habeant, eademque, maximum juventuti ornamentum, senectuti optimum solatium extiterint. Sunt autem qui ab ingenuis artibus, et abhorrent ipsi, et alios detertere conantur, damnant itaque quod ignorant, et voluptatem contemnunt illam quam sentire prorsus nequeunt. Providosne appellem eos, insanos potius, qui cum præclarissima doctrinæ documenta, quæ ad honores, famam, dignitatemque viam muniunt, latissime pateant, ea omnia summo studio, summo fastidio aversentur." At the close, he adjures them, "per hanc sedem tot tantorumque nutricem hominum, per ipsas denique artes quas colitis, &c."

Let us not altogether lay aside ideas once so Harrovian, by too great a modernizing of our system.

CONSERVATIVE.

The following correspondence is declined with thanks:—

"Bis dat qui cito dat."

"The Gazette and the School."

"A Conservative."

We are obliged through want of space to defer inserting the following articles in the present number, but shall hope to do so in our next.

"Tennyson."

"Our Colonial Policy."

"The Byron Scandal."

"Translations from Bourne," &c.

Miscellaneous Articles.

IN 'PIAM
AETERNAM 'QVE 'MEMORIAM
EDWARDI 'COMITIS 'DE 'DERBY
PER 'L 'ANNOS
REGINAE 'ECCLIESIAE 'REIPVBLICAE
DECVS 'ET 'TVTAMEN

Star of the North! and has thy glory paled?

Paled 'mid the tempest of the storm-racked night?

Say has the lustre, clouds in vain assailed,

Sank—and for ever—from our orphaned sight?

It cannot be—the storms around us roll,

The night winds lash the wintry waves to foam,

The shroud of night and ocean hides the shoal,

Is there nought left to guide us to our home?

Hast *thou* too gone, our guiding star—our soul?

Last, sacred relic of the times that were,

What memories lie buried in thy grave!

By thy cold senseless bones, is treasured there

The remnant of the Church, thou couldst not save;

Star after star, thine earthly hopes have waned,

While foes unnumbered rose upon thy sight;

Thou hast out-lived thy friends: or what remained

Have dastard shrunk dishonoured from the fight,

But God has spared thee ere the cup was drained.

The pomp of words, the poetry of art,

Let others ape—thine eloquence was more;

Thine were the pure out-pourings of the heart,

That, like some virgin spring, its current bore

Against the river turbid with the tide

Of earth's vile refuse: aye, and though its course

Was backwards beaten by the waters wide,

And overwhelmed, it brightened them perforce,

And though it could not stay, it purified!

Sleep on brave heart, sleep on! for ah! no more

Shall vulgar clamour break thy sacred rest;

No more thy voice shall stir the faint to war,

Or wonted fires inflame thy simple breast;

No more St. Stephen's vaulted hall shall sound
 With the clear accents of thy kindling soul,
 No more! no more! thy saving hand be found
 The headlong rage of parties to control,
 Or waft enthusiasm's cheery flames around!

Sleep on, brave heart sleep on! while e'en thy foes
 Yield thee the tearful tribute of regard;
 Britain shall live to know what still she owes
 To thee, her statesman, orator, and bard.
 Not time's rude hand could dull thy flashing eye,
 Not seventy summer's flight thy reason dimmed,
 Brilliant to death: But no! thou couldst not die,
 On time's blue vault thine image still is limned,
 And Death but bears thee immortality.

Thine was the chivalry of deed and thought,
 That, like the eagle, spurned the earth below,
 That, far above, a purer region sought,
 Or eyed unmoved the sun's meridian glow;
 And yet, though thou couldst soar sublime on high
 Far o'er the mirky cloudlets of the earth,
 Thy might could stoop to hear the poor man's cry,
 Or bend to cheer the dreary haunts of death,
 E'en as some angel from the azure sky.

"Sans changer!" may that dear device be wrought
 Upon thy people's soul for evermore!
 May, by thy deeds, a lesson still be taught
 For dim futurity to ponder o'er!
 An English heart was thine—Thy chivalry
 Knew not defeat, the worsted in the fight.
 What? should a Stanley's spirit stoop to fly,
 Or shrink from what his conscience said was right?
 Let knaves surrender—honest men can die!

Oh might some spark be kindled from thy tomb!
 Some slender remnant of thine ancient fire!
 Some burning spirit yet avert the doom,
 That on our olden England still draws nigher.
 Though thou hast gone, leave us not comfortless!
 But ah! e'en hope with thee has passed away;
 Cease, cease, my harp, thy strains of vain distress,
 Old times must hasten, hasten to decay;
 The day of doom is but a few years less!

PROFESSOR CONINGTON.

IN our last number we had to chronicle the early and sudden death of this illustrious scholar, which occurred at Boston, in Lincolnshire, on Saturday morning, October 23rd, at the age of 44; and we felt ourselves specially bound to do so, because, although never a member of our body, he had always proved himself one of Harrow's truest and greatest friends.

Mr. Conington's University distinctions at Oxford were almost unprecedented: he gained the Ireland and Hertford Scholarship in 1844, the Latin verse prize in 1847, the English Essay in 1848, and the Latin Essay and Eldon Scholarship in 1849, besides a first class in the final examination. What wonder is it then, that when, fifteen years ago, the Professorship of Latin was founded by Corpus Christi, Mr. Conington was chosen to fill the post.

Few of those who attended his lectures on Virgil, Plautus, or Horace, will ever forget those pleasant hours spent with him, and his course on Persius, will be especially cherished in the memories of those who had the good fortune to attend it. Besides these, he also gave lectures on Latin verse, and his method of teaching that difficult subject was (in the opinion of many) the most perfect conceivable.

On the continent he was chiefly known for his labours on the Greek plays, and we certainly think no man ever had a more intimate knowledge of them than Mr. Conington. In England he is best known for his notes and translations of Virgil and Horace; and his English version of the *Æneid* is by many considered the finest and most accurate yet

written. A contemporary has said, "Mr. Conington was a man eminently accomplished, and his accomplishments beautified his toil," and his truly charming renderings of many passages in the classical authors must convince every one of the truth of this statement. Nor were his extraordinary talents confined to classical studies alone, for even during the present year he contributed some remarkable papers to the *Contemporary Review* on Church questions, and the true idea of a liberal education; indeed, his knowledge of English literature was as extensive as his acquaintance with the Classics. Most of us doubtless are well acquainted with Professor Conington by name, though few knew him personally; yet we venture to think that no one can study his works without perceiving in them remarkable signs of a powerful intellect incessantly labouring amid the literature of bygone ages, and few will fail at once to picture to themselves the great scholar poring over some intricate passage in Horace or Virgil. In one respect Professor Conington's loss will be irreparable, for, however much good he did Oxford by his labours, he benefited it in an infinitely greater degree by his friendships, and secret influence for good. We may safely say no young man of any promise ever went to Oxford during those fifteen years without the chance of gaining Mr. Conington's *intimate* friendship. It is well known, too, that he hardly ever spent a long vacation without having some young friends about him, either for the purpose of instruction (of course gratuitous) or of general guidance.

There is one more incident in this great scholar's life, which we, of all others, feel bound to mention, for it is the one link which connects his name with Harrow; and we

think that most of our readers will at once see to what we refer, for there must still be many among us who can recall his lofty form, as, but two years ago, he stood on the old school steps, and announced the result of the Scholarship examination. It indeed seems but yesterday, yet now we are called upon to pay him a more silent, yet truer and deeper tribute than ever we did then. And we must confess we feel proud to think that, among those who bent over John Conington's grave on Tuesday, though Harrow had few representatives, those few were his dearest friends.

We are enabled, in conclusion, through the kindness of one of Professor Conington's most intimate friends, to append a full and correct list of his works, with the dates of their publication:

- 1848. A translation of *Æschylus' Agamemnon*.
- 1857. An edition of *Æschylus' Choephoreæ*, with notes.
- 1858. The *first* volume of an edition of Virgil, with notes.
- 1863. The *second* volume of the above.
- 1863. A verse translation of the Odes of Horace.
- 1867. A verse translation of the *Æneid* of Virgil.
- 1868. A translation, in the Spenserian stanza, of the last twelve books of the *Iliad*, being a continuation of Worsley's translation.
- 1869. A verse translation of the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

In addition to these classical works, he wrote several *Occasional Papers*, one on "Pope," in the *Oxford Essays*, and several at different times in the *North British Review*, on various Latin poets.

HISTORY OF HARROW.

No. I.—*From the Earliest Times to the Tenth Century.*

It is our intention to present to our readers a short account of Harrow and its neighbourhood from the earliest times, to conclude with a history of the School itself. For a fuller account of its antiquities we must refer our readers to a paper published in the proceedings of the Scientific Society, of which the present number is little more than a brief *resumé*. Of Ancient British habitation we have only one distinct trace remaining; this is the earthwork which commences on the other side of the railway, not far from Pinner Station, and stretches nearly to Barnet. It consists of a fosse and embankment, and in some places two fosses are apparent. Its height is in some places as much as twenty feet, and its breadth varies from twenty to sixty feet. Its local name is "Grimes dykes," which signifies in the original Saxon "mystic dykes;" and is a name which British earthworks in various parts of England have received at the hands of the Saxons. It displays a vast amount of work, and, if we may hazard a conjecture, appears to have been a large frontier defence of the Cattyeuchlani. Besides this earthwork, Stukely, in his "Itinerarium Curiosum," makes the remarkable assertion that Cunobelin (Cymbeline) lived at Harrow, though on what he founded this statement, or whether it had any foundation at all, we are unable at the present day to determine.

We now come to Roman times. On Brockley hill, a little beyond Stanmore, was the Roman military station of Sulloniacæ. This station has been identified by the amount of Roman remains formerly found there, and by its agreeing in position with the Sulloniacæ of Antonines' Itinerary. Latterly, few remains have been found here, but such was the abundance of Imperial relics in less modern times, that Stukely mentions

an old proverb belonging to this place and Penniwell, a little nearer Elstree—

"No harte can thinke, nor tongue can telle,
What lies between Brockley hill and Penniwell."

At present there are few traces of former habitation, but the eastern side of the hill does bear some traces of excavations, so the station was probably on that side. As a military station the position would be excellent. From reasons, which we give in the paper cited before, Sulloniacæ appears to be identical with Sulidunum, a mint of Cymbeline. At Bentley Priory, early in the last century, fifty gold Roman coins were dug up from Constantius II. to Honorius, together with bracelets, etc. Quite lately several Roman remains have been dug up on Mr. Blackwell's property by Harrow-Weald Common, and coins of Allectus Victorinus, Gallienus, Constantine the Great, and Helena, have been found on Harrow hill itself. The reason why more remains have been discovered in former times than latterly is apparently that in those days the country about Harrow was much less of a grazing country than it is at present.

Now we must pass on to Saxon times. From the fifth century to the ninth, when we first hear definitely of Harrow itself, all is a blank. I am not able to cite any Saxon antiquities found near Harrow, but all the villages round about bear Saxon names, indeed, we find them mentioned in Saxon deeds, thus we hear of Stanmere, the modern Stanmore; Cyngesburh, Kingsbury; Wembalea, Wembley; Gedding, Yeading, &c. Much dispute has arisen as to the derivation of the word Harrow. In *Blackwood's Magazine*, October, 1863, is an article on Harrow, in which the writer derives the word *Harrow* from "*Ar Rhw*," two Welsh words signifying "on the Ridge," and a writer in the *Harrow School Tyro*, November, 1863, observes that "in a lecture given by that great authority (?) on Etymology, Mr. Noel Humphreys, the derivation of Harrow was discussed." The lecturer himself gave the simple derivation of "'Arrow,'

so that the H was added by Cockneyism" (11) But no one will be so hardy as to deny that Harrow was the *Herga* of Saxon deeds; next following the analogy of similar words, this *Herga*, *Herge*, or *Hearge* is but a shortened form of *Heiege* or *Herige*. And now we have a very curious light thrown on the derivation of Harrow, the Saxon word for "to harrow" is "*hergian*," so that *I harrow* is absolutely "*ic herige*." Here then we have the derivation at once given us; Harrow is but a modern form of the word *Herga*. If this in itself is not sufficient, we would refer our readers to the report of the Scientific Society, where every change between *Herga* and Harrow is exemplified and illustrated. If a derivation must in turn be given to *Herge*, *Hearge*, we suggest that it was formed from the adjective *Hear*, *Heag*, high, which points to an intermediate form *Hearg*. The first manuscript that we know of in which *Herga* is mentioned is a deed executed A.D. 825, which relates that a council was held, in that year, under the presidency of Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Beornwlf, King of Mercia, by which Cwoendrith, Coenwlf's heiress, was obliged to restore to Wulfred "*Herefrithing lond æt Hearge*," &c., which Coenwlf had robbed him of. In A.D. 830, Werhard, a priest, gave amongst other lands which he had received from his kinsman Wulfred, 104 hides at *Herga* back to the church, enjoining, however, all future archbishops to pay for the following charity:—"At *Herga*, a daily allowance, of any food they might have at hand in sufficient abundance, to five paupers, and to each an annual allowance of twenty-six pence for clothing."

MY FIRST ROW.

I SUPPOSE it was my second quarter at Harrow that I was sitting in my room, which I shared with two other boys, N. and F. It was the

winter quarter, and past "lock up," and, there being a whole holiday the next day, we had (a rare occurrence at Harrow), absolutely no work to do. N. was lounging lazily at the window looking out into the night, and here I may mention that our room was on the ground floor. Suddenly a happy thought seemed to strike him, and he uttered these four remarkable words, "Hooray, I have it." "Well," said I, "if you've got it I wish you'd let us have some of it, for I must say it's confoundedly dull this evening, and that fool Tomkins won't let us make the slightest row in the passages." But N. seemed suddenly to have relapsed into a brown study, and it was not till after several entreaties that he at last came out with the following plan: "I was thinking," he said, "since we've broken the wires to duck fellows easier, that we might easily get out ourselves. You see we've got a couple of hours good before prayers." "By Jove, so we will!" shouted I and F. together. "But we'd better," I suggested, "leave our 'straws' behind, and take off our jackets so as to look like 'chaws' you know." My hint being taken, we proceeded to sally forth. It had been raining during the day, but, though it had now stopped, the night was dark and cloudy, so that we had little fear of being recognized. N., as proposer of the scheme, got out first, F. followed, and I brought up the rear. All we had to do was to drop a few feet, get over some railings, and we found ourselves in the road. [Yes, how well I remember finding myself on my back in a puddle!] Next arose the important question, "Where were we to go?" I, who was possessed of a certain amount of prudence, thought we had better avoid the town as much as possible, but N. and F. declared that "half the joke

would be lost if we didn't go 'up town.' So, as most votes carry the day, we turned our steps in that direction, our house being a little out of the town. Now at Harrow you may take it as a general rule that masters are always to be found when they are not wanted, nor in this instance did the exception prove the rule. Walking towards us were two individuals, one of whom, by his voice and gait, we at once recognized as one of the Masters. "Old Giglamps," we used to call him, irreverently, I'm afraid. "I say, it's 'Giglamps,'" I whispered. "Hush!" said N., "and they won't notice us." Vain delusion! Just as they were passing us, just as we thought we had escaped, the gentleman walking with "Giglamps," seeing as he imagined some of the "shirtsleeved youth," turned round upon unfortunate F. and asked him whether he'd mind carrying his bag for him just to his house; poor F. was utterly taken aback, he didn't dare speak, even to refuse, for fear of betraying himself, so he took the bag mechanically. Our turn came next. "And would we mind carrying his and this gentleman's umbrella, and these parcels." We took them in the same plight as F. "And," he added (comforting assurance!), "we should get something warm when we got to the house." "Why *did* we try to look like 'Chaws!'" murmured I. "Never mind though," said N., "'Old Giglamps' is awfully blind, so perhaps we shan't be 'twug' after all." However, at last we got to the house. The gentleman opened the hall door, and "Old Giglamps" went in first. Gas was burning within, and a full flood of light burst upon our curious "dishabille." Our employer paused, stared at us, and then hurried off to "Giglamps." "He's going to sneak," mur-

mured N. indignantly. "He's 'twug' us." The stranger, however, took "G." into a room, and then returned to us. "Well, boys," he said, "I think I know *your* secret," here he paused (each of us seemed much interested in his respective boots). "But," he added, "it's safe with me; however, I'll give you a piece of advice. Get home, as quickly as you can, by the way you got out." We were not long in taking the hint, and we were off; so pleased, indeed, were we at escaping, that we did not think of staying out any longer, and at once directed our footsteps to the window we had got out at. Horror of horrors, it was shut! There was no doubt about that fact, however it had got so. There we stood, utterly aghast, and at a loss what to do. N.'s presence of mind, however, did not desert him. "Shout," cried he, "to the fellows in the room above." "Hi! you fellows, HI!" But though we all joined in the chorus, we could get no answer, so we had to resort to throwing small stones at the windows, to attract attention that way. At last a window was drawn up, and the following pleasant remark was addressed to us, "Be off, you boys, about your business!" "None of your chaff, confound you!" cried N. "It's *us*; can't you open our window, you fool, and let us in. We've got out, and somebody's been and shut it." [N. always *was* rather violent.] "Oh! it's *you*, is it?" said the voice, which we now, to our dismay, recognized to be that of our house master. "If you go round to the front door, I will let you in." * * * * "Are you all in? then come with me to my study." Of the interview in the study, of the "send up," and that last and awful scene, we draw a veil. "But," as N. remarked to

me afterwards, "we shouldn't have got it so hot if I hadn't sworn at him from the road."

HARROW ANIMALS.

THE DOMESTIC BORE (*aper domesticus*).

THIS peculiar animal is, unhappily for others, sociable: once let him know you and he preys upon you for ever after. He sticks like a leech, presses like an incubus, hugs like a bear, and talks like a parrot. He is easily recognisable by several characteristics. He is always in the house. He is always humming; if he only knows one tune, *tant pis*. He is always talking, never on subjects which interest you in the slightest. He has the highest opinion of himself, and always manages to make himself comfortable.

He comes into your room humming; you are writing; he shuts the door carefully and hums a little louder. He sees you are busy. This puts him into a good humour; he chuckles and seats himself in your one easy chair. Then he is in his element. "Did you hear the last paper at the Scientific Society." You answer, "No," thoughtlessly, and by so doing open a breach for the enemy, who, with the rapidity of an experienced general, pours in his artillery, and only stops when you are reduced to a hopeless state of subjection. Presently some one comes in, who you want to speak to privately. You hint this to *aper*; but, oh dear no! His self-respect recoils from the very idea of his being *de trop*. At last the new comer retreats in high dudgeon,

thinking it is you who are to blame. You can't stand it any longer, and tell *aper* that you must go on with your work. He says, "certainly," in the blandest tone possible, and relapses into humming. At last you leave the room in despair. When you come back *aper* is still there, and reading your MS.—but enough!

THE SEAMAN'S LAMENT.

Humbly dedicated to H—h Ch—ld—rs, M.P.

No fear of hostile arms we own,
But save us from our friends we say;
Our foe may cut our bodies down,
But oh! our friends cut down our pay.

Phylathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

THE TWELVE v. THE TWENTY.

This match which is usually continued until one side gets five bases, was commenced on Thursday, November 4th, and the Twelve proved themselves far too strong, getting three bases to their opponents none. Walker, Warwick, Crake, and Openshaw played up well for the Twelve, Law as usual keeping second base in first-rate style. For the Twenty Hood, Rivett-Carnac maj., and Dyke were most conspicuous.

THE TWELVE.

THE TWENTY.

C. W. Walker *	G. H. Rendall
W. Law	G. C. Rivett-Carnac
R. M. Warwick *	E. Bailly
W. P. Crake	G. F. Hood
—	F. M. Leak
W. E. Openshaw	R. C. Dyke
W. D. G. Brown	G. Macan
W. B. Paton (—O'Shaughnessy)	A. H. G. Grey
	C. J. Tyas
W. E. Torr	C. B. Childe-Pemberton
R. E. W. Crawford	W. M. Smith-Dorrien
A. H. Thornton (W. E. Blewitt)	C. J. Longman
P. T. Rivett Carnac	J. C. Thomson
R. C. Welch	A. Macan (E. J. Michell)
	R. Foord
	A. L. Woodhouse
	J. W. Newall
	H. Carlisle
	E. S. Prior
	J. A. Smith-Cunningham

THE SCHOOL.

CAMBRIDGE.

C. W. Walker	W. B. Money, Esq.
W. Law	E. E. Bowen, Esq.
R. M. Warwick	F. G. Templer, Esq. *
W. P. Crake	F. R. Broughton, Esq.
—	J. Broadmead, Esq.
W. E. Openshaw	A. W. Welch, Esq.
W. B. Paton (G. C. Rivett-Carnac*)	C. H. Prior, Esq.
W. D. G. Brown	F. E. R. Fryer, Esq.
R. E. W. Crawford	C. A. Pidcock, Esq.
—	A. Tabor, Esq.
W. E. Torr *	W. H. Rodwell, Esq.
A. H. Thornton (S. F. Hood)	C. T. Giles, Esq.
P. T. Rivett-Carnac	
R. C. Welch	

THE SCHOOL v. CAMBRIDGE.

The Old Harrovians at Cambridge sent down a very strong team indeed against the School, on Saturday, November 6th, and a capitally contested match was the result. The School won the toss, and play had not been going on for more than ten minutes, when a somewhat lucky base was obtained for them by Torr. After this, however, the play on both sides became much more spirited, and before time was called another base was got by R. Carnac, maj. for the School, and one for the Cambridge Twelve by F. G. Templer, the School thus remaining victors by two bases to one. Law as usual rendered inestimable service to the School as second base, and Openshaw, Crake, and Crawford played up well, good service being rendered to the Cantabs by W. B. Money, E. E. Bowen, and A. Tabor. The rules of the game were scarcely so strictly attended to, as might be desired. The vanquished team although all "Old Harrovians," seem to have quite forgotten (or nearly so) the Harrow Game, and to have adopted that of Rugby.

House Matches.

A. G. WATSON'S, ESQ., v. REV. T. H. STEEL'S.

Thursday, October 28th, 1869.

* Denotes a base.

Mr. Watson's House won the toss, and before a quarter of an hour elapsed a base was obtained for them by O'Shaughnessy with a good straight kick, and though several splendid attempts at their antagonists' base were made by Law, Mr. Steel's were unable to reverse their position. Neither elevens are particularly strong this year, but the play throughout was very plucky. For Mr. Watson's, Childe-Pemberton, O'Shaughnessy, Dunn, and Carlisle, and for Mr. Steel's Law, Bridgeman, and Foord, did good service.

A. G. WATSON'S ESQ.

REV. T. H. STEEL'S.

H. Carlisle
J. L. Bashford
C. B. Childe-Pemberton
W. F. O'Shaughnessy*

A. W. Dunn
W. Chance
J. E. Hope
G. B. Elkington
A. P. Balli
C. W. E. Dawes
V. Kemball

W. Law
R. Foord
E. R. O. Bridgeman
S. G. Edridge
E. Parbury
J. W. Murray
J. H. Wheatley
H. Burnand
C. C. Burke
W. C. Jones
F. D. O. Murray

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. REV. R.
MIDDLEMIST'S.

Tuesday, November 2nd, 1869.

THIS match, which concludes the First Ties, turned out as had been expected, a very even one indeed. Mr. Middlemist's House obtained the advantage of the ground, and until three o'clock, (the time for changing sides) play was kept up on both sides with great spirit, Mr. Rendall's, perhaps, having a little the best of it. As soon, however, as the bases were changed, the ball was at once taken down towards Mr. Middlemist's base, and a brilliant piece of play on the part of W. B. Paton won the match for Mr. Rendall's, no more bases being obtained on either side. Mr. Middlemist's Eleven were a good deal heavier than their opponents, and, perhaps, quite as good players individually, but their opponents played far better together. W. B. Paton, A. Macan, J. H. B. Cowley, and G. H. Rendall, played well for Mr.

Rendall's, and W. E. Torr, H. L. Heber-Percy, and C. A. McMaster, for Mr. Middlemist's.

The evil practice of handling the ball was pursued throughout the game by *both* sides, and in no game of the season was the umpires' "hands off" so often repeated, or so little attended to, as in this match.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S.

G. H. Rendall
* W. B. Paton
G. Macan
E. P. Browne (Everest)
E. W. Cowley
A. Macan

W. E. Torr
G. M. Gregory
J. W. Newall
C. A. McMaster
H. L. Heber-Percy

J. H. B. Cowley
G. F. Rendall
J. H. Richardson
F. M. Balfour
H. M. Temple

T. C. Morris
R. R. Wade
H. A. Beadon
H. P. Hargreaves
M. Hunter
J. W. Hartley

SECOND TIES.

Rev. F. W. Farrar's v. W. J. Bull's, Esq.
Rev. F. Rendall's v. A. G. Watson's, Esq.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. B. F. Westcott's.

RACQUETS.

SECOND TIES.

Rev. F. Rendall's v. Rev. T. H. Steel's.
Rev. B. F. Westcott's v. Rev. F. W. Farrar's.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. Dr. Butler's.

Subscribers Names to "THE HARROVIAN" will be received by Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow, on the following terms:—

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Christmas Quarter (5 Nos.)	1 8	or by post	..	2 1
Easter " (5 Nos.)	1 8	"	..	2 1
Midsummer " (7 Nos.)	2 4	"	..	2 11

Dates of issue for the remainder of Term.

Saturday, November 27. Saturday, December 11.



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 4.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	
Secular Education	41
Compulsory Football	42
THE SCHOOL. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	43
THE SOCIETIES.	
Scientific Society	44
CORRESPONDENCE	
The Football Ground	44
A Lover of Football	44
School Musical Society	45
Corrector	45
The Racquet Court	45
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	46
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Translations from the Latin of V. Bourne	46
Tennyson	47
The Byron Scandal	49
Harrow Animals. No. 2.	49
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
School v. Oxford	50
House Matches	51

SECULAR EDUCATION.

THE proceedings of the National League at Birmingham have drawn public attention somewhat prominently to the consideration of the present state of education in England. The League advocates the adoption of a Compulsory Secular system, supported entirely by Government, and at first sight this plan seems to have many points of recom-

mendation. But the fact that it is opposed alike by English Churchmen of every type, by Roman Catholics, and by Wesleyans, cannot fail to show that its whole tone is utterly repugnant to the feelings of every Christian denomination in our land. Indeed, the merest glance into the speeches made by its several advocates sufficiently shows that an entire revolution in education is contemplated by them. The present system is not to be supplemented, but entirely uprooted; in its place a system is to be introduced, by which even the reading of the Bible is prohibited as Sectarian; no religious teaching, even of the most general character, is to be permitted, but a code of morality is to be substituted for it. Now, even though a more enlarged education be the result of this change, a system like this must entirely fail in securing the express objects for which education is required. If no religious teaching whatever is to be inculcated, how can we believe that a stop will be put to the present fearful increase in crime. Surely, the result will be in an exactly contrary direction.

Without, however, paying any regard whatsoever to the numerous exaggerations

with which these would-be reformers have not failed to deck out their statistics, it cannot be denied that our present system is still far from perfect. The number of schools is steadily increasing, the number of those unable to read and write is decreasing in like manner. But though much has been done, much yet remains to be done. With the difficulties and dangers arising from the introduction of a Secular system, and the partial inadequacy of the existing one staring us in the face, where are we to seek for a solution of this problem? Before answering this, it will be well first to consider whether the present system has ever really had a fair chance. That it has not, no one can fail to see, who compares the sum given by our Government in support of education with that spent by other countries. Holland with its population of about three millions contributes more from public funds than England. Surely this spirit of paltry economy is most discreditable to the nation. When more schools, and more teachers are so urgently needed in our poorer districts, it cannot be right that a Liberal (!) Chancellor of the Exchequer should come forward and state as matter for congratulation that he is happy to announce that he has less to ask for education than before. Let us hope that this state of things will not last long. We have no need of a complete change in our present system; what is needed is a judicious expansion of it. If, instead of being almost entirely supported by voluntary contributions, our schools receive liberal grants from Government, their efficiency will, no doubt,

be at once vastly increased. The poor of our agricultural districts will soon cease to be without the slightest rudiments of education, and even in our manufacturing towns much of the present ignorance may be removed. When the present system has been *fairly* tried and proved to have failed, then, and not till then, it will be time to think of supplementing it with a Compulsory Secular plan. Alike in efficiency of teaching and in economy, it is superior to any system of this character that has yet been suggested.

COMPULSORY FOOTBALL.

IN our first number we published an article criticizing strongly the present system of compulsory football as practised at Harrow, and we have good reasons for believing that that article represented the feelings of a large and widely increasing portion of our community. The writer of the above-mentioned article estimates, and we believe accurately, the average number of those who attend compulsory football to be about two hundred. Now, on whole school days, at a moderate estimate, two hundred and fifty boys attend "House games," and this in spite of many being kept away through work, &c., so that anomalous as it may seem, there is actually a better attendance on whole school days than half-holidays.

Nor is this all. If by any possible statistics we could get at the opinions of those two hundred who attend, we should

find that nearly all, even those that came down voluntarily, considered that it was the most miserable apology for an amusement, while with "House games" the general sentiment is that it is "hard lines" not to be able to go down.

It is not the compulsion alone that is disliked, but the whole system of the game. You are obliged to go down; you find yourselves surrounded by faces you don't know; *Esprit de corps* is destroyed by the arbitrary division of the sides; the game is overcrowded, and always much more brutal than "House games." And yet you are supposed to go away with a proud feeling of brotherhood as regards the Old School, caused by playing with members of other Houses. If any one ever has experienced this proud emotion in his bosom, when plodding up the muddy hill after "compulsory," we shall be very happy to receive a letter from him saying so: to ourselves, we own, any such emotion would be both novel and surprising. Again, the Harrow game avowedly needs fewer players on a side than that of Rugby, &c., and yet we will persist in cooping up the energies of the School in four games when we have room for many more. The distinctions of age are also arbitrary, often absurd, and rarely properly insisted on. We think, in fact, that the present system of compulsory football has altogether failed, and of course the next question is, how are we to remedy this? "A Tyro" has suggested that the plan pursued with regard to cricket should be introduced instead, and House games and second eleven matches, and

sixth and fifth form games, should be established, and this plan appears to us as the most feasible one.

We do not wish football to be voluntary, though a good many will be found to advocate this view, but what we do wish is to have good, pleasant games on half-holidays, in which all could join. Other schools have them; why should not we? Let us own that the old system has failed; let us lay aside our present policy of "laissez faire," and, in the purest spirit of Conservatism, let us endeavour to establish on a wider and securer basis the pursuit of the noblest of our School games.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

WE have the greatest pleasure in recording Mr. Farrar's appointment to the post of Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty. The announcement appeared in the *Gazette* of Friday, the 19th. We feel sure, that all old, as well as present, Harrovians will agree with us when we say that no one has ever deserved the honour more than does Mr. Farrar.

WE recommend to the notice of our readers M. Masson's translation of Father Hyacinthe's speech on Peace. It is exceedingly well rendered, and very interesting; and is the only authorized English translation.

WE are sorry to have to announce to our readers the death of the Rev. W. Harness, an eminent "Old Harrovian." We shall hope to give a further notice of him in a future number.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

ON Saturday, November 13th, a meeting was held in the Vaughan Library, M. Masson in the chair.

The exhibitions were :—

A Roman vase from the Thames Embankment, by C. J. Faulder.

A copy of the Koran, a beautiful specimen of caligraphy.

A collection of articles manufactured by the savages of Polynesia, by M. Masson.

A medal of Charles I., and a Russian coin, by R. F. W. Brandt.

A lock of the Old Pretender's hair, by A. G. Watson, Esq., for W. B. Money.

A large foreign moth, by T. J. Puckle.

Cameo formed by lime deposit, from a spring near Le Puy, by F. M. Balfour.

Some Saxon coins, by A. J. Evans.

A vote of thanks was given to C. J. Leaf, Esq., for the handsome present of a large collection of Australian birds. Mr. Leaf also presented the Society with a copy of Pouchet's "Universe."

A. W. Dunn then read a paper on "the Sun."

At its conclusion, Mr. Hayward gave an account of the most recent discoveries on the subject, especially regarding the black spots.

Mr. Farrar also made some remarks.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

THE FOOTBALL GROUND.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

May I be allowed a few lines in your paper to point out a grievance that has long been existing with regard to the football ground, on which the house matches are played. Whenever a house match takes place, all the fellows who belong to and side with either house, line the bottom side of the ground, and keep advancing far beyond the "straight in" poles, so that it is impossible for a player to see when the ball has passed the pole or not. This nuisance has been increasing, and many complaints have been heard about it. Cannot it be put a stop to? At last year's "Cock House" match, there was a line of cord drawn along the bottom side of the ground, at a few yards distance from the "straight in" poles, so as to prevent accidents happening to the players from stumbling against the rope. Why should not this be done now, or if not, let the Philathletic Club appoint some of its members to keep the fellows back off the ground, as at the races. Apologizing for the length of my letter, and earnestly hoping that measures will be adopted to remedy this common grievance,

I remain, yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

It was with the greatest pleasure I noticed in your last number a short article on *Order at Football*. And, although I think we should have some difficulty in hiring a Bargee for the purpose,

owing to the distance of the Football Field from any place where such useful, if not ornamental, members of the community may be found; still, I think, we ought not to abandon all idea of reform in this matter. Has the all-powerful "Dumps" ceased to exercise his wonted authority? Or has a race sprung up in the School, which dares to disobey his very nod? No; surely this cannot be; we have not so far degenerated, I trust. Something, however, must be done; the remaining two House Matches will be close and exciting, and, unless prompt measures are taken, this encroaching on the field will prevent a fair game. Might it not be an understood thing that it is the duty of any member of the Philathletic Club present, to keep all intruders back. Hoping something will be done, I remain,

Yours truly,
A LOVER OF FOOTBALL.

Since the above correspondence has been received we are glad to observe that the improvement suggested has been made.—[ED.]

THE SCHOOL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

In your last number you published an article denouncing the Musical Society for meeting at hours inconvenient to most members of the school. The Musical Society consists of two parts, "Glee Society" and "Instrumental Society." These two now divide three meetings a week between them. And surely they have as much right to an existence as the Scientific Society, with which they are supposed to interfere. I may mention that repeated efforts are being made to secure a meeting after "locking up."

Again, the author of your article says that the Society meets the wants of those only who are good musicians, and leaves uncared for all the rest. The actual Society itself, though not pretending any great things, is, undoubtedly, composed of those who are greater proficient in music than the ordinary run of the School. But Mr. Farmer has, by the system (alluded to in the article) of House Singing, discovered and made the most of any vocal talent, while those who care to learn instruments, can avail themselves of the able instructions of Mr. Farmer in organ, har-

monium, or piano, and of Mr. C. Hayward in violin or violincello; and so in a very short time become equal to the practice once or twice a week in the Musical Society's room.

Hoping that the Musical Society will not fall into disrepute,

I beg to sign myself,
PHILODOS.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

I hope you will grant me a very short space in your paper to ask your various readers a riddle. It is simply this.

If it takes three editors to write two lines of bad Latin, how many would it take to compose two lines of good Latin? Hoping to be enlightened by an answer, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,
CORRECTOR.

THE RACQUET COURT.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

Frequent complaints are made every week in the Racquet Court about the bad quality of the balls used; now I think that we ought not to blame "Custos" as he tries to get the best, but rather our own inactivity. The court has been built now five years, and in this time, whenever there is a little rain, the walls are always quite wet, which spoils the balls, while the glass at the top is nearly always broken, so as to let the wet in. Now, could not this evil be eradicated by putting some wire similar to that with which our houses are "so beautifully" ornamented, over the glass at the top of the court? It surely would be no great expense, and would save many a glazier's bill. I hope this may meet the eye of those who have charge of the court, and something may be done before we come back after Christmas.

Yours truly,
W. L.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. In the *Oxford Undergraduates' Journal*, we read that the 5th of November passed off without any serious collisions. On November 12th, Lord Salisbury was elected to the Chancellorship by a majority of 36 votes. A new club for unattached students has been instituted this term, called the Clarendon Club. On November 12th and 13th, The Freshman's Sports came off. We have to thank the editors of this paper for a very flattering criticism on our productions.

ETON. We read in the *Eton Chronicle* that the School races were run November 9th and 10th. The following is the result of the most interesting. The School hundred yards was won by Urmson, time 11 secs. The quarter of a mile, one of the best ever witnessed at Eton, was won also by Urmson, time 54 secs. The School Hurdle race was won by Rhodes, time 19 secs. The ground on both days was very heavy, and on the 9th, the races were interrupted by frequent showers of rain and hail; the time, therefore, was not so good as it might otherwise have been.

WINCHESTER. We learn from the *Wykehamist* that the abolition of "Commoners" threatened to prevent the time-honoured match between Collegers and Commoners. A temporary arrangement has, however, been effected this year. The limits of the old wall have at last been broken through, and a wider field is opened for games. A "Modern" School has this quarter been instituted at Winchester.

MARLBOROUGH. We read in the *Marlburian*, that a challenge cup between Marlborough and Winchester is to be shot for twice a year, in May and November.

HAILEYBURY. The *Haileyburian* informs us that the football rules have been carefully revised and compared with those of Rugby. A copy of the revised rules is printed in the paper. A com-

mittee of games, answering to our Philathletic Club, has been instituted.

CHELTEMHAM. A match, we read in the *Cheltenham College Magazine*, a paper just brought out, was played between the first eleven with broomsticks, against the second with bats. The bats won by three wickets. The annual boat race between the Classical and Modern Schools was won by the Moderns.

Miscellaneous Articles.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE LATIN OF
VINCENT BOURNE.

"πάνταγλωσς.

WHERE is the hero's glory? where the name
Wafted afar upon the breath of fame?
Ah me! what mockery holds the things of earth!
How empty glory when divorced of worth!
Who could divine that Pompey e'er should creep
A fawning hound, or Cæsar govern sheep?
Yet so it is: still rivals they remain;
Throw them a bone and view the fight again;
Scipio, once foremost in the combat, flies
With savage tooth at humbler enemies:
Defenceless cattle feel his dreadful might:
Hunger, not glory, calls him to the fight.
He, that once Troy, a garden now, defends,
And fourfoot Hector, like the first, contends.
Does one more cruel than the rest arise
And seek a name? that Nero well supplies;
Throned in a tanyard now, he keeps away
The nightly thief, and barks till break of day.
What dire injustice time has wrought, behold!
Brutus drives swine, and Cato guards the fold.
Nor sacred now yon fane that mouldering lies;
Nor worshipped now Rome's fallen deities;
Juno, Diana, Venus, can no strain
Your long lost honours yet revive again?
Obscure ye lie; transformed (ah strange mishap)
To whining favourites in some lady's lap.

Borne in a chariot where the fashion calls
 To morning services or nightly balls;
 How stern the irony the fates display!
 Heroes and gods the playthings of to-day!
 Sure were the laughing sage restored to earth,
 The boon were useless—he would die of mirth.

EPITAPH ON A CHILD OF SEVEN YEARS OLD.

(Translated.)

How dear our lost one, and how fair,
 How short her span of life, the bloom
 Of early violets declare
 Whose buds lie withering on her tomb.

Yet cease! nor long the fates upbraid
 Nor long bewail how beauty flies,
 What though the flowers untimely fade
 Their early sweetness never dies.

TENNYSON.

It might be expected that a Harrow School journal should devote its first essay in literary criticism to the works of the great Harrovian poet; but during the last two months the public mind has been so violently disturbed by assertions and contradictions relative to Byron's private life, and our perception of indelicate thoughts, and allusions to mysterious crimes, in his writings, has been so assiduously sharpened, that it is now a matter of extreme difficulty for a writer to deal fairly and dispassionately with his poetical merits, as distinct from his personal character. Such being the case, we prefer to turn our readers' attention to the writings of a poet, the purity of whose life and works no one has ventured to asperse; feeling confident that in so doing we shall introduce them to "some of the most graceful

and most generous, if not the most profound, thoughts enshrined in literature."

Nothing strikes the student of Tennyson more forcibly than his versatility; perhaps there has never lived so many-sided a poet. The sustained heroic narrative of the *Idylls* and *Morte d'Arthur*, the mingled passion and pathos of *Locksley Hall*, the sweet simplicity of the *May Queen* and the *Grandmother*, and the gorgeous lyric beauty of numberless shorter fragments, such as "Now sleeps the Crimson Petal, now the White," all attest most varied powers of mind, and the truly poetical gift of suiting style and metre to the subject in hand. So richly endowed is Tennyson, indeed, with the last-named gift, that it is at first sight difficult to decide in what metre he is most successful. The fact that the *Idylls* are his most generally popular poems seems to militate against the opinion which is, nevertheless, ours, namely, that his blank verse is not equal to his rhyme. Any English poet writing in blank verse of course renders himself liable to comparison with Milton; and the comparison can never be a very favourable one; so it is with Tennyson; but in his rhyme he is, in the literal sense of the word, incomparable. His metres, indeed, are sometimes so peculiar as to be almost grotesque, but when he condescends to measures already used and recognized, his marvellous knack of rhyming, his power of interweaving classical with modern expressions, and his inexhaustible fund of epithets, unite to render him one of the grandest and most forcible of English poets. *Locksley Hall*, is we contend,—its tone and feeling apart—one of the grandest poems ever written; we need not pause to analyze a composition, every line of which must be familiar to the most superficial student of Tennyson, but only observe as

illustrative of his peculiar gift, how well the swinging, railway-pace of the metre is adapted to the expression of an impetuous, unchecked, current of thought—but we must not linger too long over one characteristic.

In Tennyson Religion and Poetry meet more naturally than in any modern bard. Religious poems, in the ordinary sense of the word, are nothing more than trite and vapid sentiments, tortured and squeezed into the trammels of rhyme. Such is not the case with Tennyson. His poetry is tintured with religion, but the religion never extinguishes the poetry. Perhaps, the lesson conveyed in the three parts of the *May Queen*, the wild, headstrong girl, transformed by illness into the heart-broken penitent, and by religion into the humble, though hopeful saint, is one of the most beautiful ever taught in poetry. The last few lines of this poem remind us so forcibly of Milman's glorious funeral hymn—"Brother, thou art gone before us"—that we can almost imagine them borrowed from it. In *St. Agnes' Eve*, which has been so well described, as "one of those poems which make men Catholics in spite of themselves," in the *Grandmother*, the ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington, and innumerable smaller pieces, the poetry derives its chief beauty from the hallowing influence of Religion.

To pass again to Tennyson's political and patriotic feelings, we note that, if the phrase may be divorced from theology, he is eminently unsectarian. His patriotism never interferes with his love and sympathy for the various races of the great human family; while, on the other hand, his cosmopolitanism cannot extinguish the patriotic spirit which bursts forth in "*The Charge of the Light Brigade*," and "*The welcome to Alexandra*." Again, in Politics,

though essentially a Liberal, he is no fanatic. Again and again, as in "*Freedom of old sate on the heights*," and "*You ask me why, though ill at ease*," he dwells rapturously on the harmonious union of liberty and order, which is his ideal of government; and his constitutional reverence for "our temperate kings" warms into a living, personal loyalty, when he addresses the illustrious Lady to whom he owes his laurel-wreath.

Our remarks on Tennyson would be very imperfect were we to omit all reference to his mysticism. Mysticism is, indeed, in a greater or less degree, a characteristic of all the poetry which the last thirty years have produced. A tendency to mysticism is the reaction from the bald and literal simplicity of Wordsworth, as a tendency to religion is the reaction from the licentiousness of Byron and Moore. This mysticism is traceable in most of Tennyson's poems. Not only in the avowedly allegorical *Vision of Sin*, but in the whole conception of the *Idylls*, in *Sir Galahad*, and in the *Morte d'Arthur*; for a sample of our meaning we may remark that just as Arthur has returned to inaugurate his reign of peace and contentment, the dreamer awakes to hear "the sweet church bells" ringing out the story of that Advent which really brought peace and goodwill to man.

We have already trespassed too far on the space of our journal, and the attention of our readers, to admit of our mentioning any further characteristics of Tennyson's poetry, or commenting on any of his defects—defects which, like spots on the sun, are only made visible by the surrounding splendour. Still less can we attempt to decide whether Tennyson is, as some maintain, only the favourite of the hour, or whether, as his admirers assert, he will survive

to be the standard poet of a later generation. It is enough for us to know that we find in him an inexhaustible fountain of beauty and delight.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

LORD BACON, in his will, thus expressed himself "For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches and to the next age." So conscious was he of his shortcomings from his own ideal; few men had a clearer consciousness of right and wrong, and few in their practice fell more grievously short of what they knew to be their duty. If, therefore, a man like Bacon, expecting—and indeed receiving—but little toleration of his misdeeds from men of his own age and country, hoped that in consideration of his many services to mankind, succeeding ages might treat his name and memory charitably, how much more has Byron a claim on our forbearance? If his life was not the ideal of a poet's life, and I fear we must own that it was not, is it for us at this distance of time to rake up old scandals, and it may be slanders? Are we, on the testimony of one who has published to the world that which she acknowledges was entrusted to her in the most solemn confidence, on her testimony to forget the happy hours we have spent in the enjoyment of his glorious poetry, while occupying our time in the *noble* pursuit of blackening his character who is not on earth to refute the calumnies? Perish such ingratitude! We all know the saying, "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum." How have its precepts been obeyed? Ever since the publication of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "True story of Lord Byron's life,"

every paper and magazine that is able to drag out its pitiful existence, has continued to harp on this one string. A grand opportunity, certainly, for their petty sarcasms; and to the full have they availed themselves of it, like the ignoble crowd of petty beasts that worry an old lion too weak to defend himself. If he went wrong who is there among us that has not; who of us who, if we had been cursed with that proud and fiery nature, so prone to every sensual passion, which we can discern in every line of his poetry, would have resisted its promptings more successfully than he did. It would be well if more of us remembered the well-known words, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

Λωτοφάγος.

HARROW ANIMALS.

No. 2.—THE LAZY DOG (*Canis ignavus*).

THE animal under notice is one of our commonest species, and affords to those desirous of studying its habits many opportunities of observation. It may be seen any day between the hours of 7.30 and 7.35 a.m., outside the "Old School" door, and is easily recognizable from its general sleepy and dishevelled appearance. It is a question of some doubt to what genus this animal properly belongs. Some of its characteristics, such as its fondness for "*grubbing*," point to porcine connections, but on the other hand, we have heard on good authority (though this observation requires to be verified), that it is so fond of candles as to keep them even in bed, and if this be true it may possibly after all be connected with the

Rodents. The only thing he excels in, is being late, and in this respect he is eminently successful. Of course he may be in time by *accident*, but give him a fair chance and he is sure to be late. Although of a very low type of intellectual development, he possesses a certain amount of low cunning; for instance, he will join the Rifle Corps to get off cricket, or the Chapel Choir to escape a day's football. His principal *habitat* is the school yard, where, when sated with F-ll-r's, he indulges in Cricket, Football, and Rackets, of a certain mild description. He has always a large stock of punishments on hand, and being, as we above hinted, of a crafty turn of mind, he turns them to the best advantage. Is he "boy in the house," he cuts: why? Oh, he had to show up a hundred lines to so-and-so. He let's out the fires. Oh, what's-his-name kept him to write lines after school. You want to send him "up town." Oh, he's *very* sorry, but he's got to write out something for what-you-may-call'em, directly. If he fails in a repetition he *escapes* "House game;" if he is put on extra boy, he *gets off* "compulsory." "Well, at any rate, he is inoffensive," you say. No, sir, you are mistaken, dogs of this kind are only safe when muzzled. He lives on the misfortunes of others, and uses in the process of mastication not his teeth, but like the ant-eater, his tongue. His one theme for conversation is punishments, I beg his pardon, "*puns*." Don't entrust him with the particulars of any little row you may have got into: if you do, woe, betide you! Next morning it is over the House, unlike a sugar plum, increasing in proportion to the number of mouths it has been through. Next evening it is over the School: you are the general subject of such pleasant speculations as "Will he be 'sent' or will he only 'have to

leave?'" "*I* never thought *much* of that fellow," &c., &c. As you go down the School steps you become painfully conscious that every one is whispering about you to his neighbour, or sympathizing friends will ask you "when you are going." It's no use looking astonished; *they know better*. If no visible sentence is executed on you, *they know* that you are only staying on probation. O Ignavus, Ignavus!

Philathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

* Denotes a base.

THE SCHOOL v. OXFORD.

THIS match was played on Saturday, November 20th. The Oxford Eleven won the toss, but, notwithstanding this, a base was got almost immediately for the School off a good kick by Warwick, and this success was followed in about ten minutes by another by Walker. After this, the form of the Visitors was much improved, and though they did not succeed in securing a base, they had a little the best of it for the rest of the time. For the Oxford Eleven, Pelham, Parsons, Kennaway, Howard, and Ord, and for the School, Walker, Law, Warwick, Openshaw, Crawford, and Thornton were most conspicuous.

OXFORD.

H. F. Pelham, Esq.
W. H. Hadow, Esq.
J. Parsons, Esq.
C. L. Kennaway, Esq.
A. W. Howard, Esq.
C. Parr, Esq.
W. T. Langford, Esq.
R. F. Ord, Esq.
G. T. Smith, Esq.
C. Petley, Esq.
A. J. Begbie, Esq.

THE SCHOOL.

C. W. Walker *
W. Law
R. M. Warwick *
W. P. Crake
W. E. Openshaw
W. B. Paton
R. E. W. Crawford
A. H. Thornton
P. T. Rivett-Carnac
W. E. Torr
W. D. G. Brown

After this match, R. E. W. Crawford and A. H. Thornton were "put in" to the "Eleven."

House Matches.

HOME BOARDERS v. SMALL HOUSES.

Tuesday, November 9th.

THE Home Boarders are unusually strong this year, ten of their old Eleven remaining, while the Small Houses are excessively weak. Notwithstanding their superior strength, the kicking of the Home Boarders was so very poor that they were only able to secure two bases, though they kept the ball close in front of their opponent's base during the greater part of the time. It must, however, be stated, that the extreme slipperiness of the ground must in a measure have conduced to this unlooked-for failing. Rivett-Carnac, maj., Rivett-Carnac mi., and Crawford, played well for the Home Boarders; and Seton-Karr, Simpson, and Chance, were of most service to the Small Houses.

HOME BOARDERS.

SMALL HOUSES.

—
R. E. W. Crawford
C. E. Maclaren
E. Bailly
G. C. Rivett-Carnac *
P. T. Rivett-Carnac
A. H. Thornton (Maason)
C. J. Maltby (Leaf)
R. C. Welch
A. A. Hadow *
L. W. Rivett-Carnac
—
T. W. Arnold

—
H. Seton-Karr
R. L. Graves
F. D. Simpson
A. C. Lucas
—
H. L. Doulton
G. F. Chance
E. H. Hills
R. A. Yerborough
W. J. Waterlow
D. H. Whitehead
J. M. Boustead

W. J. BULL'S, ESQ. v. REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

Thursday, November 11th.

THIS match, the first of the Second Ties, resulted as had been expected, in favour of Mr. Farrar's. The toss was won by Mr. Bull's house, but their oppo-

nents soon brought the ball close up to their base, and before long a base was kicked for them by Leak. After several ineffectual tries Leak was fortunate enough to get a second base for them, Mr. Farrar's house thus winning by two bases to none. The winning Eleven have not improved very much since their last House Match, being especially weak in kicking. Crake, sen., was of inestimable service to Mr. Bull's, Woodhouse, Crake, jun., and Metcalfe, also playing well. For Mr. Farrar's, Openshaw, Leak, Longman, and Knight, were most conspicuous.

W. J. BULL'S, ESQ.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

—
W. P. Crake
A. L. Woodhouse
H. M. Weston
T. M. C. Vigers
G. B. Rosher

—
G. Crake
C. T. Metcalfe
W. W. Rashleigh
E. R. Dawn
W. Blacker (Brazier)
F. C. Stayner

—
W. E. Openshaw
C. J. Longman
A. H. G. Grey
E. H. M. Elliot
F. S. Reid
F. M. Leak * *
W. H. J. Hogg

—
R. C. Freeman
E. Knight
D. S. Porteous
J. Baillie-Hamilton

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. A. G. WATSON'S, ESQ.

Thursday, November 18th.

THIS match, the last of the Second Ties, was played on Thursday, November 18th. Mr. Watson's House won the toss, but, notwithstanding this advantage, a base was before long obtained for Mr. Rendall's by Macan, jun. Shortly before three a second base was got for them by Paton. After this Mr. Watson's played much better than at first, and after a brilliant run up by C. Pemberton, O'Shaughnessy secured a base for them. No more bases being obtained, the match ended in favour of Mr. Rendall's, by two bases to one. Childe-Pemberton and O'Shaughnessy played in first rate form for Mr. Watson's, and Cowley, sen., Macan, jun., and Paton, did most service for Mr. Rendall's.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

G. H. Rendall
W. B. Paton*
G. Macan*
E. P. Browne
E. W. Cowley
A. Macan
J. H. B. Cowley

J. H. Richardson
G. F. Rendall
F. M. Balfour
F. W. Chance

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.

H. Carlisle
J. L. Bashford
C. B. Childe-Pemberton
W. F. O'Shaughnessy*
A. W. Dunn
W. Chance
J. E. Hope

G. B. Elkington
V. Kemball
A. E. O. Ewing
M. Bowers

THIRD TIES.

Rev. F. Rendall's v. Rev. B. F. Westcott's.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. F. W. Farrar's.

THE SCHOOL v. THE MODERN SIDE (WITH TWO MASTERS).

Saturday, November 13th.

THE match against Old Harrovians at Oxford having been put off until Saturday, November 20th, a game was arranged between the School and the Modern Side, with E. E. Bowen, Esq., and J. A. Cruikshank, Esq. There was a very strong wind

down the hill, the result of which was that it was almost impossible to get a base against it, and thus, though the School were considerably stronger than their opponents, two bases were got with the wind by each side, and the match ended in a tie. Walker, Law, and Openshaw for the School, and E. E. Bowen, Esq., Crawford, and Crake for the Modern Side, were most conspicuous.

THE SCHOOL.

C. W. Walker
W. Law
R. M. Warwick

W. E. Openshaw
A. H. Thornton
W. B. Paton (F. M. Leak)
W. D. G. Brown
G. C. Rivett-Carnac
R. C. Welch
C. B. Childe-Pemberton
R. C. Dyke

THE MODERN SIDE.

E. E. Bowen, Esq.
J. A. Cruikshank, Esq.*
W. P. Crake

R. E. W. Crawford
W. E. Torr
P. T. Rivett-Carnac
J. W. Newall
H. Seton-Karr
C. A. McMaster*
W. H. Mackinnon
G. F. Rendall

At the close of this match, Openshaw was "put in" to the "Eleven."

RACQUETS.

Rev. Dr. Butler's v. Rev. T. H. Steel's.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. F. W. Farrar's.

Subscribers Names to "THE HARROVIAN" will be received by Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow, on the following terms:—

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Christmas Quarter (5 Nos.)	1 8	or by post	..	.. 2 1
Easter " (5 Nos.)	1 8	"	..	.. 2 1
Midsummer " (7 Nos.)	2 4	"	..	.. 2 11

Date of issue for the remainder of Term.

Saturday, December 11.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 5.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Ecclesiastical Patronage of the Crown	53
The Debating Society	54

THE SCHOOL. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	55
---	----

THE SOCIETIES.

Scientific Society	56
Debating Society	57

CORRESPONDENCE.

The School Musical Society	57
Compulsory Football	58
The School Gymnasium	58
Notice to Subscribers	59

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	59
---	----

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Orphan Boy	60
O mihi prateritos, &c.	60
Pantomimes	61
Our Colonial Policy	62
The Rev. William Harness	63

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Harrow School v. Wanderers	63
House Matches	64

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE OF THE CROWN.

THOUGH very far from wishing the English Church to be disestablished like that of the Sister Country, we cannot help feeling that there is one anomaly in the present union of Church and State which is in urgent need of reform. The ecclesiastical patronage of the Sovereign, as head of the English Church, has, in the course of time, come

VOL. I.—No. 5.

practically into the hands of the Prime Minister for the time being. This patronage has, fortunately for the Church, been usually exercised beneficially, or at any rate very rarely to the detriment of the Church. But the events of the past few weeks have opened the eyes of Churchmen to the danger which this system cannot fail to contain. An appointment has been made, which, whether justly or unjustly, is undoubtedly condemned by at least nine-tenths of the clergy; and notwithstanding the opposition manifested by the most prominent members of both the High Church and Low Church parties; notwithstanding the openly expressed dislike of the clergy of the diocese; and notwithstanding the fact that the body to whom the *cong   d'  lire* was issued was almost unanimously averse to the appointment, yet by that very body Dr. Temple's election was carried by a large majority. Surely this proves in the most decisive manner that the right of the Dean and Chapter to refuse or elect a Bishop is practically but an empty form, and that the Church possesses no safeguard whatsoever against the appointment of the most un-

suitable men to her highest offices by an unscrupulous Minister. It is not for us to give any fixed opinion on the merits or demerits of Dr. Temple. It is enough for us that he has never thought fit for a moment to relieve his brother clergy from their conscientious fears by the slightest vindication of his own religious opinions, that he has refused to comply with the kind and moderate request of the Bishop of Lincoln to disclaim before consecration any sympathy with the other portions of *Essays and Reviews*, and has replied to his affectionate letter in words which, if they imply anything, shew clearly that it is his determination to take care for his own safety by silence, and avoid the slightest risk of committing himself. He has never held any preferment in the Church, and is, therefore, unacquainted with the practical duties of his office; he is regarded as little better than a heretic by a large majority of his brother clergymen, and yet protected by the omnipotent hand of the Prime Minister, he knows that he is safe, and that in a few weeks, without having made his peace with the clergy over whom he is appointed, and without having been compelled to prove his belief in the doctrines of the Church, he will be placed triumphantly in a prominent position in it.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Term which is just drawing to a close will always be looked back upon with the greatest pleasure, by all those interested in this Society and its doings, as one of the most successful Debating Terms on record. There was a time, which some few may remember, when this Society seemed to be a complete failure; when with difficulty a *quorum* could be obtained, till at last it was reduced to debating about the desirability of its own existence, and when we should hope an unanimous vote was given for its abolition, for if it was reduced to such straits, surely it was better for it to cease to exist altogether than to go on dragging out its miserable existence in this way.

But now we may congratulate ourselves on a very different state of things. The last two subjects chosen were so well and fully discussed, that in both cases it was found necessary to adjourn the debate. Indeed on the last occasion the whole time was taken up by the four opening speeches.

We have been accused of not admitting as members boys in the lower Forms, but we hardly think this opinion can be entertained by any who know the real state of the case, for they must know that if the Society were open to the lower Forms, say even the other three divisions of the Fifth Form, the members high up in the school would despise it, and rarely care to attend the meetings. While the Society chooses only sensible subjects for discussion, and is restricted to the higher members of the school,

it will undoubtedly confer a great boon on us. It will bring out a boy's ideas and conceptions more successfully than all the teaching in the world ever could. During the last year we have lost many of our best speakers, but "there are as good fish in the sea as ever yet came out," and therefore we need not fear that their places will remain long vacant. Meanwhile, though it may show no fruit for some time, the Debating Society is doing a good work in the School, and we hope all our readers will join us in the wish that it may still flourish, and year by year gain increased strength.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

A NEW House is being built, three houses have recently changed owners, and another will shortly do so, and it is on tenures so temporary, as these changes show us, that the name of every house depends. In a short time nothing but the walls and colours remain to tell that the House is still the same; the House itself can scarcely look back on honours won under another name, as its own, and has almost to begin life again, so to speak, in its old age. Such is the sentimental grievance we wish to bring before our readers. Could not we adopt some plan by which it might be remedied? What does an old Harrovian care for his House when its name has passed away? Should we not feel happier if we knew that the

names of our Houses, which we now so fondly cling to, were not to be changed by every new owner? At Haileybury the case is otherwise. There the Houses are distinguished by the names of great men who have been at school there. Could not we agree to do the same? Or, if not, could not some other means be devised for perpetuating our House names? We ask this the more confidently, since we feel, that sentimental as the grievance may be, there are many now in the school who are, or shortly will be, peculiarly sensible of it.

WE noticed with pleasure, in the *Photographic News*, of Nov. 26th, that, at the recent Photographic Exhibition, at Conduit Street, a frame of Cartes de Visites, by W. J. A. Grant, of Dr. Butler's House, was mentioned with approval. He also exhibited a collection of Views in Devonshire. We are sure that our readers will be glad to hear of so novel an honour gained by one of our number.

THE usual School Concert will take place to-day, in the Speech Room, at 4.15 p.m. Though we shall miss several well-known faces amongst the performers, yet we think that, judging from the programme, to-day's performance will not fall short of any we have hitherto been present at. Among the songs and glees, we notice two new ones, both entirely *Harrovian* in their composition.

Subjoined is the programme:—

PART I.

- INSTRUMENTAL Haydn.
Andante—"Haydn's eleventh Symphony."
SONG Handel's *Messiah*.
"O! thou that tellest good tidings to Zion."
Sung by W. S. Sichel.
GLEE Volks *Melodie*.
"Christmas Eve."—Translated from the German,
by the Rev. F. W. Farrar.
Sung by the Glee Society.
CHORUS J. Farmer.
"Carol."—The words by the Rev. F. W. Farrar.
INSTRUMENTAL F. Schubert.
"German Dances, Op. 33."
SOLOS AND CHORUS J. Farmer.
"The Singers."—By Longfellow.

PART II.

- GLEE AND CHORUS Pächter.
"Hunting Song" (with echo). *Sung by Glee Society.*
"The hunt is up" (with echo). Full Chorus.—Old
English Song.
SONG
"Lyon of Preston."
W. M. Smith-Dorrien.
INSTRUMENTAL F. Schubert.
"4th Polonaise, Op. 61."
SONG Old *English Ballad*.
"Since first I saw your face."
J. H. Forbes.
SOLOS AND CHORUS Davy.
"Bay of Biscay."
Sung by W. Law, E. H. M. Elliot, A. W. Dunn,
and J. W. Newall.
INSTRUMENTAL Rossini.
"Overture, Othello."
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

*Recent additions to the Vaughan Library
and the Museum.*

PRESENTED BY

- Dean Hook's Lives of the Arch-
bishops of Canterbury, vol. 8. E. R. O. Bridgeman.
Coxe's Life of Horace Walpole.
4 vols. 8vo. .. Harris Prendergast.
The Oxford Spectator. 12mo. .. Walter Armstrong.
Lewes's Life of Goëthe. 8vo. .. Ditto.
Ticknor's History of Spanish
Literature. 3 vols. 8vo. .. Ditto.
A. Henderson's Latin Proverbs
and Quotations. 4to. .. S. W. Gore.
O. Ritt's Histoire de l'Isthme de
Suez. 8vo. .. G. M.
Pouchet's L'univers. English
translation. 8vo. .. Ch. Leaf.
Thompson's Healthy Moral
Homes for Agricultural La-
bourers. 8vo. .. The Author.
Rawlinson's Great Monarchies.
Vol. 8. .. E. J. Elgood.
Fox-Bourne's English Seamen
Under the Tudors. 2 vols. .. R. J. Johnson.
A lock of hair of the old
Pretender .. W. B. Money.
A collection of 144 specimens
illustrating the rock system of
Mont Blanc, with a catalogue E. Roper Curzon.
A pair of pistols, taken by a
French Zouave from a Russian
officer at the Battle of the Alma J. Aspinall.
GUSTAVE MASSON,
Librarian

We are enabled, through the kindness of our Librarian, Mons. Masson, to present our readers with a List of Books, etc., presented to the Vaughan Library, from June to the present time.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, Nov. 20th, the Society held a meeting in the Vaughan Library, Mr. Griffiths in the chair.

Robert Etheridge, Esq., F.G.S., gave a lecture on the "Physical relations of the British Islands with the continent," illustrating his remarks with diagrams. About seventy persons attended.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, November 16th, a Debate was held in the Vaughan Library. The motion for discussion was, "That the present Government is undeserving of the confidence of the Nation." Proposed by Hood; seconded by A. J. Evans. Opposed by C. Gore; seconded by G. H. Rendall. After an animated Debate, the motion was adjourned till Tuesday, November 23, when it was again resumed; the motion being ultimately carried on a division, by a majority of five.

The following is the list of the division; an asterisk denoting that an Hon. Member spoke:—

AYES.	NOES.
S. F. Hood*	C. Gore*
A. J. Evans*	G. H. Rendall*
D. P. Barton*	F. M. Balfour*
J. L. Bashford*	D. Matheson*
J. A. J. Irving	W. E. Torr*
W. B. Paton	R. C. Welch*
J. Baillie-Hamilton	E. E. Bowen, Esq., H.M.
R. Milbanke	W. Minet
C. W. Walker	W. W. Strickland
A. H. Boyd	
C. G. O. Bridgeman	
L. F. Everest	
C. G. C. Money	
J. W. Murray	

BEHIND THE CHAIR.

C. Haddock.

*

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SCHOOL MUSICAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

Your correspondent Philodos, in criticizing the article on the Musical Society has, I think, entirely missed the meaning of it. In the first place, the article only says that one drawback to the success of the Society is the time of the meetings, as they so often clash with those of the Scientific or Debating Societies. But your correspondent flies off on quite a different scent, and, whilst acknowledging that meetings take place on every half-holiday, tries to prove (or rather states as his, no doubt valuable, opinion), that the Musical Society has as much right to an existence as any other. This I readily admit; but am at a loss to discover what it has to do with the question at all.

Secondly, Philodos says "those who care to learn instruments can avail themselves, etc.," Now, I certainly think that, by this sentence, he virtually admits the truth of my opinion, that the Society does not sufficiently search out and instruct the less-gifted members of the School. The very words—"if they care to ---! they can avail themselves of, etc.," prove that, in your correspondent's opinion, at all events, a boy learns instrumental music or not, just as the fancy takes him; but he is not at all urged to do so; therefore, it comes in the end very much to what was stated, that unless a boy has a great taste or talent for

music, he does not care to learn any instrument at all.

One more word, and I have done. If we are asked by a correspondent, "if it takes three Editors to write two lines of bad Latin, how many would it take to compose two lines of good Latin?" (and, must take this opportunity of stating the production alluded to was the work of *one only*), may I not ask Philodoe, how many Philodoe it would take to write some better English than "the able instructions of Mr. Farmer, in *organ*, and of Mr. C. Hayward, in *violin or violincello*?" Hoping we shall not hear from your correspondent again, till he has improved his English as well as his logic, I remain,

Yours truly,

The Author of the article on
"THE SCHOOL MUSICAL SOCIETY."

COMPULSORY FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

With the article on Compulsory Football, in your last journal, I quite agree; but I think there is a very simple remedy. Why could not house games be made compulsory on half-holidays? It is certainly rather late in the quarter to bring forward any advice on the subject, but the suggestion might be of use for next year. There can be no doubt this would be much the best way of making Compulsory Football agreeable to every one.

If this could not be done, at least let there be far more games than at present exist. When there are sometimes thirty boys on each side, the chances of ever touching the ball become very small for the larger portion of the game.

I remain, Sir, etc.,

A. B. C.

THE SCHOOL GYMNASIUM.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

May I request a place in your columns to second the petition of "Biceps" for a Gymnasium. Of course those who already excel at games have no need of it, and this is no doubt the reason why there is no cry for one; but those who require it most have least voice in the matter. Consider how many can get no exercise in the afternoons here. Supposing there is a "second eleven" in a house, this gives employment to eleven, and half a dozen others may obtain places in racquet courts, but the remaining thirty or so in the house have nothing to do except look on at a match, or take a desultory wander up to the schoolyard in search of some excitement, or loaf about the town. There is a still greater want of employment next quarter; those who have a craving for exercise do not care to "run a mile" by themselves, and athletic exercises in one's own room are destructive to furniture. If there were a gymnasium for the school, many odd quarters of an hour which are spent in wandering "up the town," or in Fuller's out of sheer "ennui," might be profitably employed in gaining health and strength, instead of the reverse, and there would be a greater fund of strength throughout the school.

No doubt those who excel in games have always plenty to do, and do not require or care for one, but why should those who do not excel be treated on the principle "of him that hath not," &c.

A gymnasium could not take any away from house games, &c., and by making weak fellows stronger, it would make many attend games who now are in the habit of "cutting."

As regards a gymnasium being another distraction from work, I believe it would be very much the contrary; exercise can be thus obtained

in a concentrated form, and in a very short time, and fits the mind for work much more than reading novels, &c.

Feeling certain that it would be a great boon to many in the school,

I have the honour to be,

Yours, rapidly diminishing,

"TRICEPS."

The following correspondence is declined with thanks:—

"Happy thoughts before the holidays."

We have also received a poem on the "Old Year," some lines of which are much too valuable to be consigned to oblivion and the waste paper basket.

Our correspondent begins with telling us "to clear the room for the new year;" really the new year must be a very inhospitable kind of being to make such a request. However we may be consoled by the assurance volunteered a few lines further on, that the writer has had "many a good thing" from the old year, on the "fruits" of which "good thing" our correspondent "lives." In the next line "past evil" is invoked to "forgive all evils," and soon afterwards we hear that "space had given a short time," and that the old year was the first to discover "the heaven." A little further on somebody is asked to "all my weakness here confess," which we are able to do very readily, although the writer addressing the old year says,

"Thou the sweetest feeling gives one."

Two lines further on we are informed that "the new year's accents flow." The following lines we cannot forbear quoting,

"Of one's praise or blame thou thought not,
What's it praise or blame to thee?
He—so prized—so loved—adored,
On this earth for trial we drove,
On my head his blessings poured."

Poor old year! but you are not to get off so easily, so don't flatter yourself about your fee-heelings! listen to this and tremble in your shoes (if they are not worn out).

"Mark me year!

I have a heart fair as thine own,
Soft to love."

At this point we own vague doubts crossed our mind as to whether the softness above referred to had not ascended to our correspondent's cerebral

regions. But we have intruded too far already, and indeed would not have ventured to do so had not our writer assured us that he is

"Not hard to hear
When contempt is on its throne."

Notice to Subscribers.

We beg to inform our numerous Subscribers at the Universities and Public Schools that they may in future obtain "The Harrovian" on the day of publication from the following, who will be our sole agents.

OXFORD; Mr. Bowden, 35 Holywell.

CAMBRIDGE, Messrs. Rivington, 19 Trinity Street.

ETON, Messrs. E. P. Williams and Son, Eton College.

RUGBY, Mr. Billington, The Market Place.

The first number for the Coming Term will be published on or about the first Saturday in February next.

University and Public School News.

ETON. We learn from the *Eton Chronicle* that the School Handicap Racquet was won by Lord, who received 9 from Higgins, and beat him at 10 and 11. The great Football Match of the season, "Collegers" v. "Oppidans," took place at the Wall, on Monday, November 29th, and resulted in a tie. On the same day a match between Oxford Etonians and Cambridge Etonians was played in the Field, and this also ended in a tie. The erection of a Gymnasium in the School of Arms is contemplated.

WINCHESTER. A football match was played against Oxford Wykehamists by the School Twelve on November 30th, and won by them by

12 goals to 6. On the following Thursday the Annual Match between Commoners and Collegers (six a side) took place, and ended in a victory for the former by 10 goals to 6.

RUGBY. On November 27th the School Twenty played the Richmond Club, and though several touch downs were effected by each side no goals were obtained.

MARLBOROUGH. We read in the *Marlburian* that the Challenge Cup presented by R. Hunter, Esq., to be shot for by Winchester and Marlborough, was competed for by the representatives of the two schools simultaneously on November 16th. Marlborough won by a majority of 56, the scores being 226—170.

CHELTENHAM. The *Cheltenham College Magazine* informs us that the match between Prefects and College was won by the former, chiefly owing to the splendid kicking of Strachan. On Saturday, November 20th, the Twenty played the Forty, and obtained the victory by one goal and two points. A Bowler Fund has been started for next year's Cricket season, as professional coaching is greatly needed.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

OFTEN do I wander hither in the mellow eventide,
As I watch the lengthening shadows flit across the
mountain's side;
Watch the weary rustic going homeward through the
deepening shade,
Hear the merry school-boy's laughter, and the sing-
ing of the maid.
Happy hearts, unseared by sorrow! they will meet a
mother's kiss,
And a glad "Good evening to ye;" would my lot
were such as this!
But I go on, alone, unloved, I "The village Orphan
Boy,"
Never knowing what is gladness, never feeling what
is joy.

I but love to hie me hither, when the earth is wrapped
in gloom,

This the one loved spot remaining, this my sainted
mother's tomb.

I remember that still evening, when she told me all
her fears,

And her voice was sweet and tender, though her eyes
were dim with tears.

"I must go, and leave thee, dear one; thou must
fight the fight alone,

Thou must bear the world's unkindness, and the
malice-loving tongue.

Faint not in the gallant struggle! Lo! thy Father
cheers thee on,

Pointing to His blood-stained banner, to the battle
fought and won.

Weep not, child! my Master calls me; I have only
gone before,

We shall meet in the Hereafter, in the endless Ever-
more."

Fondly, sadly, gazed she at me, pressed a kiss upon
my brow,

And oft I think those loving lips touch my pale
young forehead now.

Would that I had gone before her, that we had one
common grave,

Safe from sorrow's miry maelstrom, and the world's
engulphing wave.

* * *
* * *

I passed along the grey churchyard, when the spring
was in its bloom,

And read, "To Charles, the Orphan Boy," on a
freshly-graven tomb.

W. P.

"O mihi! prateritos referat si Jupiter annos."

What is the past but as a cloud extending

Above the sea of life from which it rose?

Drawn in dim folds above the waves contending,

Still gathering strength in its sublime repose,

The soul's true present—ever subtly blending

With every thought and purpose, till it grows

To action in the future. Who shall say
That he can cast it from his soul away?

Joys soon are gone, e'en sorrows have an ending
But spectre-like the mighty past shall stay,

Still on our lessening life more strongly sending
Reflected sunshine—or a gloom more vast;

Still the worn heart with deeper anguish rending,
Or cradling 'mid sweet visions, till at last

Death comes and shows a full reflection of the
past.

PANTOMIMES.

CHRISTMAS is near at hand, the Pantomimes will soon be on the stage. What a strange, admirable, absurd, inscrutable thing is our English Christmas Pantomime. What an intensely national affair it has grown to be. Yet strong as are its roots in the hearts and habits of Englishmen, essentially peculiar as the precise form of entertainment called a "Pantomime" is to our ideas, it is neither of very ancient origin, nor are its materials indigenous, though we have made them up in our own curious way. There must, however, no doubt have been a time when the characters of the ancient Italian comedies, from which our friends Clown, Harlequin, and Pantaloon are undoubted though degenerate descendents, were introduced to the English public by native Italians, who had to trust to gestures entirely to convey their comic intentions, and by tradition these personages on our stage have continued mute; for of old among so many comic looking objects on the stage, the clown without his occasional interjections and stereotyped song of "Hot Codlings," would not be recognizable, and if the pantaloon did not give vent to his fear with an occasional "Somebody coming," or to his amorous inclinations by the challenge "My dear," his

identity would be imperilled. But now the clown is nominally the chief object of interest, coupled with the "comic scenes" as they are called, and the pantaloon is an accomplice in all daring acts, and his call "Somebody coming" is the approach of a "guardian of the public peace."

These personages were therefore brought to England by Italians, deducted from the comedies, which were not based on personal and moral characteristics but on national peculiarities. Thus pantaloon is a Venetian, and harlequin is from Bergamo, so harlequin, whatever he in the origin may have been, soon became a personage whose entertaining peculiarities could be relished by those who had never heard of Bergamo, or seen a Bergamese citizen in their lives. The present character of harlequin is, shall we say, utterly degenerated from its originality. In dress, he is quite changed, in speech he is mute. He still possesses his wooden sword or baton, which is an indispensable sign of his part. He was once a regular half-made man (*un homme ébauché*). But now all he has to do is to dance about in particoloured and bespangled tights, in fact he has become an inane dancer and posture maker, with no more humour than a barber's pole. The clown's part seems to be an incorrigible rogue, a man full of blunders and absurdities, to commit most daring acts, to assault the police unmercifully, to give the pantaloon severe smacks on his head, to knock him down and pick him up again in his own peculiar way. The pantaloon's part seems to be the hardest of the three to depict, he seems to be an accomplice of his companion the clown, a faithful valet, greedy, always in love and trouble. To keep as it were "cave" for the clown, whose smacks and kicks he is obliged

to put up with, when his grief is as amusing as his joy. The Italians of course used to possess the best pantomimists, and Carlin, the great French clown, was an Italian by birth. You say the force of pantomimic humour can go no further, and a good clown makes a good pantomime. Sophistry! The fact is, my dear fellow, you are no longer a boy.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

(Contributed by an Old Harrovian.)

ONE of the most important questions of the present day, (though as yet the mass of Englishmen have not perceived its full significance) is the relation which is henceforth to subsist between England and her colonies. In the opinion of some men they are useless burdens to be cast adrift as soon as possible, but fortunately there are others who do not look at the question merely from a pounds shillings and pence point of view, but think that the expenditure which they cause is more than counterbalanced by the prestige which they confer. Every one, however, would admit that the present state of things is unsatisfactory, and that the time has arrived when our relation with them ought to be put on a more definite footing. If we are bound (as indeed we are) to defend them from all attacks, it is but fair that we should receive assistance from them in our hour of need; and if we are to expect this, we must treat them no longer as dependents but as equals and allies. In a word we must unite the scattered members of the Empire in a confederacy in some respects like that of Delos in its early days, before Athenian ambition

had reduced to subjection its once independent members. The object of the confederacy would be an alliance offensive and defensive, its bond of union an assembly to which every portion of the Empire should send its representative. There are obvious objections to giving colonial members a seat in our existing Parliament; we should never allow purely domestic matters to be decided or even influenced by the votes of men from Nova Scotia or New Zealand; nor could the strain of the additional business well be borne by our already overworked Parliament. It would therefore be necessary to institute a separate assembly for the transaction of imperial business.

Many objections may doubtless be made to this scheme; some will say that we cannot hope to derive any material assistance from the colonies, and doubtless this would be the case at the present moment, but when we consider the rapid rate at which population increases, it is impossible to suppose that in a score of years they will be altogether contemptible. In the event of a war in India (an event by no means improbable), another mutiny or a struggle with Russia, Australia would be invaluable as a place to recruit in.

But on the other hand it may be urged that the colonies would be in no danger of attack, and consequently would need no assistance, if they were not connected with us. This is altogether untrue; if the link which binds Canada to England were severed, she would not be safe for a single year from the aggression of her powerful and not over-scrupulous neighbour. But enough has been said to show the advantages which would result from such a confederacy. The opinion of England carries less weight in Europe than

it did half a century ago, and England as a purely European power must continue to diminish in importance, but we have now a grand opportunity of raising ourselves to more than our former position, of making ourselves not merely one of the first, but the first power in the world, in wealth, population, and extent of territory.

THE REV. WILLIAM HARNESS.

ANOTHER celebrated Harrovian has passed from us, another name is added to the list of those whose lives and death alike are an honour to their former School. We allude to the Rev. William Harness, who died suddenly, from the effects of a fall, on Thursday, November 11, at the age of eighty. He was a member of the School during the first few years of the present century, and was contemporary with Byron, to whom he was much attached. Their friendship was only ended by the death of Lord Byron. No one more indignantly repudiated the charge lately brought against Lord Byron, than did his old school-fellow.

Mr. Harness went from Harrow to Christ's College, Cambridge, and on leaving the University he was ordained to the Curacy of Kilmerston. With great difficulty his friends persuaded him to quit this Curacy and to become Incumbent of Regent Square Chapel, St. Pancras, where he was beloved by all. Soon after this he was appointed Clerical Registrar by Lord Lansdowne; twenty years after this Dean Milman persuaded him to build the Church of All Saints', Knightsbridge, where he remained till his death.

Mr. Harness was also well known in the field of literature. He published a good edition of Shakespeare, and often contributed to the *Quarterly*, to *Fraser's*, and *Blackwood's Magazines*. His last work was an introduction to the *Life of Mary Russell Mitford*, and we cannot conclude this notice better than by giving an extract from one of the letters of that authoress, in which she alludes to him:

"He is one of the finest preachers in London, but still better known as the friend

of all that has been eminent for the last forty years; for from the moment he left college he took rank as one of the best conversationalists of the day. Schoolfellow and correspondent of Byron, he refused the dedication of *Childe Harold*, was the bosom friend and literary executor of Thomas Hope, and has lived in the closest intimacy with every person who combined high talent with fair character."

Phylathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

* Denotes a base.

HARROW SCHOOL v. WANDERERS.

THIS match was played on Saturday, November 27th, and though the ground was exceedingly heavy and slippery, owing to constant rain throughout the day, plenty of good play was shewn by both sides; the superior training of the School Eleven enabling them to prove victorious by three bases to one. The Wanderers won the toss, and play had only commenced a few minutes when E. E. Bowen, by a brilliant "run up," brought the ball close to the School base, and gave a catch to J. A. Cruikshank, which resulted in a somewhat doubtful base for the Wanderers. Here, however, the success of the visitors ended, for before long a base was kicked for the School, which was followed, notwithstanding the good play of many of the Wanderers—especially Bowen, Elliot, Hunt, and Cruikshank—by two other bases, obtained by Walker and Warwick. Besides these many other easy chances were missed by the winners, which the greasy condition of the ball sufficiently accounts for. Unfortunately, several of the Wanderers' team failed to put in an appearance, the School having to provide them with three substitutes, one of whom (Welch) proved himself of great service to them. For the School, Walker played in very fine form, especially during the earlier part of the match, and Law (second base), Warwick, Openshaw, Rivett-Carnac, maj., and Rivett-Carnac, mi., were also worthy of commendation.

HARROW SCHOOL.

C. W. Walker**
W. Law
R. M. Warwick*
W. P. Crake
W. E. Openshaw
R. E. W. Crawford
A. H. Thornton

P. T. Rivett-Carnac
G. C. Rivett-Carnac
W. B. Paton
W. D. G. Brown

WANDERERS.

C. W. Alcock, Esq.
E. E. Bowen, Esq.
J. A. Cruikshank, Esq.*
F. Elliot, Esq.
A. Fleet, Esq.
W. F. Hunt, Esq.
W. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
Rev. E. M. Young

W. E. Torr
R. C. Welch
J. C. Thomson

After the match G. C. Rivett-Carnac, and P. T. Rivett-Carnac, were "put in" to the "Eleven."

House Matches.

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

FIRST DAY.

THIS match, which was prolonged for four days, has excited more interest than any Football match that present Harrovians can recall; amongst the School generally it was considered that the tie would result in an easy victory for Mr. Westcott's House, who were faster and heavier than their opponents, and had more *old choices* in their Eleven. The match was begun on Tuesday, November 23rd, and the toss was won by Mr. Westcott's, who thus secured the advantage of the hill and sun for the first forty minutes. Much to everybody's surprise Mr. Rendall's in spite of this disadvantage kept the ball at their opponents' end for the first quarter of an hour, and it soon became apparent that their strength had been much underrated. Weight and pace however soon began to tell, and Mr. Westcott's had several near tries at their enemies' base. When "Change" was called, no base had been obtained on either side, the advantage resting slightly with Mr. Westcott's, who, in spite of the hill, managed to maintain it till the half-hour, when the first day's match ended in a tie.

For Mr. Westcott's, Warwick was a host in himself, and Thomson and Smith-Cunningham played well.

For Mr. Rendall's, J. H. B. Cowley, G. Macan, and F. W. Chance, who was afterwards presented with his "fez," played best.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday, November 25th, Mr. Westcott's Eleven resumed the kick down, and the match was continued with much the same fortune as on the first day. Ropes we were glad to see, were put round the ground, and thus gave the players a much fairer chance. Mr. Rendall's showed decided signs of improvement, and the match was even more equally contested than before. The blue and white had fewer tries at their opponents' base, and the match as on the first day ended with no bases being obtained by either side.

For Mr. Westcott's, Thomson made some good runs up, and Warwick as usual distinguished himself, Tyas, Smith-Cunningham, and Prior also played excellently.

For Mr. Rendall's, W. B. Paton, G. H. Rendall, E. P. Browne, J. H. B. Cowley, and A. Macan played best.

There was a great deal of chaffing on both sides of a disgraceful and personal character.

THIRD DAY.

On Tuesday, November 30th, the match was again continued, Mr. Westcott's at first having slightly the advantage. Paton, however, shortly made a brilliant run up for Mr. Rendall's, which nearly ended in a

base. Mr. Westcott's were put on their mettle by this, and succeeded in keeping the ball down at Mr. Rendall's end and making several tries at base. The game was continued with varying success, Mr. Westcott's having slightly more advantage than on the previous day. F. M. Balfour had a good try at Mr. Westcott's base, and for Mr. Westcott's, Prior was conspicuous during the last half hour for his runs up, and Dyke got the ball into dangerous proximity to Mr. Rendall's base, which was well saved by J. H. Richardson, but no bases had been obtained when the half-hour struck, so the game was proclaimed a tie for the third time.

For Mr. Westcott's, Prior, Dyke, and Tyas played best, and for Mr. Rendall's, W. B. Paton, E. P. Browne, and F. M. Balfour were conspicuous.

FOURTH DAY.

The long protraction of the match, made extraordinary measures necessary to bring it to a conclusion this term, and accordingly it was agreed that the bases should be widened to twice their ordinary breadth. The match began again on Saturday, December 4th. A strong wind was blowing up hill thus giving the lower base the advantage. During the first half-hour the game was well contested, but Mr. Westcott's showed that they were the stronger Eleven, and in spite of the wind had the advantage on the whole on their side when change was called. With the wind in their favour they pressed very hard on their opponents, who, however, made some good runs up, and maintained the now unequal contest with great credit. About five minutes to the half-hour Buller got a catch, and kicked a good base for Mr. Westcott's, and the state of affairs remained unaltered when the half-hour struck. Thus ended, after four hard days matches on heavy ground, one of the pluckiest and best contested matches that Harrow has ever seen, and the defeated Eleven may congratulate themselves on the fact, that had they gained the victory, they could not have come off with more honour.

For Mr. Westcott's, Warwick, Dyke, and Tyas played best.

For Mr. Rendall's, J. H. B. Cowley, G. H. Rendall, and G. F. Rendall, who got his "fez," played well.

The following is the list of the two Elevens.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

G. H. Rendall
W. B. Paton
G. Macan
E. P. Browne
A. Macan
E. W. Cowley
J. H. B. Cowley

REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

J. A. Whitaker
R. M. Warwick
R. C. H. Dyke
J. C. Thomson
M. C. Buller*
J. A. Smith-Cunningham
J. A. Apear

F. G. Rendall
F. W. Chance
F. M. Balfour
J. H. Richardson

J. E. Bateson
G. A. Duff



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 6.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

The Conservative Party	65
Harrow, 1860, 1869	66

THE SCHOOL. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	68
---	----

THE SOCIETIES.

Debating Society	70
Philathletic Club	70

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

On the release of the Debtors	70
La belle dame sans merci	71
A Haunted House	71
History of Harrow, No. 2	73
The Pantomimes. No. 1.	74

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Football	76
Racquets	76

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

CERTAINLY it is a long time since the Conservative Party in England was at such a low ebb as at present, and to an impartial observer its present position appears to be greatly if not entirely owing to its own actions. For some years past—as has been well brought out in a recent article in the *Quarterly*—its policy has been nothing short of suicidal. It has been lending its aid to the Radical as opposed to the more moderate section of the Liberal Party, and has, by

this means, not only forwarded the progress of Radicalism, and cut its own throat by lowering the franchise, but utterly alienated the more moderate Liberals, who might otherwise have stood by it in checking those very reforms which its own impolicy has hurried on. To crown all, its servility to the masses has not succeeded in alluring their votes for a single election, and it received a hopeless defeat at the last appeal to the country, while, on the only question in which it seemed to show some sparks of its ancient spirit, it deserted its great leader in the moment of necessity, and now that leader has himself passed away and no one as yet has succeeded to his position.

It is indeed a pitiable spectacle enough. But yet, gloomy as the present position of the Conservative Party is, we do not think it quite so critical as these symptoms might lead us to imagine. Its old policy has failed, utterly, irretrievably; but a new and more honourable one is open to it. It must unite with the more moderate section of the Liberal Party. It must fight more for principles and less for party. A new contest has begun—a contest no longer between the

various sects of educated men, but between the educated and the ignorant, between loyalty and treason. It is no longer the Irish Church or the University Tests, but the English Church and the rights of property themselves that are threatened. In the elections indeed the voice of educated men has been effectually silenced, so that now-a-days a defeat in a general election proves nothing, but questions are beginning to arise which will bind together more strongly than ever the propertied, and consequently educated classes. In these a large portion of the Liberal party must necessarily agree with the Conservatives. The communistic spirit inaugurated by the Fenians is spreading like wildfire in Ireland, nor does it want its votaries nearer home. Against this educated men must shortly unite, and in spite of elections or any other mob power we have little hesitation in saying that wealth and reason must eventually be victorious. But the Conservative party must remember its dignity, it must put away for ever those dreams of party strategy that it has so recently revelled in, it must no longer compromise with falsehood, and it may yet emerge from the clouds that for the moment envelope its destinies, not only with reason and moderation, but even with numbers on its side.

HARROW, 1860-1869.

EIGHTEEN hundred and sixty-nine has come to a close, and with it has ended the decade of

the sixties. For us the passed year will always have an additional interest, as the last of the history of the School under its original constitution. This year the Public Schools' Bill, the modern side, and the new rules with respect to the Monitors, all come into force. We may, therefore, well look upon these last ten years as the most perfect part of the three centuries during which the School has been founded; and the former constitution may fairly be judged by what it has achieved during the period in which it ought to have reached its greatest state of perfection. In point of number we find a large increase, both among the masters and boys. In January, 1860 (exclusive of extra masters) there were 22 masters; and in December, 1869, the number had risen to 25, while the total during the ten years was 32; one of these, Rev. W. Oxenham, died while holding the post of Lower Master, October 13th, 1863; and the remaining seven retired; they are as follows:—

Rev. B. H. Drury, Classical Master, resigned Christmas, 1863, and now holds the Mastership of Caius College, Cambridge.

Rev. H. W. Watson, Mathematical Master, resigned Easter, 1866, on his appointment to the living of Berkeswell.

Rev. E. H. Vaughan, Classical Master, resigned Midsummer, 1866, and died January 31st, 1868.

Rev. E. H. Bradby, Classical Master, resigned Christmas, 1867, on being elected Head Master of Haileybury College.

G. F. Harris, Esq., Lower Master, resigned Christmas, 1868, and died May 9th, 1869.

J. F. Marrillier, Esq., Mathematical Master, resigned March 23rd, 1869, after having during fifty years held that post.

Rev. L. Sanderson, Classical Master, resigned Midsummer, 1869, on being appointed Head Master of Elstree School.

In January, 1860, the number of boys in the School was only 471, in December, 1869, it had risen to 515, and between those two terms nearly 2000 boys were educated here.

It is impossible to enumerate exactly the honours gained at Oxford and Cambridge during these ten years, but we may just mention our most important successes. At Oxford eleven places in the First Class in Classics, and twenty in Classical Moderations have fallen to our lot, besides nine First Classes in other subjects. Harrow-men have also won the Hertford, Craven, and Denyer Theological Scholarships. We can also claim eighteen College Scholarships (including three at Balliol), nine Fellowships, five Exhibitions, and the following prizes, the Newdegate English Verse (twice), the Ellerton Theological and Arnold's Historical Essays, the English and Stanhope Essays, the former twice, and Johnson's prize for Astronomy.

At Cambridge, Harrow has done even more creditably. Old Harrovians have succeeded in obtaining the Second, Tenth, Twelfth (twice), Twentieth, Twenty-sixth (twice), and Forty-third places among the Wranglers, and in the Classical Tripos, the Second, Sixth (twice), Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth (twice), and Twentieth places; besides three First Classes in the Theological Tripos, and one in the Natural Science Tripos. The Crosse Theological Scholarship and the First Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship have each been held once during this period by Harrow men; and besides this we may boast of no less than six Fellowships, twenty Scholarships (including thirteen at Trinity), and five Minor Scholarships

(three of them at Trinity). In Prizes at Cambridge our success has been much greater than at Oxford, for we can enumerate among them the Second Smith's Prize, the Porson Greek Verse, the Greek and Latin Epigrams (twice), the Carus Prize (Batchelors'), First Members' Prize (Batchelors'), the Scholefield Prize for Greek Testament, the Members Batchelors' Prize for Latin Essay, and the Dealtry Greek Testament Prize at Trinity.

In 1868 an old Harrovian passed *first* out of the Staff College, and another was, in 1869, *fourth* in order in the Indian Civil Service Examination.

In 1863 Beriah Botfield, Esq. founded a new Scholarship, making a total of eleven Scholarships of different values.

So far then we have regarded our successes only at the Universities and Public Examinations, but, doubtless, to many some account of the progress of our athletic sports would be far more interesting. Of course cricket comes first in order, and the result shown here will amply justify its right to that place.

Of the last ten matches played against Eton, at Lords, four (those of 1860, 1861, 1863, and, 1867) were unfinished. Eton won in 1862 by 54 runs, and in 1869 in one innings and 19 runs to spare; while we have won the remaining four, beating Eton in 1864 in one innings and 66 runs to spare; in 1865 in one innings and 51 runs to spare; in 1866 in one innings and 136 runs to spare; and in 1868 by seven wickets; and we may well boast of being able to point out in the lists of the elevens of these past ten years the names of I. D. Walker, A. W. T. Daniel, R. Drake, W. F. Maitland, C. F. Buller, M. H. Stow, A. N. Hornby, W. B. Money, S. W. Gore, F. E. R. Fryer, and C. W. Walker.

While the number of boys in the School has only increased about ten per cent. during the ten years, the number of prizes has risen more than one hundred per cent. For whereas in 1860 there were eleven Annual First Prizes and three Second, in addition to four medals, the Peel, Gregory, Neeld, and Botfield; at present we have twenty-three First Prizes and six Second. The thirteen Prizes founded since 1860, are two by the Rev. W. Oxenham, for Greek and Latin Epigrams; two prizes for Latin Verse, open only to the Fifth Form; four prizes (two open to the whole School, one open only to the Fifth Form, and one to the Lower School), by Walter Beaumont, Esq., for the study of the Holy Scriptures; three prizes (one for the Sixth Form, one for the Fifth Form, and one for the Lower School), by Sir M. Ridley, for proficiency in Greek and Latin Grammar; and four prizes (two open to the whole School, one limited to the Fifth Form, and one open only to the Lower School), by J. E. Bouchier, Esq. Only one new Medal (the Jones' Medal), has since been founded, as we can scarcely count Lord Charles Russell's Medal as belonging to 1869.

The Football Eleven, though not held in such high esteem as the Cricket Eleven is, owing to there being no Public School Football Match, has each year been gradually rising into favour, and is now thought much more of than was the case a few years ago. The average weight is certainly much lower than it once was, though we doubt if many of the last ten teams would have beaten the Eleven of 1869. In the racing and other athletic sports these last ten years have shown a marked improvement; in 1864 the School Mile was won in 4m. 37s.; in 1868, in 4m. 33s.; and in 1869, in 4m. 30s. Buller's Broad Jump has, we

believe, only been beaten once by an amateur, and Maitland's High Jump was not unworthy to be compared with it. In the Hurdle Races Harrow was not generally so successful, though now that there are more flights this complaint will soon be groundless. Of course it is very unsatisfactory to compare the performances at the different Public Schools merely by the time or distance; and it is for this reason that hopes are entertained of establishing Eton and Harrow Athletic Sports on a plan exactly similar to that adopted by Oxford and Cambridge.

Thus then we have merely given a few statistics of our doings during the past years, and want of space forbids us to say more than just to express a hope that no decade of years may ever pass on which Harrow will have less cause to look with pride, than these last ten years afford her.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE following is a list of the New Boys this term:—

R.	C. T. Beresford-Hope	Dr. Butler's.
	H. Bruen	Mr. Rendall's.
Up.S. α.	R. A. Bull	Home Boarder.
	J. H. Platt	Mr. Watson's.
Up. S. β.	H. J. Foster	Mr. Bushell's.
	N. F. Seymour (jun.)	Mr. Rendall's.
S. 3.	J. Brooks (sen.)	Mr. Bowen's.
	R. H. Brown (jun.)	Home Boarder.
	H. H. M. Lawrence	Mr. Young's.
	J. G. Lawson (jun.)	Mr. Hutton's.
S. 4.	W. N. Bruce (jun.)	Home Boarder.
	H. E. Monro	Mr. R. B. Smith's.
	H. C. Page-Henderson	Mr. Middlemist's.
	W. E. Smith	Mr. Watson's.
	C. H. Wray (jun.)	Mr. Holmes'.

IV. 1.	T. J. Baillie	Mr. Bull's.
	E. P. Chapman (sen.)	Mr. R. B. Smith's.
IV. 2.	L. B. Chapman (jun.)	Ditto
	J. A. Field	Mr. Holmes'.
	F. E. Boodle	Mr. Rendall's.
	G. L. Clark	Mr. Steel's.
	H. D. Daunt	Mr. R. B. Smith's.
	R. J. Lang	Mr. Watson's.
	F. D. Leyland	Mr. Middlemist's.
	J. W. Postlethwaite	Dr. Butler's.
	E. H. Rivett-Carnac (min'.)	Home Boarder.
	H. M. Robinson (jun.)	Ditto
	W. S. Savile	Mr. Rendall's.
	F. L. Shand (jun.)	Mr. Middlemist's.
IV. 3.	C. W. Warden	Mr. Rendall's.
	N. M. Bateson (jun.)	Mr. Bowen's.
	G. C. Dodgson (jun.)	Home Boarder.
	G. S. Goldsmid (jun.)	Ditto
	C. Howard (jun.)	Mr. Holmes'.
	W. Langley	Mr. Farrar's.
	— Michell (jun.)	Mr. Holmes'.
	W. P. Morrison	Mr. R. B. Smith's.
	R. J. Norton	Ditto
	J. H. Blacklock	Mr. Holmes'.
III.	J. H. Crane	Mr. R. B. Smith's.
	C. E. Edridge (jun.)	Mr. Steel's.
	E. H. Mac Laren (jun.)	Home Boarder.
	A. G. B. Stubbs	Ditto

THE Modern Side has increased its number to 37, while the Classical School can boast of no less than 483 members, making a total of 520, as compared with 515 last term.

MR. Bosworth Smith has now a large house. At present the number of boarders is small, but doubtless it will speedily increase. The House Colour has not we believe been decided on yet.

MR. Bowen has offered a prize for skating, to be competed for this term on the pond in the park, the use of which has been kindly volun-

teered by Mr. Farrar. The competition will consist of the following:—

1. Figure Three (continued).
 2. Figure Eight (continued).
 3. Forward Roll.
 4. Backward Roll.
 5. Any other Figure.
-

C. B. HEBERDEN (late of Mr. Westcott's House) obtained a First Class in Moderations at Oxford last term.

THE subjects for competition for several of the prizes have already been chosen.

For Lord Charles Russell's Medal the Plays selected are "Macbeth" (to be prepared *minutely*), "The Tempest" and both parts of "Henry IV." (to be prepared *generally*).

A prize will also be given for the most successful candidate among the Fifth Form and Lower School.

Another prize will also be given for the declamation or recitation from Shakespeare.

The English Essay will be on "The labours and character of John Howard the Philanthropist."

The subject for the Peel Medal (Latin Prose) is "Charlotte Corday tyranno interfecit apud iudices defenditur."

In Natural Science "Pereira's Lectures on Polarized Light."

For the Beaumont Prizes (Holy Scripture), "From the call of Abraham to the giving of the Law." Psalms 68, 77, 81, 90, 105, 110. St. John, Chap. 1-12 inclusive. Epistle to St. James.

For the Botfield Medal. Letters 11-22 of Madame de Sévigné, with the notes. Brachet's Historical French Grammar. Masson's Introduction to French Literature, pp. 1-43.

THE following is the result of the examinations which have already taken place:—

Bourchier Prizes (Mod. Hist. and Eng. Lit.)

General Prizes.	{	1. G. H. Rendall,	Mr. Rendall's.
		2. { F. M. Balfour } A. W. Dunn } ^{sq.}	Ditto Mr. Watson's.

Fifth Form, D. S. Porteous, Mr. Farrar's.
Lower School,

Natural Sciences (First Exam. Astronomy.)

1. F. M. Balfour	Mr. Rendall's
2. R. C. Welch	Home Boarder.

Latin Verse Examination.

Fifth Form, C. G. Wright, Dr. Butler's.
Lower School,

We extract the following from *Punch*:—

"At an education meeting the other day a Mr. Pickles, an engineer, illustrated his acquaintance with the subject by stating that 'the students at Harrow, for instance, have to pay fees for cock-fighting and fisticuffs.' Pickles is quite right. There is also a bear kept by the Head Master, to be baited on Sunday afternoons, the dogs must be *bond fide* the property of the boys; the Under Masters are bound to keep ducks, which are hunted on a pond every Wednesday; cocks are thrown at by the younger lads; and there is a greased May pole erected once a week to be climbed by the higher forms. It is delightful to think how the good cause of education must prosper, when those who take it in hand are so well informed as Mr. Pickles."

DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a monitors' meeting held in the Vaughan Library, January 25th, E. V. Eyre, Lord Ebrington, and Mr. Bennet were elected members of this Society.

The first debate was held on Tuesday, February 1st. The subject for debate was "That the present policy of non-intervention is dishonourable to the nation." Proposed by Evans, opposed by Gore.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

At a meeting held January 24th, R. E. W. Crawford was elected a member.

Miscellaneous Articles.

ON THE RELEASE OF THOSE IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

January 1st, 1870.

Yes, yonder hearts are blithe with joy, and yonder faces gay,
They yet are young to prison walls, and joy to haste away,
But I, who here, for two score years, within these walls have dwelt,
No longer feel the sweet desires that long ago I felt:
Monotony has long since breathed her palsy o'er my soul,
And Age has slowly dragged me on to the grave my only goal.
I have had friends, dear friends—but ah! all—all have passed away,
Some shrank from prison bars, some sank in Age's slow decay;

Home—had I once a home? ah yes! or is it but a dream?

A gentle wife is by my side in the fireside's ruddy gleam;

But see the vision changes, and this time she lies alone,

There—dying on the clammy straw—and I to prison gone!

I could have worked to earn my bread, or expiate my shame,

But now I scarce can raise my hand, forgotten is my name.

The full-fledged bird entrapped awhile, when loosed, away will fly,

But birds encaged from their nest, set free, can only die;

And am I now to wander forth, in the cold dark streets to roam?

No! take me back within these walls, I know no other home!

Oh freedom! what art thou to me? a name, and nothing more,

An echo of the past, whose strains were hushed long years before.

Ring on! ring on! ye new year chimes, ye bring no joy to me,

Too late! too late! the time is past—I care not to be free!

Ye fiends who thus have cut me off from every earthly tie,

As ye have doomed me here to live, oh leave me here to die!

La belle dame sans merci.

Of stone or of brass were in ancient times wrought

The fairest productions of Phidias' art;

But thou tho' alive hast united them both,

The brass in thy face, and the stone in thy heart!

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

CHRISTMASTIDE has come and gone, bringing with it its haunted houses and spirits without number from the stateliest ghost to the puniest hobgoblin, not to say many others of a more material character, but amongst all the ghost stories that have appeared few if any have any pretensions to truth, and those few are all strangely enough told at second hand. Now I want to tell you of a house which actually exists and where I myself have been, which, if it is not haunted, at least is of such a mysterious character as to deserve the title I have given it; so you see if my story does not contain the requisite amount of sensationalism for those who imbibe their notions of ghosts from the Christmas Magazines, the only apology I have to offer you, dear reader, is, that it is true.

Between Avignon and Marseilles stands the old-world City of Arles, the old Roman Arêlate, every where full of the relics of past times, Roman theatres, amphitheatres, baths, and viaducts, each with its old legend attached. It is the only town in France where the old Provençal costumes are still worn by high and low alike, in fact it is *the* most old-fashioned town I have ever seen, and was just the very place of all others where you might best expect ghostly appearances. There in one of the gloomy back streets of the city—streets so narrow that you could almost reach across from your window to that of the house opposite, stood a house which like its neighbours was a relic of the middle ages, with the queer old gables, nooks and prominences that you sometimes see in very old houses—to this house it was my fortune to go to stay for some time.

I don't think I shall ever forget the first time I entered the door, the queer surroundings, the gloomy outside, and the still gloomier interior were enough to chill even the most buoyant spirits, but, to one wearied with a long day's journey, they were oppressive in the highest degree. But, if the first glance showed such a dismal appearance, further inspection did anything but reassure me. On every side wherever I looked were black wooden faces, stuck in all the corners and angles, in the hall, the rooms, the staircase, no two alike, but all making the most hideous grimaces that ever carver depicted. Tired with my journey I was glad to get to bed and my hostess conducted me up the narrow cranky staircase to my room. Oh what a room! a small place about six feet by five, and those horrible faces there too! To make it more gloomy the room though of such narrow breadth and length, was two stories high, so that the light of the small dim candle I had did not even make the ceiling visible. I don't think that naturally I am either timidly or superstitiously inclined, indeed I have often thought that I should not much mind going to a Church alone at midnight, but there was something about the very atmosphere of that queer old room, which, added to the general appearance of the house, made me feel—to put it mildly—uncomfortable. Nothing particular however happened to me that night. Wearied with a long day's journey I soon fell asleep, once indeed I awoke and was nearly paralyzed with horror at seeing ghastly faces lit up by the moon which was shining in at the window, staring down at me from the wall like so many fiends, but I soon remembered what they were. Such was my first experience of the Haunted House. I did not then even know that it was

considered haunted, in fact it was only by accident that I found that out.

A few days after my arrival it struck me that I had noticed two *greniers* or attics up at the top of the house into which no one by any chance seemed to go, and as this seemed to me rather remarkable, I asked my hostess why this was. After some hesitation I got the following explanation. She told me that years ago the house had belonged to an old miser who had lived a mysterious life, hoarding up gains in those garrets for safety, and had afterwards met with a still more mysterious death, and that since that time it was believed that his ghost had haunted the rooms which he had toiled in during life. She added that curious lights were sometimes seen from outside, passing in various directions by the windows of the *greniers*, and that curious noises were heard about the house, and that sometimes those who listened outside the door might hear the clink, clink, clink, as of some one slowly counting money—into these rooms no one, it seemed, dared enter. She also told me that at the bottom of the house was a long subterranean passage, which led down to the river Rhone, some way off, and that this was also an unpleasant sort of place, it having been in old times the resort of smugglers and every kind of rogue, and having been associated in popular tradition with dragons, and every imaginable mediæval monster, from time immemorial.

My first impulse was to explore both of these mysterious spots, and I found that my hostess was willing to show me the beginning of the *souterrains*; as to the garrets, I did not for a moment dream of asking her to go *there*. Well, we lit a candle and went down to the bottom of the house, when I noticed for the

first time a small oak door, this we opened and emerged into pitchy darkness, but by the light of our candle we were just enabled to grope our way down a dangerous flight of stone steps, when we found ourselves in the vault. It was indeed a curious place. Just where we stood the roof appeared to be of brick, but a little further on, as far as I could judge by the faint light of our candles, it was a natural cavern, a little improved by artificial aid. A silence like that of the grave reigned around, only broken by the occasional patter of water from the damp roof. On either side were two rows of earthenware vessels, realizing my idea of the jars in the *Forty Thieves*, each being at least big enough to hold a man. On inquiry I found that these were in general use among the *Arlésiennes* for holding fresh water in, the Rhone water being too brackish to drink. I went a little way further but as my hostess evinced a decided dislike to going deeper into the cavern, and I to tell the truth was not very anxious to, either, I contented myself with taking a limited survey. The ground was covered with bones, but, whether they were human or not, I was not anatomist enough to discover. On the whole I was not sorry to find myself safe in a warm room again.

(To be Continued.)

HISTORY OF HARROW.

No. II.—From the Tenth to the Sixteenth Century.

WE now come to the domesday survey's account, which was commenced by William the Conqueror in A.D. 1081. The land at Harrow was then taxed at a hundred hides, or four less than were included in the deed mentioned before, it consisted of seventy carucates, thirty belonging to the demesnes,

on which were four ploughs. Among the freeholders and villeins were forty-five ploughs and sixteen more might be used. One hide belonged to the priest and six to three knights, under whom were seven tenants and eighty-nine villeins, there were also two cottars and two slaves. The whole was valued at £56. per annum, or, £4. less than in the Confessor's time, which is an instance of the slight depreciation in property which followed the Norman Conquest.

The manor was in possession of Earl Lewin, on the death of Edward the Confessor, and two hides were held by Geoffrey de Mandeville, in the hundred of Elthorne. The church was built by Archbishop Lanfranc in the reign of William the Conqueror, but he did not live to consecrate it. Having been built in the diocese of London, when Anselm, Lanfranc's successor, was about to consecrate it, the Bishop of London put in his claim, and the matter was referred to the arbitration of Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, who was the only Saxon bishop surviving. He decided in favour of Anselm. The Saxon arch in the tower at the west end is the most curious piece of Lanfranc's church that has come down to us.

In 1170, Thomas à Becket on his way to Henry Plantagenet at Woodstock was ordered back, and spent a few days at his manor at Harrow. Nigellus de Sackville was at that time rector, and Robert de Broc, vicar of Harrow, and these two took every opportunity of insulting Becket, even going so far as to maim his provision horses. They were publicly excommunicated by the Archbishop at Canterbury, in the ensuing Christmas. The site of the Archbishop's house is, however, unknown.

In the year 1398, when Archbishop Arundel was condemned by Parliament for high treason, 500 acres of land are mentioned as belonging to him in the parish of Harrow. In this account Harrow is called *Harewe at hill*. This is its usual name in early English, generally without the "at hill," as in the *Liber albus Guildhalliæ Londinensis* (circ. 1450), &c., but sometimes it was spelt

Harewe atte hulle. When it was *first* spelt as at present, I am not aware, but it was spelt so early in the seventeenth century. In a bond executed by Margeria, prioress of Kilburn, it was spelt *Hareways*.

It appears that in former times there were fairs and markets at Harrow, since, in 1262, Henry III. granted a charter to the Archbishop to hold a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the Nativity of the Virgin, which charter, in 1315, was renewed by Edward II. We rather wonder that the inhabitants do not revive this custom.

There are in the Church a few good brasses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. On one is the following curious inscription, which has caused a great deal of discussion :—

"Ion me do marmore Numinis ordine Flam tumulat
Bard q"z verbere stigis E funè hic tueatur."

From the general style this monument appears to have been erected about A.D. 1390. It is evidently in memory of John Flambard, the Flambards having been a family in the neighbourhood at that time, and the name is curiously divided. The next difficulty is the "me do," and we agree with a writer in *Notes and Queries*, that this must be a misprint for "modo;" this granted, surely there cannot be much doubt about the meaning of the inscription, which we take to be "John Flambard lies now entombed in marble by the order of the Deity, and is also here preserved from the stroke of oblivion by the honours of the tomb." There is another splendid brass to the memory of John Byrkhed, rector of Harrow, who died in 1418. It is now so mutilated that the inscription cannot be read, but we present our readers with it, as given by Weever, in 1621 :—

"Sta moriture vide docent te massa Johannis
Birkhed sub lapide trux neeat Atropos annis
M Domini C quater et X octo numeratis
Jungitur iste Pater Cuthberge luce beatur
Hunc charitas gravitas fides prudentia morum
Presulibus primus Regni fecere decorum
O Deus in celis tua nunc foveat alma majestas
Quem tantum terris morum perfecit honestas."

Weever also mentions the following epitaph on Edmund Flambard and Elizabeth, his wife :—

"Edmund Flambard et Elizabeth gisont icy
Dieu des' almes eyt mercy. Amen.
Flambard Edmundus jacet hic tellure sepultus,
Conjux addetur Elizabeth, et societur."

In the year 1371 William Wittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury, granted part of the estates of William Roxethe, who had been outlawed for felony, to Sir Nicholas Brembre, of chequered memory. Amongst these were four cocks valued at 6d., and forty hens valued at 3s1 Tunstall, afterwards Bishop of London, and the celebrated opponent of the Reformation, was rector of Harrow from 1511 to 1522. His successor, William Bolton, is said to have built a house on Harrow Hill, to escape a flood which was predicted for the year 1524; but this story is discredited.

We will conclude with an extract from Lysons, to whom we are indebted for most of our facts in this paper. Archbishop Cranmer gave his lands at Harrow to Henry VIII., and that monarch presented them to Sir Edward North, then his great favourite. Afterwards this capricious king took offence at North, and summoned him to court one day in great haste. After looking at him for some time very angrily, Henry said, "We are informed that you have cheated us of certain lands in Middlesex;" to which Sir Edward answering in a humble negative, "How was it then?" said the King, "Did we give them to you?" "Your Majesty was pleased so to do," replied Sir Edward. The King either appeased by the Minister's humility, or thinking that he might have further need of him, appears to have admitted the fact and restored Sir Edward to his favour.

THE PANTOMIMES.—NO. 1.

SINCE the days when Joey Grimaldi delighted the audience of Sadler's Wells (then the first Pantomime House in London), a great change has come over the nature of this entertainment. Then it was that Harlequin, Columbine, Clown,

and Pantaloon shone out as the stars of the evening, but now they have paled before the rising genii of burlesque. Formerly, the opening of the pantomime was thought little of, and only served to introduce the actors who were to be changed in the transformation scene into the characters of the harlequinade. Now the chief interest ends with this gorgeous scene, which still retains its ancient name, though few, if any, of the characters really take part in the comic business. Another innovation in this performance, and one which has been gaining ground year by year, is the introduction of advertisements on the stage. This evil seems at last to have reached its culminating point, and though the idea may have paid for a time, at last we rejoice to think that the frequent hisses at Drury Lane on Boxing Night (and on every night since) will show the managers plainly that the English public will stand it no longer, and the money paid for these puffs will be deducted tenfold from the receipts at the doors. This year, only two of the West End Houses have produced pantomimes, and the one entertainment on which managers used once to rely for certain and large profits has given way to the burlesques and sensational dramas of the day. Whether it is the great outlay required for the production of the magnificent scenery and dresses, or the scarcity of good pantomimists, or whatever else may be the reason, it is sufficient to say that Covent Garden and Drury Lane alone remain faithful to their old friend. This looks bad enough; but if we may judge from the merits of this year's performance, we should say Drury Lane would not be long in following the example of the smaller theatres.

The pantomime provided at Covent Garden this year is entitled "The Yellow Dwarf, or Harlequin, Cupid, and the King of the Gold Mines." It is written by Mr. H. J. Byron, and produced under the sole management of Mr. A. Harris, well known as the stage manager of the Italian Opera. In the first scene we are introduced to "The Wicked Haunt of the Yellow Dwarf," where we find the illustrious owner indulging in Bacchanalian revels, which are suddenly interrupted by his godmother, Siroccotina, and subsequently by his lord the Bogie, who upbraids him for having committed no good crimes, and threatens to

take his power away if he does not win the heart of some fair lady before twenty-four hours have expired. The Bogie then disappears saying:—

"If not with me he takes a downward journey,
Hem! facilis decensus est averni."

The next scene discovers "Le Bureau de Cupidon," in one part of which Cupid's clerks are busy on the ledgers of love, and in another the fatal shafts are being ground. Cupid here receives a telegram telling of Princess Allfair's callousness, and at once resolves to overcome it. "The Gardens of the Palace" introduce the real story of the piece, and we at once find ourselves on well known ground: here we meet with the suitors and the princess; but the chief fun of the scene is caused by Twitterino, Allfair's page, a character originating entirely in Mr. Byron's brain, and sustained by that inimitable pantomimist Mr. Frederick Payne. In the fifth scene, Allfair and Twitterino visit the Desert Fairy, but fall into the hands of the Yellow Dwarf. When the princess fails to return great consternation arises at the palace, and the suitors volunteer to search for her; however, they are unsuccessful, though in a few moments Allfair returns, to the joy of all, and by the interposition of Cupid agrees to marry Dulcimer. This interesting ceremony, which is about to take place in scene seven, is suddenly interrupted by the Yellow Dwarf and his godmother: the dwarf is victorious and bears away his bride. He leads her through a rocky passage (scene eight) closely followed by Dulcimer, Prince Pet, and Cupid, who enlist the services of the Bogie, and repair to the steel castle (scene nine). Previous to their arrival Twitterino encounters a watch dog, which attacks him; at last, however, he cuts him in two, but only to double his misfortune, for now both halves become animated and attack him. Steel fairies next appear to guard the gate, but these are won over by the fascinations of Cupid's followers, and Cupid and Dulcimer enter the castle. To make a long story short, we may merely relate that the dwarf is caught and falls in an encounter with Dulcimer. All thus ends happily, and of course a grand transformation scene appears, which is at once followed by the harlequinade. The comic business this year is decidedly an im-

provement, scarcely an advertisement appears, the scenes are good, and many of the tricks are new. Among other novelties bicycles are introduced, and a bicycle race takes place before a very good scene of the Crystal Palace.

Altogether the pantomime well repays a visit. Princess Allfair and Twitterino are unsurpassed in their respective parts, Prince Pet, in the character of a swell of the present day is very amusing, and Mr. H. Payne is far superior to any other clown on the stage. In addition to this the scenery is excellent, especially the view of the steel castle, which may justly be called a triumph of the scene painter's art. The other appointments are no less elaborate, and in conclusion Mr. Harris may be fairly congratulated on having produced a pantomime only second to his "Robinson Crusoe" of last year.

We shall hope in our next to give a sketch of "Beauty and the Beast," the pantomime at Drury Lane.

Philathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

* Denotes a base.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S v. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

On the last Saturday of last term the above match took place. Mr. Farrar's won the toss and elected to kick down the hill, as they would gain by it the additional assistance of the wind. In a few moments Mr. Farrar's Eleven got the ball down to their adversary's base; which was gallantly defended by the other side, and when time was called neither party had secured the victory. For Mr. Farrar's, W. E. Openshaw, C. J. Longman, and C. G. C. Money did most work; while R. M. Warwick, J. C. Thomson, and R. C. H. Dyke rendered most assistance to their side. The following is a list of the respective Elevens:—

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

W. E. Openshaw	J. A. Whitaker
C. J. Longman	J. C. Thomson
A. H. G. Grey	R. M. Warwick
E. H. M. Elliott	E. S. Prior
F. L. Reid	M. C. Buller
F. M. Leak	J. A. Smith-Cunningham
W. H. J. Hogg	R. C. H. Dyke
E. Knight	C. J. Tyas
R. C. Freeman	J. A. Apcar
C. G. C. Money	G. A. Duff

G. A. Wallroth (S. Twining) J. E. Bateson

THE following is a list of the School Football Eleven for 1869-70:—

C. W. Walker (Capt.)	Dr. Butler's
W. Law	Mr. Steel's
R. M. Warwick	Mr. Westcott's
W. P. Crake	Mr. Bull's
W. E. Openshaw	Mr. Farrar's
R. E. W. Crawford	Home Boarder
A. H. Thornton	Home Boarder
G. C. Rivett-Carnac	Home Boarder
P. T. Rivett-Carnac	Home Boarder
W. B. Paton	Mr. Rendall's
W. D. G. Brown	Dr. Butler's

RACQUETS.

THE Final House Tie was played between Dr. Butler's and Mr. Farrar's on the last Friday of last term. Mr. Farrar's House won three out of the five games, and thus became Champion House at Racquets for 1869-70.

The following are the scores in each of the five games:—

		Total No. of Points.
Mr. Farrar's	18 .. 15 .. 11 .. 15 .. 15	69
Dr. Butler's	18 .. 4 .. 15 .. 5 .. 8	50

Mr. Farrar's House was represented by A. H. G. Grey and E. J. Sanders, and Dr. Butler's by C. W. Walker and G. A. Webbe.

The Harrovian will be issued on the following dates during this Term:—

February 12th and 26th, March 12th and 26th, and April 9th.

Subscriptions will now be received by

Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow.
Mr. E. P. Williams, Bookseller, Eton.
Messrs. Rivington and Co., Trinity Street, Cambridge.
Mr. Bowden, 35, Holywell Street, Oxford.
Mr. Billington, Rugby.

At the undermentioned rates:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Easter Term (6 Nos.) .. 2	0	or by post	2	6
Midsummer Term (7 Nos.) .. 2	4	"	2	11
Christmas Term (6 Nos.) .. 2	0	"	2	6

Subscriptions payable in advance.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 7.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Infallible Imbecility	77
School Races	78

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The Skating Prize	79
-----------------------------	----

THE SOCIETIES.

Debating Society	79
Scientific Society	80

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Criticism	81
-------------------------	----

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Translations from Martial	82
"The Holy Grail"	82
Translation from Schiller	84
History of Harrow, No. 3. The School	84
The Pantomimes. No. 2.	87

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Football	88
--------------------	----

INFALLIBLE IMBECILITY.

It is curious, at this time, when the whole of Roman Catholic Europe is being agitated to its very foundations by a Jesuitical intrigue, to reflect on the vast services, which the Jesuit order has rendered to Protestantism. Nearly every effort of this society has resulted, owing to its violence and audacity, in exciting men's minds against the very power that it had been its object to

Vol. I.—No. 7.

exalt. The murder of several sovereigns, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the suppression of Pascal's writings, the persecution of the Jansenists, were all great triumphs in their way, but unfortunately the sect that had gained them was destined to suffer by the very flames into which it had cast others. And now the Jesuits are making one last trial of their power. Having by their continued intrigues succeeded in getting an aged man completely into their power, they are bent on making one last attempt to suppress reason and outrage mankind, by establishing the Infallibility of the Pope.

To argue on the absurdity of this proposition would of course in a Protestant country be superfluous, but some idea of the inconsistency of the request may be gathered when we remember that the very assembly which is asked to allow the infallibility of the Pope has in former days condemned Popes' opinions as heretical, as for instance the Sixth Council of Constantinople did those of Honorius I., and that by this means the acts of such men as Alexander VI., are approved of—unless indeed we are to sup-

pose that by some undiscovered principle of Darwinianism the intellect and sanctity of the Popes has been developing, so that such a puny creature as *Gregory the Great* has developed into the acmé of piety and intellect in *Pio Nono*! Omnipotence we suppose will be the next step.

But what is also of as much importance is the audacious way in which this pretension infringes the rights of the other prelates in the Church. It would, in fact, be the culminating point of Papal usurpation.

The great question is, will the Jesuits succeed? In spite of every art or pressure that power and treachery could devise, the Pope has only succeeded in getting about 400 signatures in favour of infallibility, while nearly 200 prelates have had the courage to sign the opposition petition. Thus, numerically, the Jesuits have the majority. But such is the real value of what the minority represents, that it must be more than doubtful whether the Jesuits will dare to use their majority of Eastern and Italian bigots. The minority contains the whole of the intellect and genius of the Roman Catholic Church. Darboy, Dupanloup, Döllinger, Straussmeier, and all its great luminaries, are on this side. What may be the effect if the infallibility scheme succeeds, we may judge from the following facts:—In France, no less than forty-six prelates are against it; the French Ambassador has remonstrated at Rome, and a free Gallican Church is largely talked of; in Italy, it is rumoured that the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church will follow the passing of the dogma; in Austria

itself, public opinion is so strong on the subject, that even the *Ultramontane* bishops have, to a great extent, signed the opposition memorial, because they saw that it was the only way of preserving the papal power at all; In Spain the people are little inclined to receive any more papal aggression at present; and opposition signatures have come from Portugal itself.

May the Jesuits succeed! their bitterest enemy can wish them no worse fate.

SCHOOL RACES.

THE time for holding the School Races is approaching, and it is to be feared that when it does come we shall not have improved the various arrangements, connected with the Races and Sports, as much as might fairly be expected from us after the benefit of another year's experience.

At present, as every one will admit, there are grave defects in these arrangements. But few of the Races are timed, while many are run on such uneven ground, that the time, if noted, would be of very little use as a criterion of the merit of the performance.

The unevenness of the ground, however, tells much more in some of the other sports, such as throwing the hammer, throwing the cricket ball, and the broad jump, in which cases the great decline in the field in which these competitions take place, adds considerably to the distances accomplished.

One more complaint before we look on the brighter side of the picture. In an

early number of the *Tyro*, a correspondent complains that Harrow men never carried off Prizes for Hurdle Races at the Universities: this he rightly attributed to the plan in vogue at Harrow, of only having four or six flights of hurdles, instead of ten. However, this defect is being rectified by degrees; first, by the introduction of the Champion Hurdle Race, over ten flights of hurdles; and subsequently, by a similar arrangement being adopted in the case of the House Races.

In spite of these numerous defects, there are two points on which Harrow has always been congratulated,—first, the great punctuality with which the Sports take place; and secondly, the good time in which the long Races (the mile and half-mile) are generally run.

In Races, more than in anything else, strict punctuality should be observed; for nothing is more annoying to those who are looking on, than to be kept waiting in the cold and wet until the Race takes place.

With regard to the minor arrangements on the course, there is generally but little fault to find; though, perhaps, we may suggest that some more efficient means should be devised to keep the crowd back at the winning post. It often happens that the second competitor is greatly hindered by the crowd following after the one who is leading. This evil will, doubtless, be remedied this year, and then we shall be able to say that, as far as the Race itself is concerned, there is a fair field and no favour.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE SKATING PRIZE.

As there seemed great fear that a thaw would spoil the Ice before the Saturday afternoon, it was decided that the competition for the above prize, should take place immediately after dinner on Friday, January 28th. Though three entries had been made, W. A. B. Musgrave, alone appeared. He therefore went through the various evolutions required, and received the prize. The winner has, we believe, lived for some time in Newfoundland, and has therefore been able to obtain more practice, than an English winter ever affords.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE subject for debate on February 1st, was "That a policy of non-intervention is injurious to the interests of England." Proposed by Evans, seconded by Longman. Opposed by Gore, seconded by Argles.

The following is the result of the division; an asterisk denoting that an Hon. Member spoke.

AYES.	NOES.
A. J. Evans, maj.*	C. Gore*
C. J. Longman, sen.*	F. M. Argles*
S. F. Hood*	C. W. Walker*
D. P. Barton*	G. A. Webbe
J. W. Newall*	E. V. Eyre
W. E. Torr*	
C. Haddock*	
J. L. Bashford	
C. G. C. Money	
G. H. Rendall	
J. A. J. Irving	
R. Milbanke	

BEHIND THE CHAIR.
Minet

The motion was therefore carried by a majority of seven.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At a Committee meeting held at the end of last Term, it was decided to publish the Fourth Report of the proceedings of the Society; a Sub-Committee consisting of G. Griffith, Esq., A. J. Evans, and R. C. Welch, was appointed to superintend the publication of the Report.

It was also decided that the Society should offer to increase the value of the Natural Science prizes, so as to make the first prize of the value of £5, and the second worth £3.

At a Committee meeting held on Thursday, January 27th, the days for the meetings during the present Term, were fixed on. They are to be every fortnight, beginning from Saturday, February 5th.

On Saturday, February 5th, a meeting of the Society was held in the Vaughan Library, Mr. Farrar, in the chair.

W. J. Hadden, W. F. Fladgate, and E. J. A. Balfour, jun., were elected members.

The exhibitions were:

A specimen of *Moloch Florridus*. This animal comes from South Australia, and is a curious lizard, covered all over with spines or thorns, the larger ones fitting on to protuberances of the skin, and hollow. It had been quite docile, and used to crawl about the head and face of the finder by C. J. Leaf, Esq.

Spinifer Disjunctus, from the old red sandstone, from near Tintagel, on the Cornish Coast, by the Rev. W. D. Bushell.

Some Russian and German Coins, by Brandt.

A *Denarius* of Constantius Chlorus, with XCVI on the reverse. These figures are supposed either to mean that ninety-six of these denarii went to the pound, or else that they are equivalent to ninety-six of the smallest copper coins. A third brass coin of Constantine the

Great, reverse, *SOLI INVICTO COMITI*, from the Verulam Hills, St. Albans. This coin was curiously enough, found in a hare's fawn: the hare had evidently found it, and had been playing with it: similar instances to this, have been known *e.g.*, a hare was found playing with a gold coin of Cunobelin, and some foxes cubs were found playing with a gold Torque that they had dug up. by A. J. Evans.

Balfour, then read a paper on the Geology of East Lothian. At its conclusion, Mr. Hayward, made some remarks on the formation of Granite.

Afterwards R. B. Hayward, Esq., made some remarks on the *Aurora Borealis*, of which, as they may be interesting to many of our readers, we give the substance.

THE AURORA BOREALIS AS SEEN FROM HARROW.

Mr. Hayward observed, that he had noticed it at Harrow Station, on Tuesday, February 1st. He first saw it about 6.30 p.m. It extended in a band from N.W. to N.E. by the pointers of the Great Bear, and β . and γ . of the lesser Bear. It was of a whitish light, quite colourless, and gradually rose through the Pole Star; every now and then rays shot up, and the whole band gradually broke up into alternate streaks of light and darkness, which began to move from east to west. The speed it moved at, may be approximately gathered from the fact, that it took twelve seconds for one of the rays to move from the pointers of the Great Bear, to the Pole Star. The lower edge of the arch was most distinct. The whole appearance lasted from about 6.30 to 8 o'clock, p.m.

At Diss, it was observed about 9, in a different and more southerly direction, but still its definite edge was towards the North.

This Aurora Borealis appears at very different altitudes, varying from 4000 feet to 26 miles. The rays of the arch converge towards the magnetic pole, which is a little to the west of the North Pole. The appearance may be accounted for on the supposition, that the magnetic current is visible in a rarified atmosphere, in the same way as electricity is seen in a vacuum-tube. The appearance is accompanied by a violent agitation of the earth's magnetic currents, or what are called magnetic storms, and is no doubt caused to a great extent by the winds.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

DIOGENES HARROVIANO. S. P. D.

DEAR SIR,

On perusing
Your lines, much abusing
A kind correspondent's addresses,
I cannot help feeling,
How much you're revealing
Want of news, which your journal oppresses;

'Tis a story oft told,
And a parable old,
But one which allows of remoulding,
How the fool on the bough,
Chops it through while e'en now,
'Tis himself and his hatchet upholding.

*

Of birds, beasts, and fishes,
The sum of your wishes,
May be to exhibit the worst;
But stay to reflect,
That glass walls won't protect
Those who to throw stones are the first.

Dear Sir, then beware,
Crack your nuts with due care,
And don't swallow the shell with the kernel,
Lest perchance you may lose,
The while you abuse,
Those who read and write for your journal.

HARROVIANUS DIOGENI. S. P. D.

O *fie*! don't expose us,
But be *generous*,
And refrain from these scandalous guesses,
"That we've been abusing,
And madly refusing
A kind Correspondent's addresses!"

And as to your tale,
Take care lest it fail,
In our instance at least of its moral;
For *our* only bough
Is a sprig round our brow,
Which consists—need we say so?—of laurel.

For Poets unending,
Their verses kept sending,
Undeterred though the door you might show 'em,
To the winds they were cast,
But they came just as fast,
Till at last we *inserted* a poem!

So don't make a fuss,
For you'll never catch us
Any help to our columns refusing,
For many a rhyme,
Though it mayn't be sublime,
To our readers may yet be *amusing*.

Miscellaneous Articles.

TRANSLATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

TRUE GRIEF.

His father's death he mourns not when alone,
But if you come he forces out a tear ;
Sir, 'tis not mourning, when for praise 'tis done,
He really mourns, who mourns when none is near.

KISSES.

As breathes the peach plucked off by gentle maiden,
Or the soft breeze from Asia's saffron borne,
As blooms the vine with silvern sprays first laden,
As scents the grass, but now, by sheep up-torn,
As myrtle, amber, or th' Arabian sower,
As smells the fire with eastern cense pale-shining,
As turf just moistened by a summer's shower,
As chaplets with anointed tresses twining,
Such is the fragrance of thy lips, dear heart,
Then why refuse that sweetness to impart ?

ON THE GRAVE OF A FRIEND.

Dear friend, snatched from me whiles in years so
tender,
Whose bones hath hid, 'neath gentle turf, the soil,
To thee no ponderous, marble, tomb I render
Reared, but to fall, o'er dust by useless toil ;
But yielding box, and vine-trees dusky shade,
And meads, that from my tears their greenness
borrow,
Memorials which ages cannot fade,
Accept dear boy as tokens of my sorrow ;
And, when the fates my thread of life shall doom,
I ask no other offering for my tomb.

In this elegant epigram it is worth while remark-
ing (if it has not been observed before) the striking
resemblance of the general idea to Byron's.

" Oh, *snatched away* in beauty's bloom,
O'er thee shall press no *ponderous* tomb,
But o'er thy head shall roses rear
Their leaves the earliest in the year,
And the wild cypress wave in tender gloom."

Here the words in italics seem even identical.

ON A BEE ENCLOSED IN A DROP OF AMBER.

THERE lurks and gleams in amber drop encased
A bee, as in her own sweet nectar frozen,
A worthy meed her mighty toils has graced
Such death, methinks, she might herself have
chosen.

ON ANTONIUS PRIMUS.

In calm old age reposing yonder,
My friend has numbered threescore years ;
But on the past he dares to ponder,
Nor Lethe's nearer waters fears.

No day with pain his memory troubles,
None would he from his memory cast ;
The honest man his life-time doubles,
'Tis twice to live, to reap the past.

THE HOLY GRAIL.

In a recent Number we published some remarks
on the genius and writings of Tennyson.
During the holidays a volume has appeared
which seems to call for additional comment.
In "the Holy Grail and other poems," recently
published, we can trace the majority of those
characteristics which we have already indicated.
They now assume almost an exaggerated form ;
and in dealing with them we propose to limit
ourselves to the central and important poem of

the book, from which it takes its name—the Holy Grail.

In this remarkable poem, we are chiefly struck by its mystic and religious tone, of which we propose to speak before touching on its purely *literary* characteristics. And here we may, not inappropriately, step aside for a moment to answer the question which some of our readers may be inclined to ask—What is the Holy Grail? It appears to be, in fact, the identical chalice used by our Lord at the institution of the Holy Eucharist; which, filled with the True Blood, passed—how we know not—into the possession of Joseph of Arimathea, who after diverse wanderings brought it to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where he deposited it on the altar of the Church. Here it remained, a sovereign cure for every ill, if it were only touched in faith. How long it continued on earth we are not told, but eventually it was caught up to heaven, in consequence of the exceeding sinfulness of mankind. From this time forward glimpses and visions of the Holy Grail were vouchsafed to Saints and Christian Knights; and every student of Tennyson will recall the adventures of Sir Galahad, when having forsaken deeds of arms and chivalrous achievements, he devoted his life to the quest and recovery of the sacred Cup. The present poem consists mainly of Sir Percivale's narration to the Monk Ambrosius of all that befell him and some of his brother Knights, notably Sir Bors, when engaged in the same holy quest. In each case, provided that the knight did not, like Gerwain, weary of the undertaking before he saw the vision, the effect was the same. Mundane amusements, and employments and duties, earthly relationships, the pleasures of life, and

the deeds of chivalry, instantly lose their charm. The Knight's whole being is devoted to the Quest, and, not realizing his purpose of recovering the Cup of Healing, he devotes himself to "the silent life of prayer," and spends the remainder of his days in monastic seclusion, cheered by occasional visions of the Rosy Chalice, with its Samite veil and attending angels. The interpretation of this remarkable legend, as developed and embodied in Tennyson's poem, seems to be the mystic quest of Truth. That quest which has enthralled the purest and the noblest souls of every age, and of which the object is never thoroughly grasped, until the seeker is finally emancipated from the thralldom of the flesh.

With regard to the etymology of the word "grail," it seems most natural to derive it from *sang réel*, which in the mouths of our ancestors may have been corrupted into Saint Gréel, and so into its present form. Prosaic readers may condemn the whole conception of the poem as too fanciful, but the harshest critic will scarcely depreciate its literary merit. The versification is easy, harmonious, and flowing—the dialogue spirited and natural—and the descriptions sometimes superb.

Apart from this poem, the volume has a claim to interest, inasmuch as it furnishes the commencement, completion, and final arrangement of the Idylls of the King. A "Coming of Arthur" is supplied by way of preface to the whole, and our old friend the "Morte d'Arthur" appears under a slightly different form as "The Passing of Arthur." With these exceptions we do not see any peculiar interest in the remainder of the volume. The Northern Farmer, new style, is simply disagreeable, as the veil of slight antiquity which

lent some small charm to his predecessor, is in his case removed. The Golden Supper is a strange story well worked out, but not peculiarly beautiful in a literary point of view. Wages, and the Higher Pantheism are too metaphysical, and Lucretius too classical to be generally popular; but the Victim will fully sustain its author's reputation for skill in the delineation of the affections and their kindred passions. On the whole, the volume is, in our opinion, successful; but its success is mainly referable to the sublime and beautiful poem from which it takes its name.

TRANSLATION—SCHILLER'S "WILHELM TELL."

THE FISHERBOY'S SONG.

"The lake is soft smiling
To cool bathing willing;
Sleep hath closed the boy's eyes;
On a moss bank he lies;
And he hears dreamy chimings,
Like flute tones they rise;
Or the voices of angels
In Paradise;
But the thrilling air wakes him; he starts from his
rest,
There the waters are wantoning round his breast,
From the depth comes a voicing
"Mine thou art boy so dear;
Down lure I the sleeper;
His home is the mere."

HISTORY OF HARROW.

No. III.—*The School: John Lyon's Foundation.*

HITHERTO we have spoken of the history of the Town of Harrow, but we have now arrived at a period when we must begin to speak of the school itself.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there lived at

Preston, in the parish of Harrow, a yeoman named John Lyon. Here he had a small estate, on which, according to tradition, there were springs of great virtue and healing powers, to which pilgrims flocked in numbers, each dropping his offering in the shape of a small coin into the water. It was by this means, we are told, that Lyon laid the first foundation for his fortune, but be this as it may, it is certain that he was a yeoman of some considerable wealth, and possessed lands at Harrow, Alperton, Preston, Paddington, Malden, Kilburn, &c. More than this we cannot at present tell about his life, beyond that he was as benevolent as he was wealthy, and had married a wife named Joan. This John Lyon, in the year 1571, procured from Queen Elizabeth letters patent and a charter for the foundation of a free Grammar School in the parish of Harrow. Nearly ten years after this, in 1590, he drew up the Orders, Statutes, and Rules for the government of the School. Only two years after the promulgation of these statutes, Lyon himself died, on the third of October, 1592. By his will he left, besides the funds for the foundation of the Grammar School, various sums for the general relief of the poor, and the repairing of Highways, a charity which was at that time very much needed. He was buried in Harrow Church, where his brass may still be seen.

In his will, &c., he gives directions of the minutest description regarding the school to be established. A house was to be built with rooms for the Schoolmaster and Usher (the names of the two masters that were to be kept), "to inhabit and dwell in," also a large schoolroom with a chimney to it, which may be identified with the present fourth form room, and below a cellar with three rooms to it to lay in wood and coal, one for the Master, one for the Usher, and one for the "Schollers."

The Master and Usher were on no account to be married, and the Master must have taken an M.A. degree, and the Usher not be under B.A. The Master's stipend was fixed at £26. 13s. 4d. a year, and that of the Usher at £13. 6s. 8d. Both had besides an annual allowance of £3. 6s. 8d. for fuel. No girls (!) were to be admitted to the school. Four Scholarships of £5. each were established, two to each University.

With regard to the boys themselves, very full instructions are given. Even the amusements were restricted. The "Scholler" might "drive a top, toss a handball, run, shoot, and no more." Proh pudor! A Harrow boy driving a top! Shooting, however, of course with bows, seems to have been the amusement most encouraged by Lyon, who gives all the parents of the boys the following injunction.

"You shall allow your child at all times a

bowshaft, bowstrings, and a bracer to exercise shooting." May our Rifle Corps still fulfil our Founder's desire!

Scholars were only to play "sometimes on Thursdays when the weather was fair and on Saturday or half holidays." The holidays on any great feast in the year were not to be ever for more than one week.

School began at six o'clock in the morning, or as early as boys could assemble, taking into consideration the season of the year, and the distance of their homes. And the first thing in the morning and the last thing in the evening, prayers were to be read by some boy appointed by the Master. From six, the boys worked till eleven, when they were allowed to go home, presumably to get their dinner. At one o'clock they had to be back, and worked again till six, when the day's work ended. Whether any evening's work was given them does not appear, we are however told, that the Master was to give the interpretation of three Latin words, just before breaking up, and these words had to be repeated at school next morning. On the whole it must have been a very long day's work for boys, reminding us unpleasantly of our present whole school days.

Those boys who had not yet mastered the elements of grammar or accidence, were placed by the Founder, in a class by themselves, and called "The Petties."

The rest were divided into five Forms, a list of which, with the books used in each, we give.

The First Form.—Principles of Grammar, Qui mihi Discipulus, &c., Select Epistles of Cicero and Cato's Distica.

The Second Form.—Grammar (more advanced), Æsop's Fables, Cato, Dialogi Erasmi, Mantini Carmina de iiii Virtutibus.

The Third Form.—The rest of the Grammar, Terence, Cicero ad familiares, Ovid's Tristia, and the art of writing Epistles.

The Fourth Form.—Cicero, de Amicitia, de Senectute, and de Finibus, Virgil's Bucolics, and Georgics; Prose and Verse exercises.

The Fifth Form.—Virgil's Æneid, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cicero de Naturâ deorum, Livy, Demosthenes, Isocrates, Hesiod, Heliodorus, and Dionysius Halicarnassius: Verses and Themes.

The absence of Greek poets may be remarked as curious in the books mentioned, as also the few that are still used as standard books in classical education.—In this list we see the Fifth Form established as the head, it was not indeed till 1796, that, that august institution, the Sixth Form, was established at Harrow.

At the head of the school were appointed three monitors, two of these had it as their especial duty, to report every Friday to the Master, any mis-

demeanours they might have observed in the school; and the third monitor had to report any offences that the other two monitors had been guilty of, and any that they might have overlooked. The punishments, however, were not to be too severe, for we read "The Schoole-master shall use no other kinde of correction save the rod moderately, except it be a very thin ferula on the hand for a very slight negligence: so likewise the Usher. If they doe, by the discretion of the Governors, they shal bee deposed." Amongst other rules with reference to the various Forms, it is ordered, that none shall be admitted into the Second Form, that cannot write. For an hour every day, either the members of the Third, Fourth, or Fifth Forms, are "to propound questions one to another, about Grammar, &c.," and "the meaning of proverbs and sentences." Those who do best in these examinations, are "to go, sit, and have place, before their fellows."

One very hard rule, is, that no one above the First Form, is allowed to speak any language but Latin, even in play hours! Indeed one of the principal duties of the monitors, was to report infringements of this law.

Religious education was to be strictly attended to; prayers as we have said before, were to be read morning and evening; all the school were to be taught the Lord's Prayer, the articles of religion, catechisms, &c., first in English afterwards in Latin; they were to go to church regularly on Sunday, and attend reverently, under severe penalties, and the Master was to give them a lecture afterwards. Above all things punctual attendance at school, cleanliness, and tidiness, were to be enforced; the boys were to wear decent clothing, and to be generally respectable in their appearance. Paper, pens, ink, candles and other necessities, were to be supplied them, and if, after a year's attendance a boy had failed to show proper signs of advance, he was to be removed from the school, and set to some profitable occupation. There was one more ordinance, which has, in aftertimes, spared much difficulty to those who have had to govern our school. The Governors and Master were to be allowed to make such alterations in the management and regulation of the school, as they should think necessary. This clause shows that our Founder had a proper appreciation of the requisites of real advancement.

It has been from time immemorial the complaint of the townspeople of Harrow, that John Lyon's intentions have been ignored, and the school absorbed by those for whom it was never intended; before proceeding further, therefore, it may be as well to stop and consider how far this dissatisfaction is justified. Lyon in his will particularly points out, that he contemplated the

possibility of foreigners being included in his benefit. Thus we read that the schoolmaster might take in "over and above the youth of the parish, so many foreigners as the whole number may be well taught and applied, and the place can conveniently contain, and, of the foreigners, he may take such stipends as he may get, so that he take pains with all indifferently." From this passage it is evident in the first place that John Lyon *did* contemplate the possibility of foreigners coming to his school, in the second place that he distinctly states that wages may be taken for them *as much as he can get*, surely implying that they were to be rather a means for supporting the school. Again it is perfectly obvious that a school where the education was to be purely classical cannot have been intended for any class of people but those who earned their bread by their brains—in other words for what are commonly called gentlemen—so that even in the town itself the very poor would not have been included in its benefits. But at the same time it would be grossly unjust to say that John Lyon did not intend benefiting the poor of a certain kind in his town. He certainly did so. But the poor he wished to benefit were those to whom it was desirable that their sons should have a liberal education, but who from want of means and the expense of sending their children to schools far off, or owing to the absence of nearly any schools of *this* kind at all, would not have been able to do so. And for the inhabitants of Harrow who belong or belonged to this class, we have no hesitation in saying that John Lyon's wishes are and have been fulfilled. They are enabled to send their sons to the school at a much lower rate than "foreigners," and save all the extra expenses of boarding, &c. Unfortunately for the school, the revenues left it by John Lyon have not increased in anything like the ratio of the increased value of money, so that the school is poorer, far poorer in its revenues than in John Lyon's time, inasmuch that we have no hesitation in saying, that were it not for these "foreigners," the townspeople's children would not be even so cheaply educated as at present, while the school itself has been so enlarged and beautified by its supporters abroad, that really it is nearly as much theirs as the Founder's.

Hitherto we have spoken of the internal arrangements of the school as they were drawn up by the Founder. We have now to enquire when the school was actually built. Six Governors were appointed by the Queen's charta to superintend the administration of John Lyon's charities. The first Governors were Gilbert Gerard, the Attorney General, William Gerard, Thomas Page of Sudbury Court, Thomas Bedding of Pinner, and Richard Edlyn of Woodhall, these Governors

were enjoined, if on the death of John Lyon and Johan his wife, the school had not yet been built, to take for three years £300. of the rent which had been set aside for the repairing of highways, &c., and apply them to the erection of the school.

In many accounts of Harrow School that we have seen, we are informed that "on the death of John Lyon in 1592 the school building was begun, but was not probably completed till 1595."

Those who say this have totally neglected to observe the wording of the will which expressly states that the money for building the school was to come into the hands of the Governors *not* on John Lyon's death, but on the death of John Lyon and *Johan his wife*. This we are able to prove was actually the case. In the year 1610, certain of the inhabitants of Harrow and the neighbourhood appear to have presented a petition against the Governors, the grounds of which were, that the Governors, not contented with the money they had applied to the building of the school, had wished to take money from the rents after the three years stipulated in the will had expired. This complaint was brought into chancery, and an injunction was granted forbidding the Governors to do so. In this injunction we have the facts of the case clearly brought before us. We are told that Johan Lyon (John Lyon's wife) died on the twenty-seventh of August, 1608, "*The Roomes School-house and Cellars not being then begun*, shortly after whose decease the Governors began to build a faire Schoole-house with a chimney to it, and meete and convenient lodgings for the Schoole-master and Usher of the same schoole for the time being, with cellars, studyes, and other roomes, and in all things as neare as they the said defendants could, according to the intent and meaning of the said John Lyon their Founder." We are also told that the Governors had paid large sums of their own towards the erection to the school, and wanted three years more rent to complete it. This injunction was dated April 23rd, 1611, and by it the Governors were prohibited from applying the proceeds of the rents to the erection of the school building after the ensuing August, which completed the term of three years after Johan's death.

From all this we learn that the school building was not begun till late in the year 1608, that in 1611, although so far completed as to admit of description, and of being called a "faire" edifice, it was still only half done, so that an equal sum of money to that already expended was thought necessary for its completion, hence, allowing equal progress to the building after this date (1611), it could not have been finished till about 1613, or possibly later.

THE PANTOMIMES.—NO. 2.

THE subject chosen for the opening of the pantomime at Drury Lane this year is the well known story of "Beauty and the Beast." It is adapted by Mr. Blanchard, who has for the past twenty years provided this Theatre with their comic annual. The first scene, which serves to introduce the tale, represents "Mother Bunch's Juvenile Repository," in front of which, some school children are playing, but on the entrance of Mother Bunch, they ask her to tell them a fairy tale. To fulfil this desire more successfully, she invokes the aid of old custom, and holds a general levee of old customs and modern enterprises. The "Vale of Cashmere," introduces us to a new element in the tale, namely, the expulsion of the Peri until she can,

"A sacrifice to goodness show,
Made by some maiden on the earth below."

With scene three (The Caravanserai on the borders of the Persian Desert,) the real plot of the story commences. Here we find the Merchant about to leave his daughters, to claim a ship of his, and his elder daughters are begging him to bring them back jewels and fine clothes, while of course Beauty only desires a Rose. The Caravan is then formed, during which proceeding, considerable amusement is caused by the servant, Scanderino, (a very mild copy of Twitterino). However, just before the caravan sets out, Azalea, the Peri, appears and engages herself as servant to the three daughters, during their father's absence. The caravan does not proceed far before it is robbed by Arabs, in the Forest of Apes (scene four), but they are soon scattered by the inhabitants of the place, who thus save the Merchant, and, then disappearing, make room for a feast which

is brought on by some mysterious agency. While the Merchant and his servant are partaking of this banquet, a very pretty and original ballet takes place. At the conclusion of this, Ali, the Merchant, plucks a Rose for his daughter, but as soon as he has done so, the Beast enters, and refuses to spare the culprit's life, unless his daughter Beauty agrees to take his place. To this the father consents, and is at once transported to his own house, where he finds his daughters quarrelling, and informs them of his agreement with the Beast. At last Beauty is persuaded by the Peri to fulfil her father's promise. She accordingly sets out on her journey, and passing through the "Palm Tree Grove" (scene seven), reaches at last the "Wilderness and Fountain in the Beast's Garden." Beauty however has delayed so long, that the poor Beast died, but, on hearing her voice, he naturally revives and changes into a Prince. All thus ends satisfactorily, the Peri is restored to her home, and after a clever dance by the Vokes Family (the best part of the entertainment), we are introduced to the transformation scene, entitled, "The Fortunate Islands." After this, follows one of the worst harlequinades we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing; the whole performance consisting of a quantity of advertisements, with a few acrobats and performing animals, (which every one has seen before) introduced here and there to fill up.

On the whole this is the weakest Pantomime Drury Lane has produced for some years; and the similarity of the characters of the Merchant and Scanderino, to those generally played by the Payne Family at the rival House, only renders this weakness still more plain. No one could help reflecting during the last part of the

fourth scene, when the banquet appears, how different it is, from what the Paynes would undoubtedly have made it. The one saving point, is the wonderful dancing of the Vokes Family; but even this cannot atone for the many other shortcomings of the piece.

If then we were asked to choose between the two Pantomimes, we should unhesitatingly give the preference to Covent Garden. The scenery in the Yellow Dwarf (especially the view of the Steel Castle), is unequalled at the other House, (except, perhaps by the fifth scene "The Palace of Prince Azor"), the costumes are expensive and elaborate, the name of Mr. Harris, alone, will answer for the magnificence and good taste of the processions, and the company (including as it does, the name of Miss N. Power, the Misses Harris, and the Payne Family,) is one of the most powerful ever assembled for the production of a Pantomime.

Philathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

* Denotes a base.

P. M. THORNTON'S ELEVEN v. THE SCHOOL.

Thursday, January 27th.

It was feared that this match would have to be put off again, on account of the frost, but a slight thaw took place on Thursday morning, and it was agreed that the match should take place, though owing to the hardness of the ground all charging was, by the consent of both parties, strictly forbidden. The School won the toss, and commenced by kicking down the hill. In about twenty minutes W. E.

Openshaw, by some very neat play, secured a base for the School; his example was soon followed by P. T. Rivett-Carnac, and subsequently by F. M. Leak; the School thus winning by three bases to none. Though the absence of charging, and the slipperiness of the ground, rendered the play as a rule less brilliant than usual, yet C. W. Walker, W. Law, W. E. Openshaw, and G. C. Rivett-Carnac all played well for the School; while C. W. Alcock, A. Kinnaird, and the Rev. G. R. Hadow did good work for the other side.

THE SCHOOL. P. M. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

C. W. Walker	P. M. Thornton, Esq.
W. Law	C. W. Alcock, Esq.
R. M. Warwick (J.C. Thomson)	E. E. Bowen, Esq.
W. P. Crake	Rev. J. A. Cruikshank
W. E. Openshaw*	F. A. Currie, Esq.
R. E. W. Crawford	W. Emanuel, Esq.
G. C. Rivett-Carnac*	Rev. G. R. Hadow
P. T. Rivett-Carnac	A. Kinnaird, Esq.
W. B. Paton	A. H. Thornton, Esq.
W. D. G. Brown	R. C. Welch

W. E. Torr (F. M. Leak)*

The Harrovian will be issued on the following dates during this Term :—

February 26th, March 12th and 26th, and April 9th.

Subscriptions will now be received by

Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers, Harrow.
Mr. E. P. Williams, Bookseller, Eton.
Messrs. Rivington and Co., Trinity Street, Cambridge.
Mr. Bowden, 35, Holywell Street, Oxford.
Mr. Billington, Rugby.

At the undermentioned rates :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Easter Term (6 Nos.)	2	0	or by post	2 6
Midsummer Term (7 Nos.)	2	4	„	2 11
Christmas Term (6 Nos.)	2	0	„	2 6

Subscriptions payable in advance.



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 8.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

[PRICE 4d.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Irish Land Question	89
Scientific Society	90

SCHOOL NEWS. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	91
--	----

CORRESPONDENCE	93
--------------------------	----

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	93
---	----

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Spirit of the Forest	93
Harrow Vandalism	95
Translations from Martial	95
Translations from Catullus	95
Harrow Animals, No. 3.	95
A Haunted House, No. 2.	96
History of Harrow, No. 4. Early History of the School	98

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Football	100
Racquets	100

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

THOUGH perhaps modified to some considerable extent in Committee, we can scarcely doubt that Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill will be passed. Judging from the language used so rashly by Ministers during the past year, we should naturally have expected a much less moderate proposal. If, as was asserted, the Irish Land Bill is intended to supplement the Church Bill as a "message of peace,"

VOL. I.—No. 8.

we are afraid its authors will be somewhat disappointed in its result. The Irish National papers have already pronounced their condemnation of it, as calculated to benefit the landlord rather than the tenant, and its immediate effect will undoubtedly be to plunge the country into universal litigation, and widen yet more the breach between the owners and occupiers of the soil. This result of the Bill will perhaps be merely a temporary drawback to it; but there is one provision in it which cannot fail to cause great and permanent injury to the country, and which we trust will never become law. The proposal that Government should grant loans to enable the tenant to purchase the land which he cultivates, appears entirely distinct from the main plan of the Bill, and would probably have never found a place in it, had not the President of the Board of Trade been already pledged to support it. The sum to be lent is perfectly unlimited, and if a tenant is willing to buy, and a landlord to sell, Government must of course fulfil its contract. No one, who has the least knowledge of the Irish tenantry, can doubt for a moment, that an immense number

will at once avail themselves of this assistance.

The desire to become owners of the land is a passion with the Irish farmers, and there is no reason to believe that landlords will be unwilling to sell. The position of owners of property in Ireland, whether resident or absentee, is anything but enviable. Many of them, no doubt, would have long since parted with their land, if it had been possible in the disturbed state of the country to procure anything like a fair price for it. For them it will be a golden opportunity, and many of them will be only too glad to meet the wishes of their tenants. Thus an immense extent of land will pass from the possession of the landlord into that of the tenant. The result of this change is unfortunately obvious enough. The small tenants farming less than twenty acres of land are excessively numerous in Ireland, and they are precisely the men who will be most eager to purchase. They will be unable to live decently upon the produce of so scanty a property, and will, many of them, sink from bad to worse,—utterly ruining the land which they have made their own, and quite unable to return anything like the sum lent them by the Government. The effects of purchases made by the larger farmers will, if possible, be yet more disastrous. The system of subdivision and sub-letting, which the present Bill attempts to prevent as far as possible in its other provisos, will be fostered and encouraged by this, and the very evils produced, which we have been attempting for many years to hinder as far

as possible. The landlords of Ireland, instead of becoming a class with both the power and wish to improve as much as they can the estates which they control, will become poorer and more miserable, and the extent of country which could once contain a moderate number in decency and comfort, will, by overcrowding, serve only to harbour a multitude in all the squalor of utter destitution:

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

WE were glad in our last number to be able to inform our readers that the Scientific Society is about to begin the publication of its fourth report. This Society has, we have no doubt, done much in promoting the study of science at Harrow, and should not be allowed to fall to the ground for want of encouragement. Its papers, indeed, are as a rule more the result of book learning than of direct personal observation, but it must be always borne in mind, that real personal observation is a *chose de luxe*, only valuable after a certain amount of reading.

The Society itself was founded in 1865, and has since that time been in a generally flourishing condition. Of course, like other institutions, it has its ebbs and flows, and if its members at the beginning of this quarter are not so numerous as they have been in days gone by, it is only an additional incentive to those that still belong to it to prove its value. A remarkable feature about this Society is that the sixth form, are not so

properly represented as they should be in it. Now why is this? Do classics so entirely absorb that august body that it has no time to spend on science? or are scientific pursuits considered *infra dig* in a sixth form boy? We really believe that this is actually the case, indeed even those who attend the Society's meetings profess to look upon it as rather a favour, and only speak of the Scientific Society by a name *that shall be nameless!* Now this sort of public opinion may be all very well in the fourth form, but the sixth ought to be above it. This lordly contempt was, as we well remember, exercised without scruple in the fifth form against the Society in its infancy, but *then* Monitors did not think it *infra dig* to belong to it. *Mais on a changé tout cela*, now it is the sixth form and not the fifth that draw back—*ὁυ χρὴ ἀδελφοί μου τὰντα οὕτω γίνεσθαι.*

One reason perhaps of the falling off of this Society is that no one as a rule brings objects of interest to exhibit, while any conversation or enquiries at the conclusion of the papers is left almost entirely to the masters. The excursions that members of the Society used to be allowed to make have also been apparently abandoned, and a *converzazione* or so would not be amiss. We have even heard dark hints that a diminution in the Society's numbers has been indirectly the result of its holding its séances in the Vaughan Library, by thus entailing the absence of—shall we hint it?—r-r-shm-nts. O mores! but we do not regret *this* diminution.

However we cordially congratulate the Society on its past efforts, and the decided benefits that have accrued to the school from its existence, and only hope that it may get from the school at large, and *not from a single house only*, the encouragement that it deserves.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

UNFORTUNATELY, owing to an unaccountable delay in transmission, we were unable in our last issue to give an account of the final House match which decided this year's championship at football. We have to congratulate Mr. Farrar's on successes in athletics and scholarship which have been rarely united; for not only has a member of their house carried off by far the largest share in the classical honours for the year, but the house has achieved the almost unparalleled feat of being champion house at Cricket, at Racquets, and at Football. This year the football ties have been so fiercely contested, that it is no ordinary honour to have won them.

"Felix sit faustum que nomen
Quod tam forte præstat omen."

ANOTHER year has come round, and there is no sign of the farmers repenting of the decision by which they have deprived the school of one of its oldest and healthiest sports, the good old

game of paper chase. In spite of the praiseworthy efforts of our head master, and all those who were friends of the chase, in spite of every offer of compensation, the farmers about Harrow have conspired in showing themselves more selfish and niggardly than those round any public school in England. Nearly every other school is able to enjoy this healthy exercise, but we suppose Harrow boys must be more destructive to property than any others, and Middlesex farms (*à Zev!*) no doubt evince a higher state of agriculture than those of other counties. This petty spirit of selfishness is owing to the miserable way in which the land about Harrow is subdivided among small occupiers. Everywhere around, hideous villas, which seem to have been bodily transported from the ugliest suburbs of London, meet our eye; nowhere are house agents so thriving; even those now here can remember the time when what is now devastated by houses was green fields and hedgerows. A new railway is talked of, but we hope some member of the House of Commons will be sensible enough to oppose it. Given, the number of acres in the football field, how long will it take for it to be covered with villas? is a question which we suggest for the next problem paper. Won't some patriotic landholder buy up the land about Harrow? or better still, would the French be kind enough to ravage the country for a few days?

THE Editors of the Harrovian having, as our readers will see, commenced an attempt to sketch the early history of the school, will be very grateful for any assistance in the way of information on the subject that may be tendered

them. It is also their intention to give a sketch of the internal condition and customs of the school at present, so that any statistics or suggestions on this subject will also be thankfully received. We feel convinced that while a school paper lives—and its life must necessarily be short—it is its duty to hand down to posterity as clear a view of the school institutions as they existed in its time, as possible. Thus for instance we would publish an article on fagging, or would try to get statistics as to the amount of work and even *cribbing* done.

WE are glad to inform our readers that the Rev. F. W. Farrar has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge.

OWING to the frost football has had to give way for the present to skating, which has been pursued with great zeal for nearly a fortnight. On the night of the 11th the thermometer stood at 21° Fahrenheit, with a strong wind from N.N.E. On the 16th a sudden thaw took place, but this was again succeeded by a slight frost. Our Societies have, from the same reason, been for the present frozen out.

THE days on which the examinations for some of the prizes are to take place have already been settled. They are as follows:

February 22nd, and March 1st, the Beaumont Prize, and Shakespeare Medal; March 22nd, Natural Science; March 15th, the Ebington Prize (French).

H. JUPP and G. Atkinson (Yorkshire) have already been engaged to coach the Eleven during the coming term. The match at Lords will in all probability take place on the 8th and 9th of July.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARBOVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

T.—We are much obliged for your composition, which shall appear in our next.

Angels.—We do not take exercises that have been shown up to masters.

R. C. K.—You should attend to the rules of English Grammar. There were about twenty grammatical mistakes in your essay.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. The challenge has been received from Cambridge, and duly accepted, so that now the preparations for the race are exciting universal attention. The President of the O. U. B. C. has been coaching the Eight every day, and judging from the present appearance of the Boat, the Oxford crew of 1870 promises to be no way inferior to the majority of its predecessors. The race will in all probability take place on Thursday, April 7th, and the Inter-University sports will be deferred till the 9th. J. H. Morgan, who won the School Mile Race in 1866, is President of O. U. A. C.

*

CAMBRIDGE. At a meeting of the members of the C. U. C. C., W. B. Money was elected President for the ensuing season, vice, M. H. Stow. As at Oxford, the Eight is here exciting the greatest interest; and it seems probable that under Mr. Morrison's able tuition the Light Blue will have a good chance of regaining its lost laurels.

ETON. From the *Eton College Chronicle* we learn that W. C. Higgins has left, and Hon. G. Harris is Captain of the Eleven for this year. The steeple chase is at present the great object of interest, for which event A. C. Fountaine is at present the favourite. The first ties for the single Racquets are already drawn; The winning of these ties decides the representatives in the Public School Match at Prince's. The examination for the New-castle Scholarship will take place at the end of the present term.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREST.

THE night was falling fast around,
And weary well was I
As I plodded o'er the snow-clad ground,
Beneath the forest high.
The sun's last rays had passed away,
And I was sinking fast,
And well I weened that waning day
Would soothly be my last.
With failing step I wandered on
All numbed with fear and frost,
The sky was clear, the moon was wan,
But ah! my way was lost;
About me, far as eye could see,
The thickening forest loomed,
Each bleak, inhospitable tree
Whispered that I was doomed.
'Twas all the same, before, behind,
No path, no house, no sound,
Save the shrill whistling of the wind,
That whirled the snow around.

And darker, darker grew the night,
 And thicker far the wood;
 The moon no longer shed her light;
 More painfully I trod.
 I would have cried for help—but no!
 I had not even power
 To ope my lips, all frozen to
 Before the icy shower.
 Scarce beat my heart within my breast,
 Fierce madness seized my brain,
 "Forwards! still on! I need no rest!
 I feel not ought of pain!"
 But sense, in bitterness e'en dear,
 Recalled me to my woes;
 And I leaned against a tree stump near,
 To wait my last repose.
 And yet once more the love of life,
 Impelled me on again,
 Though every step was mortal strife,
 And every movement pain.
 I stumble now, and catch my foot
 In something 'neath the snow;
 I fall: and see! the moon shines out
 My helplessness to show:
 And oh! my glazing eyes discerned,
 There—in the moonlight full
 From out the drifted snow upturned
 A ghastly human skull!
 The moon sank back beneath the cloud,
 I lay e'en as I fell,
 The cold white snow flakes for my shroud,
 The wind to toll my knell.
 When lo! a sudden light-flood streamed
 Upon my ice-dimmed eyes,
 I weened I wandered, or I dreamed,
 But something bade me rise;
 I raised my head in weary mood,
 My God! I looked not far—
 Half outlined 'gainst the darkling wood,
 Pale as the evening star,
 From out that bony human head
 A spectre form there rose,
 The lean, gaunt image of the dead,
 Awaked from its repose,
 Around, about, a faint, dim light,
 On the tree trunks near was thrown,

And the icicles and snow flakes white
 With its pale blue lustre shone.
 "I am no longer living man!"
 Cold, shuddering, I cried;
 But ever with its visage wan
 That spectre form me eyed;
 And ever gazing with chilly eyes,
 That iced the very blood,
 With hollow voice he bade me rise,
 And follow through the wood.
 New strength my sinking members manned;
 I rose—I wot not how—
 And the spirit with his spectre hand
 Led me onwards through the snow.
 "One swarthy night, like thee," he said,
 "Alone, without a guide,
 'Twas mine this forest deep to tread
 In the cold winter-tide:
 At last I sank upon the ground
 Amid the frost and gloom,
 And in the snowdrift soft I found
 A sleeping place—and tomb.
 But this I gained from Him who died
 Upon the Holy Rood,
 That my spectre form should rise to guide
 Lost wanderers in the wood;
 If only with their hapless feet
 On my bones they chanced to light,
 When the ground was white with snowy sheet,
 And the sky was black with night."
 He ceased. Ever on through the woodland weird,
 By that ghostly side I sped,
 Till gleaming through the trees appeared
 A cheery casement red;
 E'en as I gazed, my spectre guide
 Shrank from its tinsel rays,
 And I with weary effort hied
 To gain the cheery blaze.
 I reached the cot—I tapped the door—
 My worn out arm once waved—
 Then senseless sank—I could no more,
 But I wist that I was saved;
 And when I woke kind hearts were nigh,
 And a fire burned at my feet,
 And the clear church bells pealed merrily
 The new year's morn to greet.

HARROW VANDALISM.

Lines composed on seeing some fine old trees, opposite a house at Woodside, Harrow, barbarously cut down.

Dull, barbarous architects of Harrow!
Your minds and means alike are narrow;
Your hideous houses pray unscreen,
They'll ne'er be taken now they're *seen*!

TRANSLATIONS FROM MARTIAL.

ON A BEE ENCLOSED IN AMBER (*Altera Versio*).

EP. 176.

Buried in an amber tear;
Shunning light, yet shining clear;
Pent in self exuded balm,
A busy life's deserved palm.
Were the bee alive again,
Thus to die, methinks, 'twere fain.

B.

ON A MAGGOT ENCLOSED IN AMBER.

EP. 194.

As o'er a weeping poplar's branch it crawls,
Steals the soft gum a cumbering maggot round;
Ere it ceased wondering at those liquid walls,
In durance firm 'twas suddenly frost-bound.
Plume not thyself, oh! queen, on funeral palls,
A nobler sepulchre the maggot found.

B.

TRANSLATIONS FROM CATULLUS.

CARMEN CI.

ON HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE.

BROTHER, borne on through many a land and ocean,
I've reached at last this sad abode of death,
That I might yield thy tomb life's last devotion,
And vainly speak to ashes void of breath;

For cruel chance, alas! has heedless torn thee,

Thee—thee—poor brother, from my arms away,
And now, as in our father's days, are borne thee
The last sad offerings to lifeless clay.

Take them! with ever falling tears commingled by
the giver.

Then, then dear brother, fare thee well for ever,
and for ever!

CARMEN V.

TO LESBIA.

The over old, the over wise,
Their worn-out saws may prove,
But let us both their cant despise,
And learn to live and love.

The sun, that sets in darkness deep,
Will rise again next morn,
But *we* one endless night must sleep
When our brief life is gone!

HARROW ANIMALS.

No. 8—THE TOADY (*Rana parasitica*).

Do not, gentle reader, by any means confound
the animal under notice with a certain beast of
the genus *Aper*, hereinbefore described. *Aper*
is covered with a rough bristly hide, but the
skin of *Rana* is soft and smooth. To be sure,
if you are long in contact with him, a cold,
clammy, unwholesome feeling does come over
you, but touch him lightly and he feels soft
and pleasant enough. He does not, like *Aper*,
rush into your room and take forcible possession,
Oh no! He comes in softly as a second *Agag*;
if you are busy *he* won't bother you, if not he
will talk to you pleasantly on things which you
care about. What an interest he takes in you!
How sympathetic and confidential he grows!

But his character will out. Soft as his skin may be, his inner venom will ooze through. Quite unconsciously he gets telling you everything that everybody has been saying against everybody else, and especially yourself. He knows what Smith was saying of you just now, better than Smith himself, and in about a quarter of an hour breeds more mischief than would otherwise be generated in a fortnight. But what can *you* say, even if you are proof (and how rarely that is) against his insinuating tongue? Do you tell him that you *don't* want to hear what so-and-so said of you? He will quite agree with you, he would never have thought of mentioning it, only, &c. Do you wonder at his agreeing with you in things on which you heard him express diametrically opposite opinions to Smith only yesterday? He will tell you that he has since then changed his mind. But follow Rana from your room, steal down behind him to Smith's room, and listen. You will hear those very lips that but a minute ago simpered assent to your very look, mimicking your every accent, criticising your every speech, and repeating every chance saying of yours, and torturing it into scandal or abuse. Phew! How often have I longed for an opportunity to tweak that modest nose, to break that smooth skin, to pull out those smiling teeth and sympathetic tongue, but your skin is far too slippery for me to catch you. Crawl on, Rana! Your very slime must drown you some day.

— — —

A HAUNTED HOUSE. No. 2.

THAT afternoon I determined to go up alone and explore the mysterious garrets; accordingly, I stepped quietly up stairs, till I got to the very

top of the house, and only paused outside the dreaded rooms. There were, as I mentioned before, two rooms, and in the keyholes of both was a rusty key, which looked as if it had not been used for many generations. It was with some difficulty, and not a little misgiving, that I managed to turn the lock of the smaller of the two rooms, and pushed open the cranky old door.

At my sudden invasion, I should think at least a score of rats scampered off to their respective hiding places,—and even this trifling effect quite startled me. Standing near the now open door, I took a careful survey of the room, but it was so dark that I was able to distinguish little; something had apparently fallen against the one small window that there was, thus excluding even the little light that cobwebs and dust might have allowed to pass; consequently, almost the only light that got into the room was a faint glimmer through the door. As far, however, as I could make out, there was no furniture beyond some shapeless heaps on the floor, and no occupants but the rats which in this room absolutely swarmed. I did not go more than a foot or so from the door, and soon returned to try my fortune in the other *grenier*.

Cautiously, I turned the key in the lock, and pushed the door: it opened with a start, and I peered in. What I saw I don't think I shall ever forget. To this room there were three windows, which, though covered with dirt and cobwebs, admitted enough light for me to see by. By its shadowy light, I saw a room filled with the same furniture it might have contained some hundred and fifty years ago, all slowly mouldering to decay. In the middle of the room was a table of antique make, barely supported by three legs,—the rats had long

ago done away with the other. By its side, was an old arm chair, in much the same plight. From the walls hung a large sheet of tapestry, long worn into shreds by time, and moth, and rats. The remains of an old picture lay on the floor, covered with dust, and cobwebs, and plaster, just as it had fallen some half-century before, when the cords that suspended it had rotted away. On the table—half rat-eaten—was an old book, whose yellow-coloured paper sufficiently bespoke its age. But to describe all the old remains that the room was full of would take longer space than we can allow. One thing I noticed was, that apparently, there was nothing in it of any value. There was, however, one other curious feature about the room, which was, that all about the same ghastly faces that I had noticed before, were stuck. Who had put them there? Why? Was it the whim of some monomaniac? Had a madman lived in the house? These were questions which suggested themselves to me, and to which I have never got an answer.

As all this vision of the past rose before me, I stood perfectly motionless, rooted, as it were, to the spot. The garret was very long, and the further end was so dark as to be perfectly indistinguishable. Carefully I peered down the room for any trace of an occupant, either ghostly or corporeal, but I looked in vain. I advanced a few steps further, and looked closer, but with the same result; and convinced that I could see nothing further, I turned round to go out. As I turned, I heard a rustling noise, and a fall, a sudden presentiment of danger seized me; of course it might have been that in treading over the cranky boards, I had shaken something down; but I felt keenly at that moment that there might be some other material presence near; and sup-

posing a robber or any other awkward personage *was* in hiding in the room, unpleasant consequences might ensue; so I hurried out, and hastily locked the door.

A week or so after this, while walking in a court outside the house, I saw the appearance of which my hostess had told me, namely, a light moving in the longer of the *greniers*. The light did not move in a straight line, but up and down. Twice it did this, and then suddenly disappeared. I naturally reasoned with myself, that where there was light there must be a living person; for you see I did not very much believe in ghosts, and being, to tell the truth, rather ashamed of the hasty retreat I had made on my first visit to the room, quickly took my resolve, went in, lit a candle, and taking a small stick for precaution's sake, went up to the *grenier*.

The door was locked, as I had left it; so, cautiously unlocking the door, I opened it, and went in. The light of the candle was just sufficient to throw a dim light over the room; but, though I looked everywhere—and this time I plucked up enough courage to advance much further into the room than before—I could see no trace of any occupant, and had to go away without any clue to the strange sight I had seen.

Some time after this, a still stranger adventure happened to me. I have before given a brief description of my bed room, but there was one thing which I did not mention. In one corner of the room was a small door, which opened into a kind of secret passage, or what had been in days gone by, a secret passage; for now, as far as I could make out, there was nothing but a kind of black abyss above and below. Well, I had gone to bed as usual, and in the middle of the night had woke up, and

as I lay awake, perfectly in possession of my senses, I heard the door of the secret passage gradually open, and an indefinable sensation of some one coming slowly into the room came over me. I was motionless with fear; I could not even cry out for help, but lay as in a nightmare, while my midnight visitor seemed to steal nearer and nearer to my bed, until at last I thought it was bending over me. Then, at last, the spell was broken. I jumped frantically out of bed, shouted for help, and in a few minutes had alarmed the whole house. Lights were brought, and my room examined; nothing however, was to be seen anywhere; the door of the secret passage was shut (it had no regular fastening), and our candles could show nothing in it but upper and nether darkness. In short, we could find no clue to the mystery, which I am fully persuaded was somehow connected with the reputed *ghost*. I never slept in that room again; and during the remainder of my stay in the house, met with no further adventure; but I never got an explanation of the strange sights I had seen and heard.

Whether or not, as I believe, the secret passage communicated to the vaults and the garrets, and thus afforded a means for some man or other to get into mine and the haunted room; whether the lights that I saw were of man or ghost; whether my nocturnal visitor was a ghost or robber, or even murderer, I have never discovered; and the superstitious feeling that pervaded the household, prevented proper means for doing so being taken. But be this as it may, there was no *prima facie* trace either of the secret passage being accessible, or of the haunted room being tenanted; so all I can do is, to give the facts, and leave it to my readers to settle which is the right hypothesis.

HISTORY OF HARROW.

No. IV.—Early History of the School.

IN our last number we briefly sketched the foundation of John Lyon and the original constitution of the School.

The establishment of the School at Harrow was only one of the instances of the revival of learning that accompanied the Reformation in England. Westminster, Shrewsbury, Rugby, and the many other Schools of the Elizabethan period, owe their origin to the same spirit. Chivalry had sunk for ever on the field of Bosworth, and the old notions of a polite education had sunk with it. No longer were the sons of our English gentlemen sent for instruction to the houses and castles of the nobility, there to learn the secrets of the tilt-yard and the stables, or to be apprenticed in the gentle laws of knight-errantry. A somewhat violent reaction had set in, which had ended in the not unnatural result of extremes in the opposite direction; hence, when we review the work as then established at Harrow, it strikes us as being excessive and exclusive. The list of books used contains, as we have said, many that are now, so to speak, obsolete, and omits many that are now used. Amongst these, it may be remarked, that Hesiod and Isocrates were then generally in use in Schools, while the same absence of Greek tragedians, it may be observed, was the case elsewhere. John Lyon's injunction, that every boy should be allowed a bowshaft, bowstrings, and a bracer (or wrist protector), agrees with the record of what Ashton the founder of Shrewsbury School enjoined, that one of the recreations of his scholars should be 'shooting in the longbow'; besides this, they might play chess, run, wrestle and leap, and nothing else.

A question which may fairly suggest itself is, had Lyon any other School in mind, in laying down the constitution of Harrow? The word *monitor*, and the institution of monitorial authority, had in all probability been introduced at Westminster, when it was founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; at any rate, we find it in force in Queen Elizabeth's time, after the re-establishment of the School. It is at least possible that Lyon may have borrowed this idea from Westminster; though whether he was at School there in its early days, or whether he borrowed any other ideas from there, we are at the present day unable to determine. At the same time, it must be remembered, that though the word *monitor* may have been thus introduced at Harrow, from Westminster, the system of monitors was established much earlier at Winchester, under the name of *prefects*, and thence introduced at Eton.

The following comparative list of classics used at Shrewsbury and Harrow, makes it probable that John Lyon, in his establishments, closely followed the usages of the other Schools of the period :—

HARROW.	SHREWSBURY.
Cicero.	Cicero.
Cato.	_____
Terence.	Terence.
Ovid.	_____
Virgil.	Virgil.
Cæsar.	Cæsar.
_____	Horace.
Livy.	Livy.
Demosthenes.	Demosthenes.
Isocrates.	Isocrates.
Hesiod.	_____
Heliodorus.	_____
_____	Xenophon.
Dion : Halicar.	_____

We have said that the School building was not completed till about the year 1613. John Lyon had, however, set aside a yearly sum for the education of thirty poor children in the parish of Harrow, during his lifetime; hence, when the new School was actually built, there would have been a nucleus of scholars ready to be received in it. This School House consisted of the older wing of the present old School buildings, including the fourth form room, and the rooms above and below. The Governors, as we have seen, appear to have expended more money in the construction than was at first thought necessary, and very liberally gave large sums of their own towards the completion of the building. The original design was, that the Masters themselves were to live in the upper part of the School House, while the fourth form room was to be the School room; and this arrangement was at first adhered to. As, however, the School grew larger, and the number of what John Lyon termed "foreigners," increased, it was found necessary for the Masters to live elsewhere: accordingly, in the year 1670, we find grants to the Masters from the Governors to defray the rent, and fitting up of a private house for the Master and Boarders; and two years later, a house was set aside, rent free, as a permanent residence for the Head Master and his successors. This house, which occupied the site of the present Head Master's house, continued, with several enlargements, the Head Master's house, till the year 1838, when it was destroyed by fire, and the present house built on its site.

Of the history of the School during the first century of its existence, few records have come down to us; and no doubt, it was at first, a School of little importance. Its gradual rise was owing

to several circumstances. Being built near London, in days when travelling presented so many obstacles, it was but natural that a School, which took in boarders, and gave a polite education, should be successful. It seems, besides this, to have had the benefit of good Masters, which is sufficient in itself, to have accounted for the rise of any School,

Where the first mention of the School is to be found, we are unable to say. The writer of "The Public Schools," to whom we are indebted for a good deal of information—which we are not ashamed to use, considering that we are justified in taking any assistance in an attempt to enlighten members of our School in its early traditions,—has suggested that the earliest notice of the School may be traced in Ben Jonson's comedy of "Bartholomew Fair," "in which," he says, "Bartholomew Cokes 'a tall young squire, of Harrow-on-the-Hill,' among sundry other foolish doings at the fair; falls, scrambling for the pears from a stall that has been upset, and exclaims: 'Ods so, a muss, a muss, a muss, a muss,' " which may be old Harrovian for a "squash"; upon which, one of the lookers-on remarks: "a delicate great boy! methinks he out-scrambles them all: I cannot persuade myself but that he goes to *Grammar School* yet, and plays the truant to-day."—ACT iv. SC. I. But since this play was acted in the year 1614, and the School House could not well have been built before 1613, it is hardly likely that any reference could have been intended. It may be observed that in this play Harrow was spelt as at present.

The earliest masters whose names have come down to us were Thomas Johnson, M.A., of Oxford, and Thomas Martin, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, but of these nothing further is known. Probably during the turbulent times of the Revolution the School made little advance, but about the year 1660, William Horne, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, was elected to the Head Mastership; Horne was an old Etonian, and it was under him that the first of Harrow's great alumni, William Baxter, received his education. William Baxter was the nephew of Richard Baxter, the eminent nonconformist divine of the Revolution. He was born in the year 1650, at Lanlagan in Shropshire, and so entirely was his education neglected in his early years, that at the age of eighteen he arrived at Harrow, knowing not one letter in a book, and not understanding one word of any language but Welsh. It says a good deal not only for Baxter's cleverness, but for Horne's teaching, that he succeeded in developing such a taste for learning in his Welsh Scholar, that Baxter became one of the most distinguished

Antiquaries and Philologists of his day. Barter became Master of the Mercer's School, and published works on Latin Grammar, Anacreon and Horace. He also wrote a Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, and various papers on Archæological subjects. Besides this he was well skilled in the Gaelic, Hebrew, and Scandinavian languages. He died in 1723.

Phlathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

* Denotes a base.

HARROW SCHOOL v. WANDERERS.

THE last match of the present season took place on Saturday, February 5th, against the Wanderers. The ground was so heavy and sodden with the rain, that it was in a worse condition than we have ever known it before. The Wanderers having won the toss and gained the advantage of the hill, at first kept the ball pretty close to the School base, which indeed was very nearly being captured by a very good kick by Hammond, which passed right over one of the poles. At three o'clock no bases having been got by either side, ends were exchanged, and a few minutes afterwards a goal was obtained for the School by C. W. Walker, the ball having been first caught by him, then passed on to Openshaw, who returned it, and finally being kicked through from the third catch by Walker, after the Harrow fashion. After this no further success was gained by either side, though some good tries were made at the School base by their opponents, and the match thus terminated in favour of Harrow, by one base to none. For the Wanderers, Elliot, Howard, and Kinnaird did good service forward, and Bowen and Thornton (back) were in fine form, the latter playing in the most brilliant manner throughout. Law, the School second base, was unfortunately absent, owing to indisposition, but his place was well supplied by Brown, and Walker, Crake and Warwick were prominent forward.

WANDERERS.

C. W. Alcock, Esq.
E. E. Bowen, Esq.
Rev. J. A. Cruikshank
F. A. Elliot, Esq.
T. Hammond, Esq.
A. W. Howard, Esq.
A. F. Kinnaird, Esq.
H. Noyes, Esq.
A. H. Thornton, Esq.
G. Macan (sub.)
A. H. G. Grey (sub.)

HARROW.

C. W. Walker*
W. P. Crake
W. Law (R. C. Welch)
R. M. Warwick
W. E. Openshaw
G. C. Rivett-Carnac
P. T. Rivett-Carnac
R. E. W. Crawford
W. B. Paton
W. D. G. Brown
S. F. Hood

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S v. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

THIS, the concluding House Match of the Season, was commenced on Saturday, December 11th, but as no base was got for either Eleven on that day, it was put off until this term, when it was resumed on February 8th. The ground was very heavy, but notwithstanding this drawback, the game was played with great spirit throughout. The superior strength of the Farrarites soon began to tell, and before long their opponents base was several times endangered, Longman having several kicks at it, but without success. Shortly before half time a splendid run up by Openshaw terminated in a good base for Mr. Farrar's, and though Mr. Westcott's eleven continued to play with great spirit, and some splendid runs up were made by Warwick for them, they were unable to reverse their fortune, and about three minutes to time, Grey, who was at some distance from their base, by a fortunate straight kick off the ground, sent the ball between their poles, the match for Champion House thus concluding in favour of Mr. Farrar's House by two bases to none. Besides this great success, Mr. Farrar's House have gained the Championship in both Cricket and Racquets during the past year. The play in this match was good throughout, Warwick and Openshaw especially distinguishing themselves for their respective elevens, good service being also rendered to Mr. Farrar's by Longman, Elliot, Reid, and Grey, and by Smith-Cunningham and Dyke for Mr. Westcott's.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S. REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

W. E. Openshaw *	J. A. Whitaker
C. J. Longman	J. C. Thomson
A. H. G. Grey *	R. M. Warwick
E. H. M. Elliot	E. S. Prior
F. L. Reid	M. C. Buller
F. M. Leak	J. A. Smith-Cunningham
C. G. C. Money	R. C. H. Dyke
R. C. Freeman	C. J. Tyas
C. A. Wallroth	J. A. Apcar (A. E. Codrington)
W. H. J. Hogg	G. A. Duff
E. Knight.	

J. E. Bateson

WE understand that the Home Boarders have challenged Mr. Farrar's house, and the match is to take place as soon as the frost breaks up.

RACQUETS, &c.

THE Champion Racquet and Ebrington Cup Ties are not as yet finished, and it is desirable that they, as also the House Fives Ties, should be played off as quickly as possible.

It has been decided that the glass of the covered court should be wired over.

Mr. Small, a professional player, has been engaged for coaching purposes, and has been here already a month, and will remain for a fortnight longer.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 9.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.

The School and the Neighbourhood . . . 101

SCHOOL NEWS. *Occasional Notes* 102

The Homeboarders' Challenge 102

Order in the Football Field 102

The Scientific Society 103

THE SOCIETIES.

The Scientific and Debating Society . . . 103

Musical Society—*Concert* 104

CORRESPONDENCE.

Proposed House Athletic Ties 105

Harrow Farmers 105

Our Article on the Scientific Society . . 105-6

"Chaff" at Matches 106

Hurdle Racing 106

Answers to Correspondents 106

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS . . . 106

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Lines by a Free'older of 'Arrow-on-the-'ill . 107

The Exile's Adieu 108

Literature v. Science 109

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Football—Rev. F. W. Farrar's v. Home-
boarders 110

The House Flat Races 111

THE SCHOOL AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

It may be laid down as a general rule that in any place where there is a great public school, a feeling of animosity will exist between the boys and those around them; and Harrow we must candidly confess is

no exception to the rule. In some places, this spirit breaks out into serious excesses, and at the Universities it is even worse, but at Harrow and at most public schools it is a feeling more of the smouldering than the explosive kind. It is no doubt partly owing to a kind of romantic unthinking toryism, which looks down upon all those below it as democrats and natural enemies; of this we had, as may be remembered, a striking instance at the last election, when it was almost impossible to restrain the school from taking summary vengeance on their political opponents in the town, and, as it was, the day did not pass without rotten eggs, and some serious encounters. On the other hand, it may be also observed that it is often not without some reason that schools are repugnant to those around them.

But this feeling ought to be confined more to the really worthless than to the respectable classes, but at Harrow we are afraid that a far from satisfactory state of feeling is rife between the town and school. The tradesmen though largely benefitted by us agitate against the welfare of our school

before Parliament, &c., and the very men who are supported by the presence of our school cry out that it is a gross injustice to them. The local newspaper is in frequent opposition to the School, and the small freeholders, or farmers, about Harrow, deny us one of the oldest and most delightful of our traditional school pastimes, although adequate compensation has been offered.

We candidly acknowledge that this is very much the state of feeling that at present, rightly or wrongly, exists in the school with regard to the town; and it is much to be hoped that a more conciliatory spirit may spring up between us.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE somewhat unusual right of challenging the champion house at football, has been exercised by the Home Boarders, and after a hard fought battle, for the details of which we must refer our readers to our Philathletic columns, Mr. Farrar's house have succeeded in retaining their position. We must, however, in justice to the defeated Eleven, mention that after the challenge was given, the Home Boarders *unexpectedly* lost the service of two of their Eleven, one of whom, A. H. Thornton, was in the "School Eleven." But at the same time we must remind our readers of a fact of which the School generally

seems unaware, namely, that had the Home Boarders got five bases to none against their opponents, Mr. Farrar's House would have been none the less the champion football players, and would have been entitled to have their names cut upon the board just the same. The reason is as follows: at the time that the football ties were instituted, the Home Boarders were excluded from being allowed to compete, because there was no security against their becoming too numerous, and consequently too strong to give single Houses a fair chance against them.

LAST quarter we called attention in these columns to the bad arrangement, by which the spectators were allowed to invade the ground, while a match was being played; and we really were in hopes that permanent measures had been taken to prevent this. Fond delusion! fleeting dream! *inanis imago!* Again we have to utter our piteous cry of *procul este profani toloque abssistite campo!* Again the same disorders have occurred, even more grossly than before, with our own eyes (*credite posteri*) we have seen—not a quæ sedes fuerat *pilumnis**—the very middle of the ground occupied by a deluge of noisy spectators! Really, it is high time that those who are responsible for such scenes should take proper measures to prevent their ever recurring; since, when we add to this picture the fact that the chaff was of most offensive

* Conjecit Dümmerthorus hoc verbum a pilo instrumento quodam bellico derivatum esse sic Schol. Harrov. tamen recte monuit pilam Angliæ football veram esse derivationem. Schwindl.

and personal description, it must be acknowledged that such a spectacle is a disgrace to the School. We suggest for the consideration of the Philathletic Club—if that august body ever does consider any thing—that the following rule be added to our football code.

“That any objects, animate or inanimate, found on the ground, with the exception of those engaged in the game, shall be liable to the same conditions as the ball, and may be kicked by the hand, or otherwise,” &c.

We think that some such rule as this might answer all purposes, but the great object would be, not to kick these objects into base—but *behind*.

WE publish a letter on the Scientific Society in which some of the statements contained in an article of ours in our last issue are impugned. Whether our assertions are or are not correct we leave our readers to judge from the following facts. In November, 1868, there were in the Society, thirty-eight members belonging to the School, at present there are only twenty-eight members. Here we have a decided numerical falling off. Then our correspondent goes off into an indignant protest against *associates*, which he says are another reason for “this lack of numbers,” which he here very naïvely, unless we misunderstand him, admits. Now what is the fact? Why, in November, 1868, since he will draw us back to such distant dates, there were ten associates, and how many are there now? five, we believe. But statistics we are well aware can be made to prove anything, and it is not only on them that our statements are founded; there is one point

which our correspondent has found it convenient entirely to overlook, and that is, that it is to the attendance at the meetings, rather than to the actual numbers of members, that we should look to see the real condition of the Society; and even statistics of the attendance, prove little as to the real interest taken in the Society. With regard to the Sixth Form, we are perfectly aware that they still compose the great bulk of the Society, but we none the less stick to our statement that they do not promote it as they ought. No! a society of five energetic members, is better than one of fifty apathetic, to *our* taste.

THE Hon. W. Cowper Temple, M.P., has kindly presented to the School the Trowel and Mallet with which the late Lord Palmerston laid the foundation of the Vaughan Library.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, February 24th, this Society met in the Vaughan Library, Mr. Griffith the Vice-President in the chair.

M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., Prof. of Mineralogy at the University of Oxford, gave a lecture on the Study of Minerals.

Mr. Maskelyne illustrated his interesting lecture by numerous experiments; at the conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Lecturer. It is Mr. Maskelyne's intention to give a series of lectures on Crystals, to those who care to attend. The first of these took place on Thursday, March 3rd.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, February 22nd, this Society met in the Vaughan Library, the motion for debate was "That the present system of Classical Education is carried to excess." Proposed by A. J. Evans, seconded by F. M. Balfour. Opposed by C. Gore, seconded by G. H. Rendall. After an animated debate the motion was lost by a majority of four.

The following is the result of the division, an asterisk denoting that an Hon. member spoke.

AYES.	NOES.
A. J. Evans*	C. Gore*
F. M. Balfour*	G. H. Rendall*
C. G. C. Money*	S. F. Hood*
J. W. Newall*	C. Haddock*
R. Milbank*	C. J. Tyas
C. W. Walker	J. L. Bashford
G. A. Webbe	C. G. O. Bridgeman
J. A. Whitaker	J. Hunter-Blair
W. B. Paton	J. C. Thomson
	L. F. Everest
	M. F. Argles
	D. P. Barton
	J. A. J. Irving

The motion agreed upon for the next meeting was "That places of amusement should be thrown open on Sunday." Proposed by S. F. Hood, seconded by L. F. Everest. Opposed by G. H. Rendall, seconded by J. L. Bashford.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A Concert took place in the Speech Room on Tuesday, March 8th. The School Gleees were the most successful vocal performances, and obtained great applause. We are sorry not to be able to say as much for the solos, but perhaps they sounded better to the privileged few who were able to make out the

words. The instrumental music, though very good, was rather too long.

Subjoined is the programme :—

SYMPHONY—Op. 45, 1st Movement - - - Mozart.
Pianoforte, *H. Nettleship, Esq., J. Hunter-Blair.*
Flute, *Rev. J. A. Cruikshank.*

SONG—"The Harp that once."
W. Sichel.

GLEE—"The Soldier," - - - - - *Volkstied.*
(Translated from the German, by the Rev.
F. W. Farrar.)

*Sung by the Members of the Singing Class
and Glee Society.*

PIANOFORTE DUET—Six Marches Hero- } *Schubert.*
iques, No. 6, Op. 40. - - - - -
J. Hunter-Blair, J. Farmer, Esq.

SONG—"Elfin Echoes," - - - - - *Blockley.*
(Words by Tennyson.)
J. W. Newall.

SYMPHONY—Op. 21, Andante - - - - - *Beethoven.*
SONG—"The Swallows," - - - - - *Pinsuti.*
W. M. Smith-Dorrien.

TRIO—Op. 1, No. 3, 1st Movement, Allegro } *Beethoven.*
con trio, - - - - -
Piano, *H. Nettleship, Esq.*

GLEE—"The Mill,"
(Translated from the German, by the Rev.
F. W. Farrar.)

*Sung by the Members of the Singing Class
and Glee Society.*

SONG—"Who is Sylvia?" - - - - - *Schubert.*
J. H. Forbes.

PRELUDE—No. 1 of the Forty-eight Preludes } *Bach.*
and Fugues - - - - -

WE may just mention in conclusion, that, as all the ventilators in the Speech Room have been carefully stopped, the heat (especially in the gallery) was almost unbearable.

Just ready, Price 4d.

HARROW SCHOOL SONGS.

EDITED BY JOHN FARMER.

No. 1. Little Pat and the Parson.

No. 2. John Peel (*in a few days*).

Crossley and Clarke, Harrow.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Every year the various houses contend for the championship at cricket, football, racquets, fives, and shooting, but there is no such contest in athletic sports.

Why should not certain races and sports be selected by the Philathletic Club, and every House be expected to send up its representatives to contend for the prizes in those selected? Say nine events were decided on; we might then have a mile, half-mile, 200 yards, 100 yards, hurdle race, throwing the hammer, putting the stone, high jump, and broad jump. The championship should be awarded to the house which won the greatest number of events, and in case of a tie, there should be some additional race, previously decided on. Were this championship instituted, we should have inter-house contests in every branch of our School games. Hoping that something may be done in the matter,

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
COMPETITOR.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

I was very much astonished, on reading your remarks on Paper Chases at Harrow, to find that it was the farmers round about the place who stopped this sport. Why should the farmers prevent the School from indulging in Paper Chases when they allow them to be held in the holidays. During the Christmas holidays there is a chase every week, and surely they must do as much damage then, as they would in the Term. Besides this, I have always understood that at last, arrangements

had been made between the Harrow farmers and the Master of the Royal Stag Hounds to allow the latter to hunt about Harrow. And, moreover, in support of this opinion, I read in 'the Court Journal of February 19th, that Lord Cork, Master of the Royal Stag Hounds, would preside at a dinner to be given to the Harrow Farmers. Surely, then, hunting must do more damage to the fields and hedges than paper chases would. Unfortunately, I fear the farmers only act in this manner, to make themselves as disagreeable as possible.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
A FARMER-HATER.

HARROW SCHOOL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

You mention in your last number, that the numbers of the Scientific Society are not so large this term as they have been. I beg to inform you that on consulting the cards of the Society for the years 1868 and 1869, I find that in 1868 there were only seventeen members *exclusive* of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee. In the year 1869 (in the Easter Term) there were eighteen members. There are now twenty members, so that since 1868 there has been an increase (small though it be) of three members.

Again, as to the representation of the Sixth Form in the Society. On consulting the list for this term, I see the names of twenty of the Sixth Form, of whom eight are Monitors. Now in the Easter term of 1868 there were only eighteen Sixth Form. Between that term and this the number of the Sixth Form has never been greater than it is now: and, after all, have we any right to assume that the Sixth Form have a greater knowledge of science than others?

I think, too, that you have brought upon yourselves this lack of *members* by the introduction of "Associates." For by this means boys who wish to gain benefit from the Society, can do so without the trouble of reading papers. The Associates consequently are many, all of whom, except for this rule, would in all probability have swelled the list of *members*. Hoping that I have not trespassed too much upon your space,

I remain, Sir,
Yours truly,
A LOVER OF SCIENCE.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

In the article in your last number on the Scientific Society you suggested some reasons to account for the Society being now in a less flourishing condition than it has been in terms past. I venture now to suggest another; It is the custom now to elect on to the Committee not those who have been longest in the Society, or who have taken the greatest interest in it, but those who happen to be high in School order: so that it has happened more than once that one who has been elected to the Society, perhaps unasked, at the end of one term has found himself at the beginning of the next, altogether without notice, on the Committee. This system naturally offends those who deserve to be on the Committee, and has a tendency to lessen the efficiency of that body. Hoping you will pardon this intrusion upon your space,

I remain, yours obediently,

A COMMITTEE-MAN.

Harrow, March 1.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly grant me a short space in your Paper for a few remarks on "Chaff," as used at Football Matches. As a frequent spectator at Football Matches, I have for some time past considered that the "chaffing" has been carried to a very great extent, but of late it has taken quite a new turn and become extremely *personal*. I might with perfect truth add, that, to every one present this "chaff" must appear nothing short of "*Chawish*."

The "chaff" at the last match was "*Chawish*" in the extreme, and must have grated on the ears of the players, as it *disgusted* those of the spectators. In friendly contests of all kinds, nothing can, I think, be more pleasing to players and spectators alike, than judicious applause, mingled with healthy "chaff," but such *low* "chaff" as has been introduced lately makes it quite an unpleasant thing to watch a good football contest.

Cannot the members of the Philathletic Club, or the Head of each House, put a stop to this *personal* "chaff," and so relieve the ears of lookers on.

Yours very truly,

A SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

Might not an improvement be effected in our hurdle races, if we had decent wattled hurdles (used everywhere else) instead of the leg-breaking machines used here. In the first place they *baulk* one very much, as they dazzle one's eyes, and one can scarcely tell where to take off; in the next place, if any one slips and puts their leg through the bars, I do not quite see how they can help breaking it, especially in the small races, when they are sloped, and the ground slippery with the inevitable shower which has preceded every race I have had the pleasure of running in. If "coming a mucker" is part of the proceeding, it can be effected just as easily with wattled hurdles as the constructions now in use.

Yours, &c.,

SHINS.

Answers to Correspondents.

A Sufferer.—We quite agree with your estimate of Harrow hair dressing, but your letter is too personal for insertion.

A few facts about cribbing by an Old Hand.—Your information is valuable and correct, but to insert it would cause indescribable scandal. We will avail ourselves of it *as far as decency will admit*.

Philathleticus.—The Philathletic Club *does* meet every month, and the report that it is going to dissolve itself is utterly unfounded. Hence your contribution, otherwise valuable, is needless.

L. M.—Learn the L. M. 'ents of English Grammar.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. The Eight went into regular training on the 3rd. The Crew at present consists of: 1, S. H. Woodhouse; 2, A. G. P. Lewis; 3, T. E. H. Payne; 4, J. Edwards Moss; 5, T. S. Baker; 6, R. Tahourdin; 7, W. D. Benson; Stroke, T. H. A. Houblon; Coxswain, S. Hall. The University Sports have been fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 22nd, 23rd,

and 24th. Considerable stir is being made about, the organization of an O. U. C. C., and a great diversity of opinion seems to exist respecting the whole affair.

CAMBRIDGE. The training of the Crew was begun here on the same day as at the sister University. The team selected to represent the Light Blue are as follows:—1, E. S. L. Randolph; 2, J. B. Close; 3, J. W. Dale; 4, J. H. Ridley; 5, W. H. Lowe; 6, E. Phelps; 7, J. F. Strachan; Stroke, J. H. Goldie.

The Cambridge University Sports will take place on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 26th, 28th, and 29th. The C. C. C. Stranger's Mile was won by G. A. Templer, in four minutes and forty-five seconds.

ETON. The Steeple Chase came off on Wednesday, February 23rd, Forbes winning easily in sixteen minutes, seven seconds. Fountaine was second, and Longman third. The mile race is fixed for March 9th and 10th, and the Sports for March 16th and 17th. Bennett the well-known "slow" has been again engaged to coach the Light Blue Eleven.

RUGBY. We hear that, under the new Head Master, the continental pronunciation of the dead languages has been introduced into this school.

MARLBOROUGH. The match between the Sixth Form and the School, has ended in an easy victory for the Sixth. The Races are fixed to take place on Friday and Saturday, April 1st and 2nd. The Rugby v. Marlborough Cricket Match is arranged for June 30th. G. Wootton, L. Greenwood, and T. Davis have been engaged to coach the Eleven.

HAILEYBURY. The last number of the *Haileyburian* contains several good articles, especially one on "Novels." Paper chases (a luxury unknown to Harrow) form at present the principal amusement.

Miscellaneous Articles.

LINES BY A FREE'OLDER OF
'ARROW-ON-THE-'ILL.

Hi 'ave two hacres o' moi hown at 'arrow-on-the-'ill,
(Leastways they his not *hall* my hown, cos 'arf belongs
to Bill,)

I ham a free-born Britton, an' a 'arrow farmer too,
An' hif hi ketch yer hon moi groun', 'twull be the
wuss fer you !

Yer calls yerselfs yung gents, an' struts loike pecor
throo the town,

And sum of yer has growed yer tails, and sum is
'ardly grown ;

Yer lunns yer lattuns and yer greex, but oim bound
hi nose a trick

Wuth tu o' sich as thot, hin fact hi 'as a good stoot
stick!

Law bless my 'eart ! yer calls yerselfs the lords of hall
yer sees,

And thinx yer goin for to do jist as yer choose to
please,

Yer thinx becos ye'r lords at 'ome yer'll lord it
hover *hus*,

But yer baint no betterer than we, tho' yer've shiners
in yer puss.

Yer sez that hother free'older hax diffuruntly loike,
Well hif they duzz, hall hi can say's that they're not
'arf hawaike,

Besoides yer know cumparrysons his hodious, be gum,
Hand Muddlesux haint hother where and 'arrow
isn't 'ome.

Hi'd 'ave yer know wun leetle faek p'raps yer didn't
know before,

Has hevery man hon hurth's ha *man* hand a 'arrow
farmer's *more*,

Yer may tork o' hother counties but hi don't care a
blow,

For nowhere helse in Hingaland duzz sich weet and
turnnups grow !

Those cussèd stag 'unt gents wunce troid to come it
 hover me,
 But Hi knowed a trick wuth two o' thot, and wot
 'appened you shall see,
 A reel loive lord cumes galloping moi propputy
 hacross,
 But a leetle wire soon did the wuk, and 'e 'ad to kill
 'is 'oss.

An if hi nabbed yer hon moi groun' hand a foightin
 me yer tried,
 Moi mate 'ud jist sit hon yer 'ead vile hi hupped and
 tanned yer 'ide,
 And yer needn't try to 'ook it, tho' yer trotters is so
 long,
 Hif hi can't highdentity the rite, hi'll highdentity the
 rong.

I seed a suttin jurnel 'The Ruffian' 'think its named,
 Had rote ha harticle hin vich hi'm ruffianly diffamed,
 Hi've 'eerd there be three heddyturs, but hif there's
 three times three,
 Hand they don't want hall their peepers stopped,
 woi they'd best keep clear of me !

So wunce for hall hi tell you if upon moi grouns' yer
 sneak,
 Has sure has hever heggs his heggs hi'll a've yer
 'fore the beak,
 For hi ham a free-born Britton, hand a 'arrow farmer
 too,
 An if hi ketch you hon moi groun' 'twull be the wuss
 fer you.

"THE EXILE'S ADIEU."

ONE last, lingering, sad, farewell,
 Land on which mine eyes may dwell,
 Never, never, never more :
 Wrung from inmost heart's deep-core,
 Thou must keep it as a token
 Of my faith to thee unbroken,
 That my heart's last fierce repine
 Told that I was still but thine.

Land of deep and stainless glory,
 Land untrod by foreign foes,
 Land whose banners, stained and gory,
 Test the fierceness of her blows.

Land which fed my youth's ambition
 With its store of spotless fame,
 Taught me bow a proud submission
 To each honoured hero's name.

Land of joy and inward beauty,
 Land alone from tyrants free ;
 Land of sons whose bounden duty
 Prompts them sternly die for thee.

Home of all my childhood's pleasure,
 Then alas ! I knew it not ;
 Now, alone, without *one* treasure
 Never can they be forgot.

Home of all my man's affection,
 Home of husband, father, wife ;
 Torn from each endeared connection,
 Death must hide the unequal strife.

Home of *each*, of *every* blessing,
 Home which held the cherished thought ;—
 Thought of peace, a child's caressing,
 Of "old-age" with mercies fraught.

Can I rend thee, anguish stricken
 From a heart that *lives* in thee ?
 Can I smite the cord, which smitten
 Parts me to eternity ?

Shall I leave thee, wronged and hated ?
 Shall I bow to slander's blast,
 And with traitors ever mated
 Madly linger on the "past" ?

Nay ! I *cannot, will-not*, leave thee,
 Foot to foot, and hand to hand,
 Will I yield the life *thou* gav'st me,
 'Ere I fly my native land,

But! a still clear voice from heaven,
 Wafted on the silent air
 "Faithful," whispers "ills-forgiven,"
 "Gently tells a home is near."

Fare thee well then, ever dearest—
 Dearest to an anguished heart,
 Still thou must remain the "nearest"
 Though the world roll us apart.

Still thou must, though disunited,
 Ever in remembrance dwell;
 Still though every hope be blighted
 Fare thee, fare thee, "*ever-well*."

T.

LITERATURE v. SCIENCE.

In our last number we took occasion to lament the dwindling interest taken by the school in science, and the sparse attendance at the séances in the Vaughan Library. We would now point out the reason, and suggest a remedy. Since the Scientific Society was founded, in 1865, it has doubtless rendered material service to the school, but the introduction of regular Scientific lessons into the curriculum of school work, has, in some measure, obviated the necessity for its existence, and dulled the interest which many would have taken in its proceedings. At the time of the Society's foundation it was impossible for any member of the school to avoid the most elementary ignorance of science, except by general private reading, or by joining in an organization which had in view the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Hence during the first few years of the Society's existence, a lively interest was naturally felt in it by everyone who cared to know anything in reference to the world we live in. Such is not now the case. Every boy who

reaches the fifth form must undergo a certain amount of scientific drilling, and since the elements of physical knowledge can now be acquired by no greater sacrifice than that of moderate attention during an hour or two of school-work a week, it is only natural that the less inquiring spirits should not feel prone to devote their leisure time to the further pursuit of scientific research. Again, those brighter luminaries who shine in the Society, since they form not only a small, but an ever dwindling body, are compelled so frequently to disclose their light, that they seem to have very little left to disclose, and every possible department of science, and every obscure volume of information bearing on it, has to be brought into constant requisition in order to keep up the numbers of those select gatherings which fortnightly assemble in the library. Now the facts of the case are so far obvious, and admit of no denial, but the problem before us, is, how to remedy this state of things. We think that the only true solution is, first to make the meetings of the Scientific Society less frequent, thereby husbanding our information, and affording time to collect more, and second, to recognize the existence in the school of other forms of intellectual life, besides the pursuit of science. Our readers need not be horrified by hearing what sounds like advice to reconstruct an existing institution, in the mouth of so conservative a journal as the Harrovian, for nothing is further from our thoughts than to counsel any injury to an organization which has rendered such service to the school as the Scientific Society has done. We merely suggest that it might, with benefit to itself and the school at large, be remodelled on a more catholic basis. It is high time to recognize the grow-

ing taste for *literature* amongst us, and to do something to foster that taste, by a combined and organized effort. It would be poor economy to fritter away our strength by establishing a Literary Society independent of our existing institutions, for it is sometimes hinted that we have already too many School Societies, and there can be no object in spending money and trouble on founding a new association for the encouragement of literature, when the same end may be achieved by far simpler means. "Literary and Scientific Institutes" are now household words throughout England, and why should an illustrious seat of English education be destitute of an intellectual advantage of which the most insignificant country town can boast? It may indeed be urged that literature already forms the staple commodity of our school instruction, but that remark applies, almost exclusively, to classical literature. The advocates of science do not think it too much that their beloved pursuit should have school lessons, public prizes, and voluntary organizations devoted to its furtherance—why may we not claim as much for literature? What an interest might be created in those whose tendencies are not classical, by some systematic effort to point out, for instance, the marvellous similarities between ancient and modern literature, or the influence which the writers of Greece and Rome have exercised on modern English poetry? But it is needless to multiply instances; a thousand subjects of literary interest will occur to every reader, which might well be made the basis of many a most profitable and instructive paper.

We must now leave theories, and come to practical application. We thoroughly believe that both literature and science will gain addi-

tional admirers, and that the intellectual life of the school will be much more adequately represented by an institution devoted to the promotion of these kindred studies. Numbers would gladly join such an institution, and do their utmost to further it, who take not the smallest interest in the workings of a watch, or the habits of animalculæ. Alternate fortnightly papers might be read on the two subjects; and since the pursuit of literature necessitates but little expenditure, our increased number of subscriptions might be devoted to the augmentation of the scientific museum. It is superfluous to refer more particularly to masters, who, as they have been distinguished in the past by their services to the cause of science, would gladly confer yet greater benefits on the school by stimulating and disciplining this organized effort to promote the study of literature. That the presiding powers of the scientific society may be inclined to look favourably on these suggestions, and to waive their monopoly to the representation of the intellectual life of the school, is our sober and earnest hope; but whether that be so or no, we trust that ere the publication of our next number we may receive some proof that whether regarded with favour or disapprobation, our suggestions have not been utterly ignored.

Philathletic Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S v. HOME BOARDERS.

THE Rev. F. W. Farrar's, the Champion House, having been challenged by the Home Boarders, it was arranged that the match should be played as soon as the frost ceased, and accordingly it was commenced on Thursday, February 24th. On this day the game was very closely contested, and Openshaw and Baily having each obtained bases for

their respective sides, the match was continued on the following Saturday. With both wind and hill in their favour the Home Boarders pressed their opponents very closely at first, and after several tries a base was obtained for them by a good kick from Baily at a little before three. With the advantage of the ground now on their side, the Farrarites soon altered the position of affairs, a capital run up by Openshaw terminating in a base for them. It now appeared probable that the match would again prove undecided, but the Farrarites at length proved superior to both their opponents and the difficulties of the ground, Leak obtaining a base for them by a first-rate kick from the side, and this the concluding match of the Season thus terminated in their favour by three bases to two. For the victors Openshaw played in his best style throughout, and proved perfectly invaluable to his eleven; Hogg, Grey, and Leak, also doing good service, while for their opponents Crawford was at times very conspicuous, and the two Carnacs, Baily, and Leaf, also playing well forward, and Welch behind.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

HOME BOARDERS.

W. E. Openshaw**

C. J. Longman

A. H. G. Grey

E. H. M. Elliot

F. L. Reid

F. M. Leak*

W. H. J. Hogg

E. Knight

R. C. Freeman

C. G. C. Money

C. A. Wallroth (S. Twining).

R. E. W. Crawford

C. E. Mac Laren

E. Baily**

C. G. Rivett-Carnac

P. T. Rivett-Carnac

C. J. Maltby (E. A. Stuart)

R. C. Welch

A. A. Hadow

L. Rivett-Carnac

H. Leaf

T. W. Arnold

HOUSE FLAT RACES.

Distance 200 yards.

THESE Races took place on Thursday, March 3rd, after the Two o'clock Bill. The course was marked out on the "Ducker" Road; the finish being close to the Bathing Place. The weather was most propitious, the sun shining throughout the afternoon; though, unfortunately, the road was still wet and heavy. At 2-15 p.m., with that punctuality for which the School Races are so justly famed, the bell rang for the first race: and so little delay was there, that all the twenty-four were over by ten minutes to three.

The following is a list of the races:

REV. DR. BUTLER'S.

Big. 1.—W. D. G. Brown

2.—J. W. Martin

Though nineteen had entered for this race, only six came to the scratch. Brown took the lead, which he retained throughout, winning by about eight yards from Martin, who was about five yards from the third competitor. This was a quick race, the winner running well throughout.

Small. 1.—G. B. Walker

2.—H. F. Maitland

Nine started; Walker, however, fully sustained the honour of his name, and won with the greatest ease, being at least twenty yards in front of every one else.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S.

Big. 1.—W. E. Torr

2.—A. G. Prater

Torr made all the running, and won as he pleased. The speed was not great; though doubtless the winner was not exerting his full powers. Four started.

Small. 1.—C. W. M. Kemp

2.—F. Shand

There were twelve competitors for this race, and, therefore, it had to be run in heats. In the first heat, Kemp was the winner, while Hartley and Mitchell-Innes ran equal second. In the second heat Leyland just beat Shand. In the final heat Kemp, after a good race, won by about two yards, and Shand managed to wrest the second place from his former conqueror.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

Big. 1.—E. P. Browne

2.—G. F. Rendall

Browne went away at a tremendous pace, closely followed by Balfour and Rendall; this order was maintained till within twenty yards of the tape, when Balfour dropped back and Rendall spurted into the second place, Browne winning by about six yards. This was certainly one of the fastest of the House Races. Four started.

Small. 1.—J. S. Robinson

2.—F. Tetley

A close race. Robinson drew away when near home, and won by two yards. Four started.

REV. T. H. STEEL'S.

Big. 1.—W. Law

2.—R. Foord

It was reported that Law did not intend to run owing to a bad leg. However he appeared at the start, and soon showed that, in spite of this drawback, he was fully equal to the task. Foord was second being about six yards behind the winner, but sufficiently far in front of the rest to make sure of his place. Five started.

Small. 1.—C. P. Bullough

2.—F. J. Da Costa

A very mild race. Though all eight competitors started, the majority stopped before they had gone half-way. The winner was more than thirty yards in advance of every one else.

REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

Big. 1.—R. M. Warwick

2.—J. A. Whitaker

Only three started. They kept well together for half the distance, when Thomson fell behind; the other two, however, ran almost neck and neck till within forty yards of the end, when Warwick gradually increased his pace, and won by a couple of yards,

Small. 1.—H. C. Archer
2.—T. N. Leeke

A very close and quick race. Till within a short distance from the tape the first two kept close together, but at last Archer spurted and won by a yard. Seven started.

C. F. HOLMES', Esq.
Big. 1.—J. F. Kershaw
2.—W. H. Mackinnon

Only four out of seventeen started. Kershaw led from the first, and won easily by eight yards. This race was the slowest of all the Big Races, and was hardly as good as many of the Small Races.

Small. 1.—C. Howard
2.—T. B. Howard

The two brothers ran in company for some distance, and it was not till near the end that the younger increased his pace, and won by half-a-yard. Six started.

W. J. BULL'S, Esq.
Big. 1.—A. L. A. Woodhouse
2.—G. B. Rosher

Though only two started, the race proved one of the closest and most exciting in the programme; Rosher being hardly a yard behind the winner.

Small. 1.—R. M. Norman
2.—E. R. Daun

This race also only brought two competitors to the post. The running was very slow, and the winner seemed to have the game in his own hand from the first.

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.
Big. 1.—W. F. O'Shaughnessy
2.—C. B. Childe-Pemberton

O'Shaughnessy took the lead and retained it throughout, beating Childe-Pemberton by about nine yards; only two others came in. Five started.

Small. 1.—G. B. Elkington
2.—W. E. Smith

The winner (who looked a giant in comparison with the other competitors) was the first away, and could not be passed, Smith being about twelve yards behind. The running was anything but good. Six started.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.
Big. 1.—W. E. Openshaw
2.—J. Baillie-Hamilton

Drury, the only other competitor, soon gave way, and a fine race ensued between the remaining two. Openshaw won by about a yard, in spite of his rival's fine spurt, which, had the course been ten yards longer, would in all probability have altered the result.

Small. 1.—A. Fraser
2.—Mr. Dalrymple
Fraser won easily by several yards. Four started.

HOME BOARDERS.
Big. 1.—G. C. Rivett-Carnac
2.—R. E. W. Crawford

This was a very close race between the first two, who ran almost together for the greater part of the

way, when Carnac gradually came to the fore, and won by half-a-yard. A tremendous pace was kept up throughout, and this race must rank with Mr. Rendall's House Race as one of the best performances of the afternoon. Four started.

Small. 1.—P. F. Hadow
2.—C. E. Mac Laren

Seven started in this race. All kept well together for about three-quarters of the distance, when Hadow, Mac Laren, and Carnac left the other four behind. Hadow then spurted, and won a very quick race, Mac Laren being only three yards behind. We are sorry to say, that owing to the crowd behind the tape, the winner of this race injured his thigh very seriously, and it will be some time before he recovers the use of his leg.

SMALL HOUSES.
Big. 1.—C. J. Lucas
2.—L. Dykes

Lucas ran away at once, and won by seven yards. Four started.

Small. 1.—F. D. Simpson
2.—C. E. S. Hemery

Simpson, who ran very well throughout, won as he liked; while Hemery was some way in front of the rest. Six started. The style of the winner was exceedingly good, and he fairly promises to turn out a good runner.

All the Big Races were run first.

We cannot help regretting that none of the races were timed, as it is not possible to compare them fairly without doing so. The crowd at the finish (especially behind the tape) was as bad as ever. Surely the Philathletic Club might exert their authority a little more, to keep the crowd back.

RACQUETS.

A Subscription list has been opened to enable the Committee of the Racquet Court to continue Mr. Small's engagement till the end of the term. Subscriptions will now be received by Mr. S. Hoare.

RIFLE CORPS.

The House Ties will be shot off on Tuesday, March 15th, after the two o'clock bill. To ensure better competition, only two representatives of each house are to shoot.

RACES.

FIXTURES (weather permitting).

Form Hurdle Races	- - -	March 17th.
School Quarter Mile Race	- - -	March 22nd.
Three Mile Walking Race	- - -	March 24th.
School Mile Race	- - -	March 26th.
School Sports	- - -	April 9th.

N.B.—Heats (if necessary) for either the School Mile, or School Quarter Mile, will be run on Saturday, March 19th.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 10.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.

Cribbing 113

SCHOOL NEWS. *Occasional Notes* 114

THE SOCIETIES.

Scientific Society 115

Debating Society 116

CORRESPONDENCE 116

Answers to Correspondents 117

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS 117

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Harrowracius 118

'Tis sweet to roam 119

Imitations of Martial 119

A Dirge 119

A Farewell 119

Classical Education 120

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

House Hurdle Races 120

Form Hurdle Races 122

The Mile 123

The Quarter Mile 123

Mr. Watson's Mile (Handicap) 123

Small House Mile (Handicap) 124

The Rifle Corps:—Shooting for House

Championship 124

CRIBBING.

HOWEVER reluctant we may be to confess it, there can be no doubt that the evil known by the name of Cribbing has taken deep root in all our great schools. That this is the case in our own, as well as others, the corres-

pondence which we have received on this subject, as well as our own experience, proves decisively. It would be difficult for anyone not intimately acquainted with school life to conceive the possibility of any boy with the slightest moral feeling persisting in the practise of Cribbing. But so far is this from being the case, that we have by no means unfrequently heard boys, whom we know to be far from dishonourable in other matters not only attempt to excuse but even to justify the use of Cribbs. In the hope then that a few words on this subject may be of some slight service in the suppression of the worst phases of Cribbing, we would call attention to the arguments usually advanced in its favour by the more honourable of its advocates, and show their utter weakness and inadequacy.

Of that form of Cribbing which consists of saying work in school from a paper surreptitiously concealed, it is unnecessary here to speak: for it is difficult to believe that any boy can really consider himself justified in acting in a manner so grossly dishonourable.

The advocates of the use of translations

in preparing work for school, are however much more numerous, and it is for their benefit chiefly that the present remarks are written. They either tell us that they employ them only to supplement the use of the dictionary in making out the meaning of the hard passages, a course pursued frequently by more advanced students elsewhere, or else, which is far more often the case, that they do not do it to get marks, only just to avoid a punishment; that they do it quite as well as they would if they used a dictionary; that it is better than not doing it at all, which would otherwise be the case; that they have not time to prepare their work in any other way, or that they only use Cribbs for lessons by which no marks are obtained. To those who give the first of these excuses, we reply that by so doing they gain an unfair advantage over other members of their form, who obey the orders of their master; and that it is very doubtful whether the superior knowledge thus gained for the moment, would not be acquired more satisfactorily to careful head-work and perseverance. The arguments of the second class of boys are far less difficult to refute. The very pleas which they urge are their condemnation. It is precisely for these reasons that those in authority have prohibited their use. The advantage of the moment—a few minutes more play—are all the advantages to be obtained from them. The ultimate result is but too plain. Honour and truthfulness are sacrificed: a boy goes up to form in constant dread of being found out, by employing a word used in the translation: a constant system of deception must

be carried on: precision and accurate scholarship can never be acquired, and in short, a long course of disobedience and neglect of duty must eventually bear fruit, at the best in ignorance, but more probably, in a complete loss of every principle of morality.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

ON Tuesday Evening, the 15th inst., S. Brandram, Esq., gave, in the Speech-room, a Reading of the Tragedy of Macbeth, for the benefit of the Greenhill Church Fund. Those who had had the pleasure of hearing that gentleman on previous occasions, expected a great intellectual treat, and it is not too much to say that their anticipations were more than realized. We made a rather incorrect use just now of the word *reading*, for Mr. Brandram *recited* the play without once referring either to a book or even to a note. The consummate skill with which he gave all the characters, both humorous and tragical, was truly wonderful, and on moving a vote of thanks at the conclusion of the evening, the Rev. T. H. Steel gracefully alluded to the various merits which characterized the entertainment. The Members of the Harrow Choral Society sang, under the direction of Mr. Farmer, the Choruses set to music by Lock. The Speech-room was not nearly full, but the sum realized amounted, we believe, to £20.

WE are sure that our readers, especially the Members of the School, will be glad to learn that Mr. Farmer has begun his long-promised—and to the School in general—his much wished for, Book of “HARROW SCHOOL SONGS.” The first number, “Pat and the Parson,” price 4d., is now *quite ready*, and is published by our School Booksellers, Messrs. Crossley and Clarke. This part will be quickly followed by about thirty others, amongst which will appear, “John Peel”; “The Singers”; “The Swiss Song”; “Underneath the Briny Sea”; “Hearts of Oak,” &c., &c. The great feature in these Songs is the simplicity of the melody in the *original pieces*; and in those of the Standard Songs, as “John Peel,” “Hearts of Oak,” &c., the transposition into such a key as to render them beautifully easy to sing, to all schoolboys. The Editor has evidently taken great pains on this point, and has to each Song supplied a simple, pretty, and suitable Pianoforte Accompaniment.

SATURDAY last was a whole holiday, in honour of Wallroth's first class in Mathematics at Oxford, and of Moxon's first place in the Law Tripos at Cambridge.

ALL lovers of Racquets had a great treat last Saturday, when C. J. Ottaway and C. J. Clay played C. W. Walker and E. J. Sanders. At the beginning, the strangers had the best of it, and placed the first game to their credit, but the School representatives, by some very good play, were successful in the two following games. However, their adversaries again

proved too much for them, and won the last four games, although they were all well contested.

Both Walker and Sanders showed considerable improvement since the beginning of the term, and all those who deprecated the idea of our engaging a professional Racquet player, must at last be convinced of the great benefit derived from Small's instruction.

THE School Football Eleven has (at last) been Photographed by Messrs. Hills and Saunders. The picture is one of the best we have yet seen, but we recommend our readers to go and judge for themselves.

THE Match against Eton at Lord's, has been (as we anticipated) definitely fixed for Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th.

THE Examination in Pereira's Lectures on Light, for the Natural Science Prizes, will be held to-day, instead of last Tuesday, owing to the unavoidable postponement of Mr. Maskelyne's final Lecture on Crystallography.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, March 12th, the Society met in the Vaughan Library.

Mr. Griffiths exhibited “Diffraction Spectra” as shown by a piece of glass ruled with fine lines, in which the colours were produced by “Interference,” and also an instrument made

by Dr. Young, for determining the breadth of the hairs in various kinds of wool, formed on the principle of diffraction spectra being produced by fine lines.

Mr. Lobb then read a paper on "Nerve Force."

At its conclusion M. Masson returned thanks on behalf of the Society to Mr Lobb for his interesting paper.

Mr. Griffith remarked that the opinions advocated in the paper read were quite opposed to those which he advocated. It would however be impossible for him to refute all Mr. Lobb's statements in detail, he must therefore content himself with stating that the supposition that nerve force originated in a "ganglian" at the extremities of the limbs, and was caused by the influence of the Capillaries upon the "ganglian" was totally absurd, unsupported by experiments, and opposed to the opinion of the best physiologists. He added that it was against common sense, to suppose that only the feet and hands were endued with sensation, and that nerve force was not a fluid, nor of the same character as electricity.

The discussion was then continued by Mr. Lobb, whose statements were afterwards combated by Mr. Griffith.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Society met in the Vaughan Library, on Tuesday, March 22nd. The subject for debate was, "That some places of public amusement should be thrown open on Sunday." The motion was proposed by S. F. Hood, seconded by R. C. Welch (for L. F.

Everest), and opposed by G. H. Rendall, seconded by J. L. Bashford. After considerable discussion, in which much that was irrelevant to the subject under debate was introduced, the motion was lost by a majority of 3. The following is a list of the division :

AYES.	NOES.
S. F. Hood*	G. H. Rendall*
R. C. Welch*	J. L. Bashford*
A. H. G. Grey*	F. M. Balfour*
H. Carlisle*	J. H. Baillie-Hamilton*
C. J. Longman*	W. B. Paton*
J. W. Newall	C. Gore*
J. A. J. Irving	W. E. Torr*
L. F. Everest	M. F. Argles
	C. J. Thomson
	J. A. Whitaker
	G. G. O. Bridgeman

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

I read with much pleasure your remarks in the last number of your valuable journal, on the desirability of incorporating a Literary Society with the already existing Scientific body. As a member of the Scientific Society, I have for some time past noticed the falling off in the number of Sixth Form members who are present at each meeting, and I feel certain that nothing but the fulfilment of your proposal can ever restore the Society to the place it once occupied in the School.

I remain,

Yours truly,

S. AND L. S.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP AT ATHLETIC SPORTS.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

I have long been astonished that no contest between the Houses at Athletic Sports was ever established, and it was therefore with feelings of unmixed pleasure that I read the letter from 'A Competitor' in your last number. Might not the Philathletic Club bestir itself at once in the matter, and as soon as the preliminary arrangements have been effected, a subscription might be started to purchase a handsome Challenge Cup to be held each year by the victorious House.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

Φιλαθλητής.

THE GALLERY OF THE RACQUET COURTS.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Might not some improvement be made in the present gallery of the covered court? Last Saturday it was impossible for the majority of those who crowded the court, to see anything of the game whatever. Surely the platforms at the back might be raised a foot or two, so as to enable those in back rows to see over the heads of their more fortunate brethren in front. The remedy is simple, and might be carried out at a very small expense.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

A WOULD-BE SPECTATOR.

SCHOOL RACES.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

During the trial heats for the School Mile, it struck many of the spectators, besides myself, that there was a great fault, which ought, for the future, to be remedied. I mean, that of non-competitors running with their "favourites" during the latter end of the race. Take for instance the second heat of the mile last Saturday, the friends of the winner ran in a crowd with him. Now, supposing the second wished to "spurt"

and pass him, he could not have done so on this account. Hoping this will be looked to before the final heat,

I remain,

Yours truly,

SCRUTATOR.

Answers to Correspondents.

A would-be-follower.—Your suggestion that a "Pack of Beagles" be kept at Harrow as at Eton, would undoubtedly be a great acquisition, but as we see no hope for such from more than one point of view, we must decline inserting your letter.

X.—As we consider the subject of your letter a *strictly private* matter, excepting to those in immediate connection with the School, we must decline your letter. As however, your suggestion is a very good one, we will, if possible, get it put into practice.

"The light of other days."—We are exceedingly sorry to be compelled to hide this venerable luminary under a bushel, but though we are far from affirming that his remarks are altogether untrue, we must confess that the language used by our correspondent is stronger than the occasion warrants.

E.—The *subject* of your verses was decidedly good. The verses themselves though hardly up to the mark, had many good points. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

H.S.—Thanks for your poem. Notwithstanding numerous grammatical blunders and rhythmical eccentricities, which prevent us from inserting it, it contains much that is interesting. A heroic line usually contains ten syllables.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. Of course the Eight is at present the chief object of interest, but, judging from the frequent changes made in the boat, we should say it is not yet in a very satisfactory condition. The last change was putting Darbishire stroke instead of Houblon. The average weight of the crew is 12 stone $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. In the New College Sports, we notice J. Parsons' name as winner of the 100 yds. Flat Race, while R. Ord, appears in the St. Edmund's Hall Sports as winner of the Strangers' half mile Handicap Race. Ord, who it will be

remembered won the Walking Race at Harrow, in 1868, has succeeded in gaining the Three Mile Walking Race in the Oxford University Sports. Time, 24 m. 55 sec. F. U. Waite has lately thrown the hammer (16lbs.) 112 ft. 1 in., which is the longest throw on record.

CAMBRIDGE. Great hopes of victory are entertained this year, as the crew seem to be a finer and stronger set than have represented the Light Blue for some years; their average weight being 12 stone 2lbs. The Inter-University Sports are, we believe, definitely fixed for April 7th, the Boat Race taking place on the 6th.

ETON. All the Racquet Ties have now been played off, and Ricards and Rodger will be the two representatives of Eton at Prince's. The Trial Heats for the mile were run on the 9th, with the following result:—*First Heat*, 1 G. H. Urmson, 2 G. H. Anderson; time 4m. 51s. *Second Heat*, 1 J. W. Leahy, 2 Grinwood, time 4m. 52s. The *Final Heat* was run off the next day, when G. H. Urmson won; 2 G. H. Anderson, 3 J. W. Leahy, time 4m. 39½s.

WINCHESTER. We have received *The Wykehamist*, but as it is filled with accounts, correspondence, and averages, we find little to extract from it. However, we would suggest it is rather late to publish last year's Bowling and Batting averages; nor are they improved by this delay, as only the total runs etc., are given, while the averages have not been calculated.

Miscellaneous Articles.

HARROWRACIUS.

The leapers and the runners
Are pouring down amain,
From many a stately boarding-house,
Amid the drizzling rain.*
From houses great, and houses small,
They swell the surging crowd,
And scarce can Payne the throng restrain,
Though bawl he ne'er so loud.

* Harrow Races are proverbially wet.

From lordly Doctor Butler's
Where rules in twofold might,
The lord of *both* elevens,
The champion of the fight.
From park-environed Farrar's,
From whence you may desery
Great Watson's smoky chimney-pots
Piercing the western sky.

From Steel's high towering mansion,
That stands above the grove;
From Rendall's streaming downwards,
The scarlet and the mauve.
From Middlemist's, and Westcott's,
From Bull's the long stream pours;
From where high Holmes' lifts to heaven
Its diadem of towers.

Stout are the tight-strung racquets
That drive the sounding ball;
Swift are the changing blows that smite
The fives-courts' buttressed wall:
Beyond all shops is Fuller's
For tarts and ices *dear*;
Most of all brooks the Pinner brook
Is passing hard to clear.

But now no stroke of racquet
Is heard within the court;
Nor strikes there ball on the buttressed wall,
For all must join the sport.
Untasted may the ices
In Fuller's waste away;
No jumper clears the Pinner brook,
Or tumbles in to-day.

There be twenty chosen prophets,
Yecept the Philathlet,
Who alway at the races
Along the course are set.
To right and left the twenty
Have ta'en the flag of blue
Back, ye who will not keep the line!
Take comfort, ye who do!

And now each house in order
Sends forth its tale of men,
Ten yards between each hurdle,
And the course is twelve times ten.
Behind the line of starting
Is ranked the long array,
And Rendall was the starter
Upon the racing day.

'TIS SWEET TO ROAM.

'Tis sweet to roam when morning's light
 Resounds across the deep :
 And the crystal song of the woodbine bright
 Hushes the rocks to sleep :
 When the midnight sky has a sanguine dye,
 Of a pale and inky hue :
 And the wolf rings out with a glittering * shout,
 To-whit! to-whit!! to-whoo!!!

When the pearly wing of the wintry trees
 Dashes along the glen :
 And the laughing tint of the moss-grown cliff
 Haunts the ethereal fen :
 When, at burning noon, the blood-shot moon
 Is bathed in crumbling dew :
 And the wolf rings out with a glittering shout
 To-whit! to-whit!! to-whoo!!!

* Compare the Greek *λαμψαφονή*.

IMITATIONS OF MARTIAL.

(Contributed by an Old Harrovian.)

LOVE'S SECRET.

Does beauty sparkle in her face?
 No, Jack,—she's worse than common-place.
 Her gentle temper won your heart?
 Nay, that 'll keep us far apart.
 Why urge her then? Why press your suit?
 She's rich—and at death's door to boot!

D. A.

(The lady shall be as ugly as I choose, &c.—*The Rivals*.)

What! married a girl when she's only one eye!
 Then he can have *none* I should fear.
 Pshaw, he's got a pair, and so sharp by the bye,
 That they spied she'd a thousand a year?

D. A.

St. Leonard's,
 March 17th, 1870.

A DIRGE.

THE same wind whistles through the trees,
 That brushed their boughs yestreen;
 The same grass quivers in the breeze,
 The clouds unchanged are seen;
 Earth's distant outlines are the same,
 Yon spire, yon wood, yon hill.
 The waters come, as erst they came
 Adown yon ice-fringed rill;

The birds sing as they sang before
 From the fir-tree's darkling shade,
 The leaves lie as they lay before
 All withered and decayed;
 The emerald moss as yesterday
 The leafless hedge-banks gems,
 The fern-fronds o'er the clammy clay
 Droop on their wind-snapped stems.
 All, all, in nature is the same,
 Unchanged is all I see,
 But *one* too dear for me to name,
 Is snatched, for aye, from me!

A FAREWELL.

FAREWELL! farewell! I can no more
 My every anguish smother,
 Nor see that friendship, mine before,
 Now lavished on another!

Farewell—I do not love thee less,
 I will not stoop to blame thee;
 I ask no pity in distress,
 From one who thus could shame me.

A rainbow on thy day may beam,
 O'er mine the rain-clouds lour,
 But soon the sun o'er mine will stream,
 And thou wilt have the shower,

The far off mountain's shade may sleep
 Above thy lashes darkling,
 Which o'er thine eyes as willows weep
 O'er waters sapphire-sparkling;

The sea-born coral's brightest glow
 Upon thy lip reposes,
 Thy cheek is as the spotless moon
 Bestrewn with ruddiest roses;

Thy breath is as the air that floats
 With spring's sweet odours teeming,
 Thy voice is as soft music's notes
 That lull the soul to dreaming.

But no!—I love thee not as thy
 Who for thy form beset thee,
 Who when thy bloom has passed away
 Will vanish and forget thee.

The day shall come when thou may'st mourn
 The friends that now surround thee,
 Then, then—though other friends are gone,
 One friend shall yet be found thee.

But if to that far distant shore
 I fleet, as breezes vernal,
 The love that earthly was before
 By Death becomes Eternal!

CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

THE almost exclusive attention, until recently, paid to classics in our public schools, has caused many to fear that their influence was becoming too paramount. This led to a reaction in favour of other studies, which for a time threatened completely to overthrow them, and of which the results have not yet ceased to be felt. Some points have been conceded to the advocates of a greater variety of studies; Mathematics are much more taught than formerly; Modern Languages receive a certain amount of attention; a slight acquaintance with the rudiments of Science is considered desirable, and in many Schools "Modern Sides" have been founded, in which Classics are almost entirely neglected. Here, however, this innovating principle has for the present ceased, and we trust it will be long before any further changes in this direction are deemed necessary. All experience tends to show that a thorough Classical education is by far the best for training the intellect, and that without it, it is almost impossible to become a perfect gentleman, fitted to shine in private life, or attain any measure of political success.

Though, however, few are to be found bold enough to assert that Classics should be entirely superseded by other studies, yet there are many who think that a very considerable amount of time could be more profitably occupied in acquiring, while young, other knowledge, which will be more directly useful in after life. In answer to this, we affirm that the knowledge imparted by Classics is in itself practical and useful, and that it is of such a character as to enable the student to apply his mind with greater facility to those particular branches of education for which he may afterwards have an inclination. When Latin and Greek have once been fairly mastered, a groundwork is formed for the acquirement in a comparatively short time of all the principal languages of Modern Europe, and a power of reasoning and concentration of thought attained, which will be of material service in any path of life. Again, an education like this, which can necessarily be gained only by years of assiduous study is the only effectual check to the evil of "Cramming" felt so much at the present day,

owing to the prevalence of open competitions for so many different professions.

If once it became the practice in our great schools to fill the minds of the young with an infinitude of bare facts on a variety of subjects, nothing would be learnt thoroughly, and the results would no doubt be most injurious. A very few more hours taken from the study of classics would prevent a fair knowledge of them being acquired at school, while, as far as we can judge, no corresponding advance would be made in any other subjects. Indeed, the hours already taken from classics, and applied to other things, sufficiently prove this. They are too often partially or entirely wasted, and in most cases the slight smattering of knowledge imparted cannot possibly have any permanent influence for good.

Philathletic Intelligence.

RACES.

FIXTURES (weather permitting).

School Mile Race	-	-	-	March 26th.
School Three Mile Walking Race	-	-	-	April 2nd.
School Half Mile	-	-	-	Ditto
School Sports	-	-	-	April 9th.

HOUSE HURDLE RACES.

Distance 120 yards, over 10 flights of Hurdles.

THURSDAY, March 10th, was the day fixed for these Races, and accordingly, immediately after the Two o'clock Bill everyone made the best of their way to the football field, where the usual course had been already prepared. Just before the Races began, the sun, which up to this time had given promise of a bright afternoon, now retired behind some dark clouds, and did not deign to enliven any part of the proceedings by his warm and genial rays. However we may congratulate ourselves on the fact, that the rain, which has hitherto been considered one of the chief characteristics of a Harrow School Hurdle Race, was only conspicuous by its absence, although for some time the sky assumed a very threatening aspect. As usual, the races began at 2.15 p.m., and were over by about three o'clock.

The following is a list of the events:

REV. DR. BUTLER'S.

- Big. 1.—S. F. Hood
2.—W. J. A. Grant

Six came to the scratch, and got away to a good start. Hood and Martin leading, followed closely by

Grant, who gradually drew up, till at the fifth hurdle the three were running neck and neck. They kept close together till the last hurdle but one, when Hood gradually drew in front, and eventually won a very good race by half-a-yard; the same distance separating the second and third.

Small. 1.—G. B. Walker
2.—H. F. Maitland

Walker again proved himself too much for the other competitors, and, as in the flat races, won as he liked by about twelve yards. Six started.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S.

Big. 1.—C. A. MacMaster.
2.—W. E. Torr

Torr led for some distance, but Mac Master, who took the hurdles exceedingly well, gradually passed him and landed himself winner by about a foot. The pace was not very great. Five started.

Small. 1.—C. W. M. Kemp
2.—J. E. K. Hayward

Kemp led from the start, and before long had left the other competitors far in the rear, and as none of them were able to decrease the distance, he was a clear ten yards in front at the finish.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

Big. 1.—F. W. Chance
2.—E. P. Browne

This race was considered a certainty for Browne, who had shown such good form in the flat race; but Chance compensated for his inferior pace by his fine jumping, and just managed to beat Browne by a couple of yards, after a close and quick race. Four started.

Small. 1.—J. S. Robinson
2.—E. C. Morrisson

This proved an easy race; Robinson had the best of it from the beginning, and won by eight yards. Five started.

REV. T. H. STEEL'S.

Big. 1.—H. G. F. Newall
2.—E. P. Parbury

Law took the lead, but Newall increased his pace and drew to the front, while Parbury kept close to Law. This order they retained till Law unfortunately slipped when close home, and left Parbury the second place. Only three started.

Small. 1.—C. P. Bullough
2.—G. A. G. Apcar

After a false start the three competitors got off together, but Bullough at once went far in front of the other two, and won with the greatest ease by fifteen yards.

REV. B. F. WESTCOTT'S.

Big. 1.—E. S. Prior
2.—R. C. H. Dyke

Three started, but Thomson was soon left in the

rear, while Prior gradually increased his lead and breasted the tape eight clear yards in front of Dyke.

Small. 1.—T. N. Leeke
2.—W. D. Jones

The first two ran very evenly to the last hurdle but two, when Leeke came on and finished about five yards from Jones. Four started.

C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

Big. 1.—W. E. Blewitt
2.—J. F. Kershaw

A slow and uninteresting race. Blewitt made all the running, and by the time he reached the finish had put ten or twelve yards between himself and the second man. Only three started.

Small. 1.—H. Noyes
2.—T. B. Howard

Another easy race. Noyes, who jumped the hurdles exceedingly well, left no one else a chance, and at the finish was seven yards, at least, to the good.

W. J. BULL'S, Esq.

Big. 1.—W. P. Crake
2.—C. T. Metcalfe

Four came to the post for this event, but Crake succeeded in reaching the tape six inches before Metcalfe, with whom he had run neck and neck the whole way.

Small. 1.—R. M. Norman
2.—T. J. Baillie

The winner made an easy race of it, being about eight yards in front of Baillie at the end, the same distance separating the second and third. Three started.

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.

Big. 1.—M. Bowers
2.—W. F. O'Shaughnessy

The winner (who jumped in the most peculiar manner) was about three yards in front of O'Shaughnessy. The running was very poor, this was about the slowest of all the hurdle races. Four started.

Small. 1.—G. B. Elkington
2.—W. E. Smith

Elkington had the race in his own hands from the start, winning quite easily by ten yards. Five started. Elkington looked quite a salmon among the minnows (being considerably over 5 feet 3 inches). We cannot understand why a boy who is over the height should be allowed to enter for the small races simply because it is his first racing term, but such at present is the rule.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

Big. 1.—W. E. Openshaw
2.—F. M. Leak

Openshaw and Baillie-Hamilton led for the greater part of the way, but the latter suddenly fell in the rear, leaving Openshaw an easy victory. This was a very quick race. Four started.

Small. 1.—P. H. Coxe
2.—J. B. M. Lingard

A tamer race could scarcely be imagined. Only two entered, and Coxe won as he liked, fairly distancing his opponent, who had not reached the last hurdle when he passed the tape.

HOME BOARDERS.

Big. 1.—R. E. W. Crawford
2.—J. Masson

Only two started, G. C. Rivett-Carnac (who won the flat race) not being well enough to run. As it was, Crawford, who ran well throughout, came in about twelve yards in front of Masson.

Small. 1.—L. W. Rivett-Carnac
2.—V. Dodgson

In this, as in the Big Race, the winner of the Small Flat Race was unable to run, owing to the injury he sustained to his thigh on that occasion. However we doubt if he would have beaten Carnac, who jumped the hurdle beautifully, and won by about eight yards. Five started.

SMALL HOUSES.

Big. 1.—A. C. Lucas
2.—W. Forbes

Though only three started they did not get off till the second start. The running throughout was indifferent, and Lucas proved an easy winner by eight yards, a still greater interval separating the second and third.

Small. 1.—F. D. Simpson
2.—W. E. G. Leith

Simpson, who had been venturesome enough to run in both races, was more fortunate in this than in the previous one. At the end he was far in front of all the rest, and throughout the race showed the same good form as he did in his flat race. Six ran.

All the Big Races were run first, and then the hurdles were sloped for the others. The racing on the average was much better than last year, and already the advantage of ten flights is beginning to be seen. The victory no longer depends so much on pace as on good jumping, and doubtless as more attention is paid to this branch of athletics, a proportionate improvement will be visible. Thanks to the more active exertion of the members of the Philathletic Club, the course was kept remarkably clear throughout.

FORM HURDLE RACES.

Distance 120 yards, over 10 flights of Hurdles.

These Races were successfully run off on the following Thursday, March 17th, and in spite of the slippery state of the ground, the running and jumping were both excellent. These races were watched with great interest, as likely to throw some light on the probable

chances of the various competitors for the Champion Hurdle Race. We certainly think that of those who ran in these races, E. S. Prior, P. T. Rivett-Carnac, and W. E. Openshaw, will make a close run of it for the Championship; but of course this will in a great measure depend on the other entries.

SIXTH FORM.

1.—E. S. Prior *Mr. Westcott's*
2.—J. W. Newall *Mr. Middlemist's*

Hood, the only other competitor, cast a shoe at about the third hurdle, and was entirely out of it. The winner did not run so well as we had been led to expect by his performance in the previous week, while Newall showed great improvement on last year, and was only beaten by a couple of yards.

FIFTH FORM.

1.—P. T. Rivett-Carnac *Home Boarder*
2.—W. E. Openshaw *Mr. Farrar's*

Four started; but it was at once clear that the race lay entirely between Carnac and Openshaw. The former got a little the best of the start, but Openshaw soon came up with him, and the two ran neck and neck down the course, ending a fine race by both breasting the tape at the same instant. Accordingly, after the Shell and Fourth Form Races had been concluded, the tie was run off. After one false start both got off well together; though Carnac soon began to take the lead, and at the eighth hurdle was half-a-yard in front of his opponent; however he caught the top bar of the ninth hurdle, and this gave Openshaw the chance of coming up to him. Carnac again touched the last hurdle, and it seemed that this mishap would deprive him of the victory, but he took an immense spring off the top bar of the hurdle, and again brought himself to the front, eventually winning by about a foot. This was certainly one of the most exciting hurdle races we have ever witnessed; as, had the last hurdle been insecurely driven into the ground, the winner would have entirely lost all chance.

SHELL.

1.—H. G. F. Newall *Mr. Steel's*
2.—J. Masson *Home Boarder*

Masson ran away with the lead, which he maintained until he unfortunately touched the last hurdle but two, and Newall ran into the first place. Though Masson did his utmost, he was three yards behind the winner when the latter breasted the tape. Seven ran. G. B. Walker was, owing to ill health, unable to run, otherwise, judging from his performance on the previous Thursday, he would doubtless have made a good race for the first place.

FOURTH FORM.

1.—W. G. Gordon *Mr. Middlemist's*
2.—E. H. Rivett-Carnac *Home Boarder*

Thornton came away with a decided lead, but came to grief over the second hurdle and lost all chance. Gordon then took the first place, closely

followed by Carnac, and this order was maintained to the end, the first two being separated by about four yards. Carnac, though much smaller than the winner, showed throughout the best form. Seven ran. The hurdles were sloped for this race.

THE MILE.

As upwards of twelve entries had been made for this race, it was found necessary to run it in Heats. Accordingly, on Saturday last the Trial Heats took place, the competitors being divided in alphabetical order. In the *First Heat* the following ran; R. E. W. Crawford, 1; E. P. Browne, 2; G. C. Rivett-Carnac, 3; H. Carlisle, 0; W. Forbes, 0; Crawford and Carnac took the lead at first, closely followed by Browne and Carlisle, Forbes being out of it from the first. Soon after a quarter of the distance had been run; Carnac took the lead, but at the half mile Crawford came to the front, and shortly after Browne ran into the second place. From this point Crawford increased his lead, eventually winning by about forty yards. At the last corner Browne had left a considerable gap between himself and Carnac, but the latter put on a fine spurt, and was only five yards to the bad at the finish. Carlisle found the pace too hot for him, and stopped at the last corner. *Time*, 4m., 39½ sec.

Second Heat; W. E. Openshaw, 1; W. F. O'Shaughnessy, 2; R. M. Warwick, 3; W. B. Paton, 0. Openshaw went ahead at first, and was never caught; at the half mile he led by about fifteen yards, and had increased this to thirty-five before the end. O'Shaughnessy and Warwick followed in close company, and at the half mile were only separated by about a yard; from this point however the former increased his lead, and at about two hundred yards before the last corner, was a good twenty yards in advance of the latter, here Warwick quickened his pace, and gradually reduced this lead, but was still fifteen yards behind the second man when the latter reached the tape. Paton stopped before he had traversed half the distance. *Time*, 4 m., 42 sec.

In the *Final Heat* to-day the following will compete:

E. P. Browne	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
G. C. Rivett-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
R. E. W. Crawford	<i>Home Boarder</i>
W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
W. F. O'Shaughnessy	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>
R. M. Warwick	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>

We anticipate a very close race between Crawford and Openshaw; the former, it is true, won his heat in the best time, but both won so easily that their performance last Saturday can scarcely be taken as a criterion. We may mention that the distance run was an exact mile, and therefore though the time does not appear to be so good as that in which the race has been run on former occasions, it is in reality much better.

In our next number we hope to publish a programme of the Sports, with the names of the various competitors. For the convenience of our readers this programme will be printed on a separate sheet.

QUARTER MILE.

This race came off on Tuesday, March 22nd, at Half-past Two. The usual Course, on the Ducker Road, was selected, beginning just before the corner at the end of the Northwick Walk, and ending a few yards before the bathing place. The following came up to the scratch: E. P. Browne; G. C. R. Carnac; R. E. W. Crawford; E. S. Prior, and C. W. Walker. After one false start, they all got away well together. Walker, however, soon took the lead, and by the time he had gone half way, was six clear yards in front of Prior, who was closely followed by Crawford, Carnac, and Browne. This order was maintained till about 100 yards from the finish, when Prior spurted and passed Walker, who immediately stopped. Crawford then increased his pace, and was drawing up to Prior at every step, when the latter breasted the tape about three yards to the good. Carnac being seven yards behind the second.

Though it did not rain during the race, the course was wet and heavy, a fact which told greatly in favour of a long stride. The following was the order:—

1.—E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
2.—R. E. W. Crawford	<i>Home Boarder</i>
3.—G. C. Rivett-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>

Time—53 seconds.

The thanks of all are due to "Dumps," for the effective measure which he took to keep the course clear at the finish.

MR. WATSON'S HOUSE MILE RACE.

(Handicap.)

This, the first of all the House Miles, was run on Thursday, March 17th. The mile had been measured on the Pinner Road, and we may add that at last the mile consisted of the legitimate 1760 yards, instead of the usual 1683. This additional seventy-seven yards of course prevents the time being compared favourably with that of previous performances, but we are glad to be able to say, that whatever the time may be, the races are now run over the standard course. But to return to this particular race, which, as the majority of House Miles now are, was handicapped. Twelve started, and on turning the corner, before the long-straight part of the road, Lang was first, Baynes second, Gore third, and O'Shaughnessy, the only one who started scratch, fourth. This was the order till about three-quarters of the course had been traversed, when O'Shaughnessy ran into the third place and Gore into the first. At about sixty yards from the last corner O'Shaughnessy shot to

the front, Lang fell back, and Baynes soon after took the second place. About forty yards separated the first two, while Gore was only ten yards behind the second. Time, 4 m. 50 sec. The following was the order at the close:

- 1.—W. F. O'Shaughnessy (scratch)
- 2.—G. S. Baynes (200 yards)
- 3.—C. Gore (150 yards)

C. B. Childs-Pemberton was unable to start.

SMALL HOUSE MILE RACE.

(Handicap.)

THIS, the second of the House races, took place on the Pinner-road, on Tuesday, March 22nd, after the Four o'clock Bill. Only three started from the beginning, the others having various distances, ranging from 10 to 100 yards allowed them. Forbes was the general favourite, and his performance fully justified the opinion which was entertained about his powers. At the half-mile he came to the front, and from that point had the race in his own hands. Yerburch was 12 yards behind, and Geaves and Hemery had a hard struggle for the third honours: the former eventually gaining them by 4 yards. The following was the order:—

- 1.—W. Forbes (scratch) *Mr. Bosworth-Smith's*
- 2.—B. A. Yerburch (scratch) *Mr. Bosworth-Smith's*
- 3.—R. L. Geaves (80 yards) *Mr. Hutton's*

The race was not timed; and indeed, the heavy state of the ground would have rendered it almost useless.

BOTH the Half Mile and the Three Mile Walking Race are put off till Saturday, April 2nd. The following is a list of the competitors for the Half Mile:

E. P. Browne	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
G. C. Rivett-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
R. E. W. Crawford	<i>Home Boarder</i>
E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
G. F. Rendall	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
W. F. O'Shaughnessy	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>
C. W. Walker	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>
R. M. Warwick	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
J. A. Whitaker	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>

THE following are the only names entered for the Walking Race, but the entries have not yet closed:

E. Bailey	<i>Home Boarder</i>
J. Baillie-Hamilton	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
J. W. Newall	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>
G. H. Rendall	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>

As Rendall won this race last year, he is to allow the others 45 seconds. Mr. Chambers and the Hon. F. Ponsonby have kindly undertaken to act as umpires.

SECOND FIVES TIES.

Rev. B. F. Westcott's v. Rev. F. W. Farrar's.
Rev. Dr. Butler's v. C. F. Holmes, Esq.

ODD HOUSE.

Rev. F. Rendall's.

THE RIFLE CORPS.

SHOOTING FOR HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Shooting of the House Ties took place on Tuesday, March 15. Out of the nine Big Houses, only four presented themselves at the contest, the other five having scratched.

The weather was most unfavourable, there was a violent and fitful side wind, which rendered accurate and careful shooting impossible. The representatives of Mr. Middlemist's House (who gained the highest scores at Wimbledon), fully sustained their reputation by winning, though out of practice; while the superior practice of Mr. Farrar's House was no doubt in a great measure thrown away by the exceptional state of the weather.

Rev. R. Middlemist's House.

Names.	200.	300.	500.	600.	Total.
Ens. J. W. Newall,	9	8	4	9	30
Sergt. W. F. Torr,	14	10	10	13	47

Rev. F. W. Farrar's House.

Capt. J. Baillie-Hamilton,	18	11	7	2	33
Sergt. G. H. Trench	15	7	5	6	33

Rev. F. Rendall's House.

Pvt. E. M. Ind,	8	9	8	0	25
„ E. P. Browne,	10	6	9	0	25

Rev. B. F. Westcott's House.

„ L. M. Acland	7	11	4	2	24
„ J. C. Kay,	12	2	4	7	25



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 11.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	
School Papers	125
SCHOOL NEWS. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	127
THE SOCIETIES.	
Musical Society	130
Philathletic Club	131
CORRESPONDENCE	131
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	131
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
'Tis sweet to roam	132
Catullus	132
Harrow Slang	133
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
Mr. Farrar's Mile (Handicap)	135
Mr. Westcott's Quarter Mile	135
The Mile	135
Mr. Holmes' Half-mile Race	135
Rev. R. Middlemist's House	135
Rev. Dr. Butler's House	136
Cricket	136

SCHOOL PAPERS.

In the first number of this journal we gave in some slight degree a sketch of what we thought ought to be the kind of contents of a school journal like our own; perhaps a few more remarks on the same subject may be desirable. There are, we assert, two great ends which a school paper ought to have in view, and which a school paper, whatever any one may say to the contrary has it in its power in some degree to promote, viz. a wholesome public opinion, and a proper esprit

de corps. And this it is impossible for a paper wholly confined to literature to attempt. Such at least is our belief, and for this very simple reason, *no literary paper that we have heard of has ever survived long at any public school*; to prove this we could cite many instances not only from other schools; but *exempla domestica* of no very ancient date. In fact for a school paper to exist at all it must to a certain degree be popular, that is, be of interest to those connected in any way with the school, and to be of interest it *must* touch on school topics.

Now the opponents of a paper like our own will be found, as far as our personal experience goes, to be of two classes—those who deny that there ought to be any school paper at all, and those who say that if there is one it ought to be strictly literary. The first of these rest their views on the ground that it is bad for boys to see themselves in print and to ape their elders. Certainly in days when “scribimus indocti doctique” was never more unpleasantly the case there may be some reason in an objection which urges that a school paper encourages the *cacoethes*

scribendi in a school; but we do not believe in the theory that boys get demoralized by seeing their names or productions in print; surely a few attempts at writing English, not only improve the style, but render the writer more sensible of his defects, and more cautious and careful when once the printer's devil has put his perhaps faulty and unfortunate emanations beyond recall? To the other class of objectors we have already given sufficient answer, and those who think that we ought solely to make our paper a chronicle, need no reply.

The question next arises how far interference with school matters is desirable? Of course all matter that strictly belongs to the boys, so long as personality is avoided, may fairly be treated of by a school paper, but then comes the question, is a school paper justified in remarking on matters relating to school work, &c.? Theoretically, perhaps it is, practically, we think, certainly not. Theoretically the freedom of the press is desirable, practically in an absolute monarchy it is impossible. It might no doubt be possible for a school to exist in which free criticism could be allowed, but it would have to be managed in a different way from our own. On this, however, as on other subjects there is a most indefinable debatable ground; matters arise which refer to boys in such a way as to make it desirable for a school paper to make remarks on the subject; and in many cases masters themselves wish for the opinions of boys in order to see how a system works, and it is on the subject of this debatable ground that we

would ask for toleration. So far we have endeavoured to keep as much as possible from the "marches" of criticism, but instances of straying on to doubtful ground must at times occur, as in one instance we might cite from last quarter, which we may take this opportunity of observing was *very* differently judged of by the masters themselves. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Amongst other duties of a school paper we may mention that we think we ought as far as possible to present a good view of the present and even past state of the school for posterity; while with regard to our attitude towards the school itself, we ought to open our columns to any member of the school who wishes to set forth a reasonable grievance, which perhaps he would have no other means of giving publicity to, and to any one who has a sensible suggestion to offer; while we should make it our office to support the claims of those, who in our opinion make reasonable complaints, by words of our own, and for ourselves should keep an eye open on all the various institutions of the school and as far as in us lies should aid them with our criticism or approval.

In conclusion we would remind the school that a school paper cannot be kept up without considerable and too often thankless trouble and expense, and, under the firm conviction that it is desirable for a school to have a paper of its own, would urge them to keep it up by taking it in and supporting it. With them the future of the *Harrovian* rests, if they simply want to gratify a little

selfish curiosity they can easily borrow our paper from some neighbour and read it, but if they really want to further an institution which is surely a wholesome one, or rather if they want a school paper to exist at all, they must subscribe to it themselves, and not leave the paper with so few supporters as at present.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that C. J. Leaf, Esq., whose liberality towards some of our minor institutions has been so conspicuous, has presented an open scholarship of £70. per annum for three years to the school. To add any remarks of our own to the mention of such an act of munificence, would, we feel confident, be superfluous. This new scholarship, together with some others, will be decided by the examination now concluded. The first in the classical order will have the option of taking the Leaf scholarship, and the remainder will be decided by the general order.

SATURDAY last being a very beautiful day, it was determined to commence Cricket; and a Sixth Form Game accordingly took place. For the score, etc., we must refer our readers to another column, but we may just mention here the good form shown by G. Macan and E. Bailly, who made the highest scores for their respective sides.

ONLY Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Cheltenham, and Haileybury have entered for the Public School Racquets, which will be played on Easter Monday and Tuesday. The following are the First Ties:

Eton	v.	Cheltenham
Harrow	v.	Rugby
		Haileybury

THOMSON came out third in the Classical Tripos at Cambridge. We also noticed Payne's name in the second, and Stow's in the third class.

THE results of the following prizes have already been announced.

For Lord Charles Russell's Medal (for knowledge of Shakspeare).

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—G. H. Rendall | <i>Mr. Rendall's</i> |
| 2.—W. B. Paton | <i>Mr. Rendall's</i> |

Fifth Form Prize.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—D. S. Porteous | <i>Mr. Farrar's</i> |
| 2.—C. J. Faulder | <i>Home Boarder</i> |

*For the Beaumont Prizes (for Scripture).
General Prizes.*

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1.—M. F. Argles | <i>Dr. Butler's</i> |
| 2.—C. Gore | <i>Mr. Watson's</i> |

Fifth Form Prize.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.—G. A. Duff | <i>Mr. Westcott's</i> |
| 2.—J. F. Kershaw | <i>Mr. Holmes'</i> |

Lower School Prize.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—A. S. Hewlett | <i>Dr. Hewlett's</i> |
|------------------|----------------------|

WE extract from the *Illustrated London News* the following account of the Earl of Roden, an old Harrovian, who died on the 20th ult.

"The Right Hon. Sir Robert Jocelyn, third Earl of Roden, Viscount Jocelyn, and Baron Newport, in the Peerage of Ireland; Baron Clanbrassil, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, a Baronet of England, a Knight of St. Patrick, and a Privy Councillor, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Louth, died at Edinburgh on the 20th ult. His Lordship was born Oct. 27, 1788; received his education at Harrow; and for some years before his accession to the Peerage, in 1820, being then Lord Jocelyn, sat in Parliament as member for the county of Louth. In 1812 he was appointed Treasurer of the King's Household, and in the same year nominated Vice-Chamberlain. This latter office he held till 1821, in which year, at the coronation of King George IV., he was created a Peer of Parliament, under the title of Baron Clanbrassil. Shortly after, on the occasion of the King's memorable visit to Ireland, Lord Roden was one of the Knights of St. Patrick who were installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, with pageant and ceremonial never surpassed but by the splendour of the installation of the Prince of Wales, in 1868. His Lordship was the last survivor of the Knights then made, and always wore the very ribbon—faded though it was—which he had received from the King's own hands. The Earl took, at all times, a prominent part in the advocacy of Protestant interests and the assertion of Protestant ascendancy; and in politics was thoroughly Conservative. In private he was universally beloved and esteemed—a good landlord, a kind friend, and in every respect a worthy gentleman."

WE see that the Debating Society at Clifton is managed in a curious way, which at least merits our careful attention if not imitation.

The constitution of the Society provides that a government, consisting of three members, a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, shall be elected, and that these shall decide on a subject previous to the debate, and give notice of it to the Society, who shall decide beforehand whether they intend to oppose or support the government, and sit accordingly. If the government be defeated twice following, or even once by a large majority, they shall resign, and the retiring president shall request some member of the opposition to form a new government.

The scheme is certainly novel, and would we think give a hitherto unfelt interest in the debates. The only question that arises, is, would anything approaching a so-called "liberal" government be possible at Harrow? Certainly this is more than doubtful, but then we could have a Tory, and a moderate Conservative party; or we might call them the Weathercocks and the Irreconcilables by way of a change. The Society ought not really to be above taking a hint from another school, if it thinks the plan could answer.

WE are glad to see that the Philathletic Club have issued an edict, that no running by the side of competitors in races is for the future to be permitted. It is somewhat surprising that a practice of such obvious unfairness should have been allowed to continue so long. However, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum!*

HUMANUM est errare! and we are no exception. Yes, we confess it; our recording angel at the Scientific Society's meetings writes badly, our

editorial staff was thinned by the invader, and in fact—science is not taught in the Sixth, and we went and printed ganglian for ganglion; but our delinquencies did not end here, a much misused correspondent sent us a poem, wherein were two lines

“Thy face is as the spotless snow
Bestrewn with ruddiest roses”

very pretty, no doubt, but unfortunately these two lines when emended by misprint into

“Thy face is as the spotless moon
Bestrewn with ruddiest roses”

lost a little of their sublimity and gained a good deal of absurdity.

THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY.

Through the kindness of the Librarian, Mons. G. Masson, we are enabled to supply our readers with a list of the books, &c. presented to the Library during the present Term.

Gladstone's <i>Juventus Mundi</i>	..	G. J. Banks.
Lockhart's <i>Spanish Ballads</i> , 4to.,		
Illustrated .. ..	..	A. T. Buller.
Henry Hallam's <i>Remains</i>	H. V. F. Hungerford.	
The <i>Annual Register</i> 1849-1862.	Library Fund.	
Thucydides Ed. Arnold, 3 vols.		
large paper .. ..	..	W. A. Meek.
Vaughan's <i>life of Wycliffe</i> , 2 vols. 8vo.		G. Masson.
Le Bas' <i>life of Wycliffe</i> .. ..	..	G. Masson.
Henry Crabb Robinson's <i>Diary</i> , 3 vols. 8vo. .. ..	..	A. J. Begbie.
Freeman's <i>Norman Conquest</i> , vol. iii		G. Masson.
Trench's <i>Realities of Irish life</i> , 8vo.		J. H. Bovill.
Lord Bury's <i>Exodus of the Western Nations</i> , 2 vol. 8vo. .. ..	..	G. T. Smith.
Report of British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1867-1868, 2 vols. .. ..	..	Geo. Griffith.
Abbott's <i>Shakespearian Grammar</i>		Lord Chas. Russell.

Pearson's *Historical Maps of England* A. G. Watson.
First Report of the Royal Commissioners on Military Education Dr. Butler.
Bopp's *Comparative Grammar*, translated by Bréal, vols. 1 and 2

The Publishers. (Hachette & Co.)

Sir J. Malcolm's *History of Persia*, 2 vols. 4to. 1815 Col. Goldsmid.
Baudry *Grammaire Comparée des langues Classiques*

The Publishers. (Hachette & Co.)

Sylvestre de Sacy. *Principes de Grammaire Générale*

The Publishers. (Hachette & Co.)

Atlas of Maps and Plans, illustrative of Thucydides.. .. A. W. Welch.

Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay's *Memoirs of Sir W. Temple*, 2 vols. .. M. Beaumont.

H. H. Wilson's *Essays on the Religion of the Hindus*, 2 vols.

An Old Harrovian.

S. Beal's *travels of Fah-Hian and Sung-Yun* An Old Harrovian.

Dr. Legge's *life and teaching of Confucius* G. Masson.

Reciprocal influence of English and French Literature .. H. T. W. Wood.

Poems of Cervantes, English translation G. W. T. Gyll.

Kinglake's *Crimean War*, vols. 3 and 4 E. W. Duncombe.

Homer's *Iliad*, Pierron's Ed. .. Mess. Hachette.

Cuvier's *Ossements fossiles*, 7 vols. 4to. H. Reuter.

The *Harrovian* for 1828 C. W. Wood.

St. Paul's *Epistle to the Romans*, 2nd Ed. Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

Bopp's *Comparative Grammar*, translated into French by Bréal, vol. 3 The Publishers.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

A collection of minerals Miss Turner.
Japanese ornaments, impressions of coins, etc. W. S. Sichel.

- A map of the Isthmus of Suez, and a specimen of the rock blasted from the bottom of the canal at Serassium P. D. Hadow, Esq.
- A large fragment of stone from the cave discovered in 1863 at Windmill-Hill, Gibraltar Lady Bourchier.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

CONCERT.

ON Thursday, March 31st, Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim kindly came down to Harrow, and gave a Concert in the School Speech Room, under the auspices of the Musical Society. The room was literally crammed, and many of those who desired to be present, had, owing to the limited number of seats, been unable to obtain tickets. The performance was simply beyond all criticism, and we feel sure that none of those who were present are likely soon to forget the treat then afforded them. The glees and school songs were sung by members of the Glee Society, and we must congratulate Mr. Farmer on the high state of perfection to which he has now brought his pupils. Subjoined is the programme:

- SCHOOL SONG *J. Farmer.*
 "Herga."—Words by the Rev. E. H. Bradby.
- SONATA *Mozart.*
 "E minor for Piano and Violin."
Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim.
- NACHTSTUCK *Schumann.*
- SCHLUMMERLIED..... "
- TRAUMESWIRREN..... "
- Madame Schumann.*
- GLEE *Volks Melodie.*
 "The Battle Song."—Translated from the German
 by the Rev. F. W. Farrar.

- GLEE *Arranged by J. Farmer.*
 "The Loving Comrade."—Translated from the
 German by the Rev. F. W. Farrar.
- PRELUDE *Bach.*
- MINUET "
- GAVOTTE "
Herr Joachim.
- SONATA (Kreutzer) *Beethoven.*
 For Pianoforte and Violin. Op. 47.
Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim.
- FINALE.
- SCHOOL SONG *J. Farmer.*
 "Io Triumpha."—Words by the Rev. B. F. Westcott.

At the close of the programme, the Head Master, in a short and appropriate speech, thanked the Artistes for their great kindness in having so generously afforded the school this great treat. After Herr Joachim had replied in a few words, the company quickly dispersed.

We subjoin a Programme of *to-day's* Concert, to be held in the Speech-Room. We feel no doubt that it will meet with its usual success.

- MARCH *Mendelssohn.*
 "Composed in celebration of the visit of the Painter, Cornelius, to Dresden, 1841."
- CHORALE..... *The words and music by Luther.*
 "A Safe Stronghold."—Translated by
 Thomas Carlyle.
- SYMPHONIE *Haydn.*
 "Minuet and Trio, Finale No. 1 in C."
- SONG.....
 "The Englishman."
W. M. Smith-Dorrien.
- SOLO AND CHORUS *J. Farmer.*
 "The Fisherman's Hut."—The words by the
 Rev. F. W. Farrar.
Sung by the Glee Society.
- TANZE *F. Schubert.*
 "Arranged for the Orchestra."
- CHORUS *Welsh Melody.*
 "March of the Men of Harlech."
*To be sung by those who have competed for
 the Prize.*



HARROW SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Saturday, April the 9th, 1870,

AT 11.30 A.M. AND 2.15 P.M.

Starter :—G. H. RENDALL.

Judge :—C. W. WALKER.

Stewards :—H. Carlisle, S. F. Hood, C. G. O. Bridgeman, E. Baily, W. Law, W. E. Openshaw,
C. A. Wallroth, G. Macan, W. P. Crake, W. D. G.-Brown.

11.30 a.m. 100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

E. P. Browne	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
G. C. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
C. J. Lucas	<i>Mr. Bushell's</i>
W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
C. W. Walker	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>

11.40 a.m. THROWING THE HAMMER.

E. Baily	<i>Home Boarder</i>
J. H. B.-Hamilton	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>

12.5 p.m. BROAD JUMP.

G. C. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
C. J. Longman	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
W. E. Torr	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>

12.25 p.m. PUTTING THE STONE.

E. Baily	<i>Home Boarder</i>
J. Baird	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
J. H. B.-Hamilton	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>

12.35 p.m. HIGH JUMP (Small.)

G. Behrend	<i>Home Boarder</i>
E. P. Browne	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
C. P. Bullough	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
H. H. Edwards	<i>Home Boarder</i>
E. T. Noyes	<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>

12.50. p.m. HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

G. C. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
W. M. S.-Dorrien	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>
C. J. Longman	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
J. W. Martin	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>
W. E. Torr	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>
R. A. Yerburch	<i>Mr. Bosworth-Smith's</i>

2.20 p.m. CHAMPION HURDLE RACE (Big.)

P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
S. F. Hood	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>
J. W. Newall	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>
W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
C. W. Walker	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>

2.25 p.m. CHAMPION HURDLE RACE (Small.)

E. P. Browne	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
C. P. Bullough	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
L. W. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
E. T. Noyes	<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>
F. D. Simpson	<i>Mr. Bosworth-Smith's</i>
G. B. Walker	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>

2.30 p.m. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

E. Baily	<i>Home Boarder</i>
J. H. B.-Hamilton	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
W. Law	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>

3 p.m. HIGH JUMP (Big.)

P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
F. M. Leak	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
J. Masson	<i>Home Boarder</i>
E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Westcott's</i>
C. W. Walker	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>

3.15 p.m. SACK RACE.

P. T. R.-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
C. J. Lucas	<i>Mr. Bushell's</i>
F. D. Simpson	<i>Mr. Bosworth-Smith's</i>

3.30 p.m. CONSOLATION RACE.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

THE following is a list of Members for the present Term :

President—G. H. Rendall.

Treasurer—W. Law.

Committee :

C. W. Walker	R. M. Warwick
H. Carlisle	G. Macan
W. E. Openshaw	W. P. Crake

Members :

E. S. Prior	A. H. G. Grey
S. F. Hood	W. M. Smith-Dorrien
C. G. O. Bridgeman	T. S. Dury
A. J. Evans	G. C. Rivett-Carnac
C. Gore	C. A. Wallroth
C. J. Tyas	W. E. Torr
R. Milbanke	R. E. W. Crawford
E. Bailly	W. D. G. Brown
J. Baird	

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

1869-70.

President—G. H. Rendall.

Secretary—C. W. Walker.

Members :

H. Carlisle	C. Gore
E. S. Prior	C. J. Tyas
S. F. Hood	R. Milbanke
C. G. O. Bridgeman	D. Matheson
A. J. Evans	M. F. Argles

W. W. Strickland	R. H. D. Troyte
C. Haddock	J. W. Murray
F. M. Balfour	L. F. Everest
C. J. Longman	E. V. Eyre
	Mr. Bennet
J. Baillie-Hamilton	Lord Ebrington
R. C. Welch	C. G. C. Money
J. A. Whitaker	D. P. Barton
E. Bailly	A. W. Dunn
J. Baird	J. A. J. Irving
W. B. Paton	G. A. Webbe
J. C. Thomson	J. L. Bashford
A. H. G. Grey	J. W. Newall
W. Minet	C. C. Tennant
J. Hunter-Blair	W. E. Torr
A. H. Boyd	

Latest Intelligence.

THE Half Mile Race, and the Three Mile Walking Race, after having been put off several times, at last took place on Thursday, with the following result:

HALF MILE RACE.

- 1.—W. E. Openshaw *Mr. Farrar's*
 - 2.—E. P. Browne *Mr. Rendall's*
 - 3.—R. E. W. Crawford *Home Boarder.*
- Time 2 min. 10 sec.

THREE MILE WALKING RACE.

- 1.—G. H. Rendall *Mr. Rendall's.*
- All the rest stopped. Time 25. min. 19 secs.

A detailed account of these Races will appear in the first number next term.

GLEE	<i>Volkslied.</i>
<i>"If I had wings to fly."</i>	
<i>To be sung first by those who have competed for the</i>	
<i>Prize, and secondly by those who have won it.</i>	
SOLO VIOLIN	
<i>"Heimweh."</i>	
<i>F. C. Gubbins, Esq.</i>	
SERENADE	<i>Mozart.</i>
<i>"Don Juan."</i>	
<i>J. W. Newall.</i>	
SONG.....	<i>Old English Ballad.</i>
<i>"Robin Hood."</i>	
<i>W. E. Torr.</i>	
ALLEGRO	<i>Beethoven.</i>
<i>"Arranged for the Orchestra from Beethoven's</i>	
<i>Sonata in D, for two performers."</i>	
SONG	<i>English Song.</i>
<i>"The Island."</i>	
<i>Solos by C. A. Wallroth, M. Bowers, W. E. Torr,</i>	
<i>and W. Law.</i>	

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting held on March 28th, the following motions were passed:—

1. Proposed by Walker, seconded by Rendall, "That in future, no non-competitors be allowed to run any part of the distance, by the side of competitors in the School Races."

2. Proposed by Rendall, seconded by Bridgeman, "That any boy having played for the School at Prince's, in the Public School Racquet Ties, shall have the privilege of playing in any succeeding year."

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

My very dear Sir,

I purchase the Harrovian regularly, I peruse it (especially the athletic intelligence) most carefully, I note down the days on which the races are to take place, I go down to see them as I imagine, but I am sold, for nothing but the plain road meets my straining eyes. In vain do I look for the straw hats, or the blue and pink flags, or even the immortal Dumps with the tape, and Seymour armed with pistol and bell. I may strain my eyes till I am blind; no bell, pistol, tape, flags, or hats can I see, and when in despair I ask the reason, I am told the races are—put off!!! Alas! I have been deceived by the Harrovian. But, my dear Sir, pray let me advise you, you do insert a proviso about the weather, can you not add another about the whims of those in authority, and thus save from disappointment your beloved friend,

ONE-WHO-WOULD-LIKE-TO-SEE-THE-RACES-
IF-HE-KNEW-WHEN-THEY-WOULD-BE-
CERTAIN-TO-TAKE-PLACE.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Being present at your concert the other day, and hearing in one of your school songs the line

"Cursu, nando, antecellant,"

I wish to know whether this refers to the bad language used at "Ducker," or the refined language of the school in general.

Yours, somewhat scandalized,

CITIZEN.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. The University Sports came off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, but owing to the bad weather the performances can hardly be considered to be fully up to the mark. However, all doubts as to the relative merits of the representatives of the two Universities are now at an end, and we feel sure but that the best men won. We must lament, however, that owing to a sprained side, Waite was unable to astonish everybody by some gigantic throw of the hammer.

CAMBRIDGE. This University held their Sports on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, March 26th, 28th, 29th. The most successful performances were Upcher's Quarter Mile in 52 secs., and the 120 yards Hurdle Race, won by Stirling in sixteen and one-fifth seconds (the fastest amateur time on record), Davis being next, and only one-fifth of a second behind the winner.

ETON. The Sports took place on Monday and Tuesday, March 16th and 17th, with the following results. *Putting the Stone*: 1 Wodehouse, 33ft. 5 in. *Long Jump*: 1 Leak, 19ft. 4½ in. *High Jump*: 1 Thompson, 5ft. 1in. *Throwing the Cricket Ball*: 1 Tabor, 99 yds. 1 foot 9 inches. *Throwing the Hammer*: 1 McClintock-Bunbury, 83ft. 7½ in. The *Two Mile Walking Race* took place on the 22nd, when Coleridge won by 60 yards in 16 m. 35½ sec., the walking, however, of the winner seems to have been very doubtful.

RUGBY. From the *Meteor* we learn that the Big-Side Pie-Match (the first game of the Season) took place on March 28th. The Match against Marlborough is fixed for June 30th, and July 1st. In the forthcoming Public School Racquet Matches, this School will be represented by T. S. Pearson and H. W. Gardner. The School was run on March 19th, with the following result: 1 Lefroy, 2 Isherwood, 3 Bulpett. The Small Steeple Chase was won by Cobbold; Field second, Anderson third.

CHELTEMHAM. The Cheltenham College Magazine for April, is principally taken up by a review of the Football Season, and a fair article on "the Poetry of the American War." We also learn from it that Cheltenham has been requested to enter for the Public School Racquet Ties at Prince's. The final tie for the Champion Racquet lay between Porter and Penen, and we therefore suppose these will be the representatives of the College on Easter Monday.

MARLBOROUGH. From the Marlburian we learn that the Steeple Chase was won by Jeffreys in 12 min. (the distance, which would have been much more to the point, is not given). The rest of the paper is principally taken up by a review of the Football Season, and a long letter on the Morality of Field Sports (a subject which we should have thought was quite exhausted by this time).

[We think it would be a good thing if the distances of the races, and weights of the hammer and stone were always given, as well as the times and lengths of throws; otherwise it is impossible to compare the performances of the various Schools. Ed.]

Miscellaneous Articles.

It is with feelings of unfeigned regret that we have to inform our readers that a small piece of poetry, beginning "'Tis sweet to roam," which we inserted in our last issue, is not original, being the production of Brough, a comic writer. We *had* thought that by obliging all contributors to our pages to attach their signature to their productions, we had sufficient security against any such mean and insulting conduct. We *had* thought that a gentleman would never have attempted such a disreputable trick. We *had* thought that a Harrow boy at least would have been above an act which impugns the honour and honesty of the School, by publishing to the world under its name a stolen composition. But we have at last made the humiliating discovery that a *Harrow Sixth-form boy* could attach his signature to such an impudent falsehood. To enlarge upon its unfairness is unnecessary here; we will content ourselves with saying that school-boys, especially in a classical School like our own, cannot be expected to know any passage in an obscure author, so that the fact that we inserted the poem needs no apology.

We have refrained from inserting the name of our contributor, against the advice of many of our friends, simply out of consideration to his position in the School; but should any such conduct be repeated, we shall print the name and address of our contributor in large capitals, together with some remarks of our own.

CATULLUS.

CARMEN LXI.

Oh thou that rangest Helicon
Sprung from Urania's side,
Great Hymen, who dost join in one
The bridegroom and the bride.

With scented jasmine wreaths thy brows,
And don the bridal veil;
Thy ruddy sandaled foot arouse,
Hail! Hymen, Hymen hail!

Come join the merry rout to-day,
And quaff the honied wine,
Ring out the happy bridal lay,
And shake the flaring pine.

For Manlius is with Julia wed
Fair bridegroom with fair bride,
As Cyprian Venus when she sped
To Phrygian Paris' side;

As Asia's myrtle sparkling bright,
Bedecked with flowery sprays,
All dew-besprinkled ere the light
By Hamadryad fays.

Speed hence from fair Aonia's cave,
And haste from Thespia's mount,
Whence trickles down the limpid wave
Of Aganippe's fount.

Call back the fickle wife, who strove
To loose her bridal yoke;
Bind round her wayward heart with love,
As ivy binds the oak.

Ye spotless virgins too, who soon
Shall don the bridal veil,
Come dance, and sing the bridal tune
"Hail! Hymen, Hymen hail!"

He hears our prayer, and blithely speeds
From happy realms above,
And hither holy Venus leads
The god of holy love.

What god more sought by them that love!
More kind toward them that quail!
More honoured 'mid the gods above!
Hail! Hymen, Hymen hail.

On thee the new-wed husband rests;
To thee he tunes his lay,
And Virgins loose their cinetured breasts,
And anxious parents pray.

Oh tarry not, fair maid! day wanes:
The barred gates open wide;
The flambeaux toss their gleaming manes;
Come forth, fair virgin bride!

With blushful maiden's shame she weeps,
For that she needs must go—
Thy lover's heart expectant leaps;
And day's short hours run low.

Fear not, Aurunculeia fair!
No maiden o'er the sea
Hath seen the thronèd day appear,
With fairer eyes than thee.

As blooms the hyacinthine flower,
Which loves in beauty's pride
To grace the rich man's summer bower,
So fair art thou, young bride.

Come forth young bride! the bridegroom knocks,
She comes! she hears our prayer!
The flambeaux toss their gleaming locks—
Come forth, young bride so fair!

Your torches, happy youths, upraise!
Behold the veil advance!
Tell out the song in Hymen's praise,
And twine the measured dance.

Ere long upon his mother's knee
May a young Torquatus lie,
And stretch his baby hands to thee
With laughter-loving eye.

And may he learn from thee the while
His infant prayer to hush,
And love to greet his father's smile
With laughter-parted lip.

Oh may he wear his father's face
Distinct for all to see!
And may he share that crowning grace
His mother's chastity.

HARROW SLANG.

ALTHOUGH the use of slang words and phrases has now become almost universal among the greater portion of the community, we generally find that each University or School possesses a dialect peculiar to itself. To a superficial observer the various terms in vogue may seem to have no connection; but to any one who dives below the surface of the words themselves, it will at once be clear that they are in many instances connected together, and formed according to some common law. We leave it to cleverer brains than ours to trace back through ages of the history of language the connection between the English "daughter", the German "tochter", and the Greek "*θυγάτηρ*": the task we undertake is much more simple, and at the same time not altogether devoid of interest. Before, however, we enter upon our inquiry, we would advise our readers to refer to a very good article on the same subject, which appeared in the *Tyro*, some years ago. To the author of that article we are indebted for much of our information on the subject, but at the same time we may say that during the last four or five years, many new terms have been introduced, and, therefore, we may with justice lay claim to some originality in this article.

To proceed at once to our subject, we may divide slang generally into three classes: Class I, consisting of all those terms which are mere abbreviations of regular words, and to the abbreviated forms of which some common

termination has been added. Class 2, being made up of all those words for which equivalents may be found in a Johnson or Walker, but which are entirely different in form from those equivalents. Class 3, containing a number of words for which no equivalent can be found, and the meaning of which must be gathered from the context. Having thus divided our subject under three classes, we will proceed to examine each in detail.

Class 1 may be again subdivided into two parts. First, all those words to which one meaning only is assigned; secondly, those which have several meanings. Under the first head comes all such words as *Ducker*=Duck Puddle, *Header* (*to take a*)=to jump into the water head first; *Mucker*=an awkward fall at Football, etc.; *Shooter*=a shooting coat; and *Pavy*=pavilion. The second division of this class includes words like *Footer*, a contraction for Football, and capable of many interpretations, meaning either the *football* itself, the game generally, or is an adjective signifying of or belonging to football: this word when simply derived from *foot* may also mean a jump into the water feet first. Another well-known word which belongs to this division is *Speecher*, which may mean either the room itself, an assembly in speech-room, or the Governor's, or the Grand Speech-day: besides it is used as an adjective, as, a *Speecher prize*, i.e., one given on speech-day. The irregular word *Philathlet* also comes under this head. It is a contraction of the word Philathletic, and means the Club itself, the Club-room, or the Cricket Field once rented by that august body.

Class 2 includes such terms as *to shy*=to throw, *to buzz* also meaning to throw, (though unfortunately the word is now almost obsolete), *to tosh*=to bath (not *to bathe*, but rather used of bathing after football, etc.), *to skew*=to do badly, to be turned in a repetition, and *to whop* or *to be whopped*, used of a monitor's thrashing, etc., the substantives and adjectives formed from these verbs also belong to this class.

Under Class 3, we find many words which though greatly in use at Harrow, cannot be strictly called *Harrovian*. Among this number is the word *Jolly*, which is used quite indiscriminately, of a *jolly fine* day, or of a *jolly wet* day: in fact it rather implies that a thing is conspicuous for some quality afterwards

stated. The word *Awfully* is often used in a somewhat similar manner, and we find the compound *awfully-jolly* used by good authorities; this latter, we should say, is a decided example of the classical* figure of speech known by the term *Ozymoron*. The more strictly Harrovian terms belonging to this class are the verb *to sky*, which originally meant "to hit up into the air"; now, however, it is generally used of hitting hard, also in the active sense of hitting anyone with a ball, etc.; in the middle sense of "skying (i.e., hurting) oneself," at football, jumping, etc., and the passive sense of "to be skied" (i.e., hurt) though this same idea is more often expressed by the middle "to get oneself skied." The verb "to cut off," "to get cut off," "to be cut off," is used very much in the same way, though it generally only refers to being hit by a ball (at Cricket, Football, Racquets, Fives, etc.) The verb *to swot* and the substantive *swot* must not be omitted, the derivation is (we think) obvious, and it means first to do school work, and then to do anything, work or play, which takes any trouble. The last example of this class which we shall cite, is the verb "*to Frowst*," and this is perhaps the most difficult to give the meaning of. It conveys the notion of the short sleep one gets on a holiday morning, after he has awakened with the idea that he must go up to first school, but then suddenly remembering it is a holiday, turns round again to enjoy a good *frowst*. This is we believe the primary meaning of the word, but it has now many derived meanings.

Of the nicknames applied to the various School Societies, or even to the boys themselves, we will say nothing; for these pass away with their owners, but the species of slang we have attempted to sketch, is as thoroughly a school institution as any of those others of which we are so justly proud.

Philathletic Intelligence.

MR. FARRAR'S HOUSE MILE.

(Handicap.)

As the School Half Mile had been put off, the above race took place after the Two o'clock Bill, on Thursday, March 24th. Owing to its being a Half

Holiday there was a larger concourse of spectators than is usually the case at House Races. Openshaw, of course, was the favourite, and though some long starts had been allowed, it was pretty certain that he would win. At about 2.30 p.m. the start was effected, and on rounding the first corner Manners and Edwards led followed shortly by Reid, while at no great distance Openshaw appeared. The two leaders gradually fell back, and at the half mile Reid was leading, Openshaw being second. This was the order till about 100 yards before the last corner, when Openshaw gradually came to the front, and at the finish had placed 10 yards between himself and the second. Reid unfortunately fell when about 5 yards from home, but this luckily did not affect his place, for all the rest were a great distance in the rear. The third and fourth men turned the corner just as Openshaw won, and a desperate race ensued between them for third honours, which were eventually carried off by Manners: the following being the order.

- 1.—W. E. Openshaw (scratch)
 - 2.—F. L. Reid (80 yards)
 - 3.—Hon. A. Manners (250 yards)
- Time 4 min. 47 sec.

MR. WESTCOTT'S QUARTER MILE.

(Handicap.)

THIS Race was run off on Friday, March 25th, at 2 p.m. The course was the same as that over which the School Quarter Mile Race had been run on the previous Tuesday. Various starts had been given, some reaching the rather extraordinary distance of 105 yards: however, no one started with more than 50 yards allowance, but even this was too much for the winner of the School Quarter. Twelve got off to a very good start, and before long Kay had taken the lead, though Thomson kept very close to him. When about 60 yards from home Thomson put on a terrific spurt and took the first place, winning about 5 yards from the second, who was only a couple of yards in front of the next. Prior, the only scratch man, was altogether out of it, as he could not overtake any of the others. The following was the order at the close.

- 1.—J. C. Thomson (25 yards)
 - 2.—J. C. Kay (45 yards)
 - 3.—J. A. Whitaker (15 yards)
- Time 52 sec.

THE MILE.

AFTER having been twice adjourned, the Final Heat for the Mile was finally fixed for Thursday, March 31st, at half-past two. Long before that time numbers had made the best of their way down to the

Pinner Road, and a few minutes before the half-hour, four competitors, E. P. Browne, G. C. Rivett-Carnac, R. E. W. Crawford, and W. E. Openshaw, appeared at the post. All four got away to a good start, but Crawford soon took the lead, the order on turning the first corner being as follows: Crawford, Openshaw, Carnac, and Browne. This order was maintained till some distance past the quarter-mile, when Openshaw ran into the first place, Carnac being about thirty yards behind Crawford. On ascending the hill past the half-mile Crawford regained his place, but Openshaw soon passed him, and at the three-quarters was twenty-five or thirty yards to the good. The winner again increased his pace at the last corner, and was sixty yards in front of Crawford at the end. Carnac also put on a fine spurt in the last 250 yards, and reduced his distance from the second to about three yards. The winner certainly ran in anything but good form, and was very much done at the end; however he luckily possesses a rare amount of pluck, which in this instance stood him in good stead. The order at the close was as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—W. E. Openshaw | <i>Mr. Farrar's</i> |
| 2.—R. E. W. Crawford | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
| 3.—G. C. Rivett-Carnac | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
- Time, 4 m. 40 sec.

We may just remark that the road was in very good condition, although the sun was very powerful during the race.

MR. HOLMES' HOUSE HALF MILE RACE.

(Handicap.)

THIS Race took place on Wednesday, April 6th, at 1.45 p.m. The course selected was the same as that on which Dr. Butler's House Half Mile had been run, namely, on the Ducker Road, ending about ten yards beyond the Bathing Place. Punctually at 1.45 the competitors appeared at the post, and after a few minutes, got away to a good start. Bishop (a long start man) took the lead, but soon fell back to the rest, Mackinnon and Kirk then showed to the front; the former, however, soon drew away, and Michell ran into the second place. This order was maintained to the finish, in spite of Somers' fine spurt. Eight ran. The following was the order at the close:

- 1.—W. H. Mackinnon (scratch)
 - 2.—E. J. Michell (scratch)
 - 3.—H. Kirk (5 yards)
- Time: 2 min. 15 sec.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S HOUSE.

THIS House, notwithstanding its small numbers, has been unusually enterprising this year, having indulged in two extra handicap events. The first, a 150 yards flat race, was run on Tuesday, March 29th, in the Football Field. The first heat was

proved an easy victory for A. G. Prater (three yards) 2 C. W. M. Kemp (six yards). The second heat was won by C. A. MacMaster (five yards), 2 J. C. Morris† (four yards), M. Hunter + (seven yards). In the final, J. W. Newall, the scratch man, who had the privilege of starting again, ran in good form, and won pretty easily; 2 A. G. Prater, 3 T. C. Morris.

On the following Thursday, a Steeplechase took place in the Football Field, a fair water jump having been improvised for the occasion, and numerous hurdles, etc., placed in different parts of the course. A considerable number of spectators were present. A good many runners started, considering the smallness of the House. J. W. Newall (scratch) went off at a good rate, rapidly leaving behind him W. E. Torr, the other scratch man, and making the running pretty fast, passed everybody before three-quarters of the distance had been completed, and came in an easy winner by twenty yards. Torr was unable to come up with J. E. K. Hayward, (160 yards) who secured second place. Nearly all the runners came in. Distance (one mile and a quarter). Time: 6 minutes.

REV. DR. BUTLER'S HOUSE.

The Half Mile Handicap of this House took place on April 1st, on the Ducker Road, and proved a great success, no less than fifteen starting, and the handicapping reflecting great credit on those who arranged it. The scratch men S. F. Hood and W. D. G. Brown, started at a good round pace, Hood gradually drawing away from Brown, and then running very fast succeeded in passing every one at the first corner, where M. F. Argles (20 yards) was leading. From this point to the end, Hood had great difficulty in holding his own, Maitland having run very well throughout, and spurring capitally at the finish, being hardly a yard behind him, a first-rate third turning up in Lyster, who was the same distance behind the second, while the fourth and fifth were very little behind. Order:

- 1.—S. F. Hood (scratch)
- 2.—H. F. Maitland (60 yards)
- 3.—A. G. Lyster (20 yards)

Time: 2 min. 10 sec.

CRICKET.

As Saturday was such a fine day, it was decided that the Races should be postponed till Tuesday, and a Sixth Form Game should take their place. Accordingly, directly after the two o'clock Bill, a game commenced between Walker's Eleven and Law's

Eleven. There was only time for one innings each before the stumps were drawn. For Walker's side Baily played a good innings of 21, including one 4, three 3, and two 2. For their opponents Macan and Lucas played well, the former being in a long time for his 14 runs, though he gave two easy chances, which were not accepted. The game was resumed on the following Tuesday, when Law's Eleven succumbed for 53 runs, out of which Lucas, by some very good play, had contributed no less than 27. Crake and Crawford opened the batting for the other side, and it was a long time before the former lost his wicket, after making 28. Crawford's score of 57 is the only other one deserving of especial mention. Law's bowling was very effective throughout. For further details we must refer our readers to the score:—

LAW'S ELEVEN.

W. Law, c Webbe, b Dury	6	b Crake	..	..	2
A. C. Lucas, c and b					
Walker	..	..	12 lbw b Lyster	..	27
G. Macan, b Crake	..	14	b Crake	..	11
W. D. G. Brown, b Walker	..	1	b Crake	..	1
S. F. Hood, b Walker	..	5	c Walker b Crake	..	0
M. Bowers, b Walker	..	0	b Hadow	..	2
G. C. R. Carnac, c Baily,					
b Walker	..	..	0 b Crake	..	0
W. Blacker, b Crake	..	0	not out	..	6
I. D. Walker, Esq.,					
not out	..	..	8 b Walker	..	2
W. M. S. Dorrien, b Crake	..	0	(Sub) b Hadow	..	1
R. C. Freeman, b Walker	..	5	b Hadow	..	0
L bye 1, wides 2, byes 4,	7	Bye	..	..	1
	58				53

WALKER'S ELEVEN.

W. P. Crake, c Carnac, b					
Macan	..	..	1 c Law, b Carnac	..	28
R. W. Crawford, c Lucas,					
b Macan	..	..	5 b Law	..	57
E. Baily, b Law	..	..	21 b Carnac	..	13
C. W. Walker, b Law	..	..	6 not out	..	10
T. S. Dury, b Law	..	..	8 b Law	..	0
C. A. Wallroth, b Law	..	..	5 b Law	..	1
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Law	..	..	0 b Law	..	0
A. G. Lyster, c I. D. Walker,					
b Carnac	..	..	3 b Law	..	12
G. A. Webbe, not out	..	..	1 b Law	..	7
A. A. Hadow, b Law	..	..	0 b Macan	..	6
(Substitute) b Carnac	..	..	2 thrown out by		
			Bridgeman	..	5
Byes 2	..	..	2 Byes	..	2
	57				141



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 12.]

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

[PRICE 4d.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.

Cricket 137

SCHOOL NEWS. *Occasional Notes* 138

THE SOCIETIES.

Musical Society 140

Philathletic Club 140

Harrow School Rifle Corps 142

CORRESPONDENCE 142

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS 142

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Modern Athens 143

To a House Band 144

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

Sixth Form Games 144

Sixth Form v. School 145

Sixth Form Game 146

The Half-mile 146

The Three Mile Walking Race 146

The School Sports 146

Home Boarder Mile Race 148

CRICKET.

MANY important alterations with regard to Cricket have been made since last season, most of them being intended to better regulate the play in the Philathletic Field. The ground last year was frequently so crowded by the various House Games, that it was almost impossible to play properly, while to learn fielding was perfectly out of the question. With a view to correcting this, it has been arranged that nothing but Second Eleven Matches must be played on

the House Grounds on half-holiday afternoons. The advantages of this change are obvious: there will be plenty of room for the limited number of games, and thus those able to play in them will find the alteration most satisfactory. It will doubtless be found much more pleasant to field long-leg now than when situated close to the long-stop, or point of a neighbouring game; while it will be more satisfactory to run out a hard hit, than to lose two or three runs, owing to the ball being thrown up by some one playing in another part of the ground. The only matter for regret is that by this a certain number of small fellows, and indeed all the Members of at least one House will be prevented from having any Cricket in the afternoon, and thus the "loafers," to whom we have a special objection, will necessarily become more numerous.

To obviate this, however, we are glad to find that measures have been taken to render the Shell Game better than it has been for some time past, and doubtless a good many of those who are too small to play in Second Elevens, and yet really care for Cricket, will be able to procure a place in it. It is with

great pleasure that we are also able to record that at present this game has not stopped at four bill, as it has usually done for the last few years, but has continued the whole afternoon.

A further attempt has been made to give small boys a good chance of playing Cricket in the afternoon, the revival of the long obsolete "Fourth Form" Game, which we hope may prove successful, though it is very difficult to preserve order in a game played by none but those low down in the School.

Another improvement has been agreed on, which we hope will at once be efficiently carried out, viz., the revival of the Philathletic Game, which was dropped about four years ago. It will, we hope, afford opportunity for playing to those high up in the School, who do not play well enough for the first two games, and yet have some fair notion of Cricket; and no doubt, many of the Masters will be happy to join it. Thus, though the numbers of those who play in the afternoons will unfortunately be somewhat decreased, much will, without doubt, be gained by these alterations.

Of the benefits which will accrue from entirely doing away with House Games on half-holiday evenings, we are by no means so certain. For those unable to play in the afternoon, it seems hard that no game should be allowed in the evening. It is, besides, very difficult to find out what Members of a House play well, if House Games are permitted to occupy at the most only four or five hours a week. Indeed, in this time, one game can scarcely be played out. It is true

that House Games are not infrequently very uncricket-like affairs, but it is often the case on these evenings that Members of the Sixth and Fifth Form Games are present. We are glad, however, to notice that a good many small boys avail themselves at present of the liberty of practising in the Philathletic field, at this time, though such practice is too often of little or no use in improving play, while a proper attention to fielding, for which House Games would be of great service, is of course totally neglected.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

LIST OF NEW BOYS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Pupil Room.</i>
R.		
G. F. L. Giles (jun.)		<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
Up. S. (a)		
H. Elles	<i>Mr. Ruault's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Hon. F. D. Leigh		<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Up. S. (b)		
J. S. Calverley		<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
M. Fawcett		<i>Mr. Hutton's</i>
W. Marrow (jun.)	<i>Mr. Hewlett's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
S. 3.		
F. S. K. Douglas (jun.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Cruikshank</i>
G. M. Morgan	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
E. J. C. Morton	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
J. M. Thornycroft		<i>Mr. Watson's</i>
S. 4.		
S. A. Apear (mins)	<i>Mr. Ruault's</i>	<i>Mr. Hutton's</i>
H. Bruce, (mins.)	<i>Mr. Masson's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
P. E. Crutchley	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
W. Y. Hargreaves (ml.)	<i>Mr. Masson's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
W. G. Harter		<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
R. G. Jones (mins.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
C. W. Peters		<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>

<i>Name.</i>	<i>House.</i>	<i>Pupil Room.</i>
IV. 1.		
K. S. Baynes (mins.)	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>	
H. N. Caffiale (jun.)	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>	
F. L. Cottrell (mins.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
W. W. H. Hollins	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>	
D. S. Kays	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>	
E. H. Knollys	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
P. C. Robin	<i>M. Masson's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
C. Scholesfield	<i>Mr. Bushell's</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
H. Straker	<i>Mr. Ruault's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
IV. 2.		
J. P. Charles (jun.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
J. W. Crookes	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
D. L. De la Cherois	<i>M. Masson's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
S. C. Faulder (jun.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Bowen's</i>
W. S. Humie	<i>Mr. Cruikshank's</i>	
H. Kelsall	<i>Mr. Hewlett's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
E. G. Martin (mins.)	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>	
J. C. L. Rooke	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>	
E. Shorrook	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>	
B. C. Hannen	<i>Mr. Ruault's</i>	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
IV. 3.		
H. W. Chetwynd	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
W. Cunliffe	<i>Mr. Hayward's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
C. G. Fraser (jun.)	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
J. D. M. Guthrie	<i>Mr. Hutton's</i>	
W. H. Horsfall	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>	<i>Mr. Martin's</i>
C. P. W. Kindersley	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>	
R. H. Savory	<i>Mr. Hayward's</i>	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>
W. H. Sitwell	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>	
J. Vickers	<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>	
E. W. Windus	<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>	
III.		
B. C. Canning	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>	
W. F. Codrington (jun.)	<i>Mr. B.-Smith's</i>	
H. G. Lobb	<i>Home Boarder</i>	<i>Mr. Stogdon's</i>
B. D. Monoreiffe	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>	
B. S. Whitaker (jun.)	<i>M. Masson's</i>	<i>Mr. Hutton's</i>

THIS term the School numbers 535 members, as compared with 520 last term. Of this number forty belong to the Modern Side, showing an increase of three over last term.

MR. Hutton has taken Mr. Westcott's Big House, and Mr. Cruikshank has moved into Mr. Hutton's.

W. A. MEEK (late of Mr. Watson's House) has gained a Scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. This is a greater honour as the Scholarship was open to first, second, and third year men.

PRIZE EXERCISES.

WE subjoin a list of the subjects already set for the various School Prizes, with the dates on which the exercises are to be sent in.

LATIN ALCAICS, Saturday, May, 21st.

LATIN PROSE (Gregory Medal), Saturday, May 21st.

GREEK PROSE (Hope Prize), Saturday, May 28th.

LATIN HEXAMETERS, "Leo Attillam apud Bernacum deo fretus aggredditur." Consult Millman's Latin Christianity, and Gibbon's History. Saturday, June 11th.

N.B. The exercise is NOT to exceed 100 LINES.

LATIN ELEGIAES (Jones Medal), Wordsworth's "Laodamia," verses 9, 10, 11, 26, 27, 28. Saturday, June 11th.

ENGLISH POEM, "Sir Walter Raleigh," Thursday, June 16th.

The following subjects have also been set, but the days on which the examinations are to take place have not been settled.

For the NATURAL SCIENCE PRIZES (3rd Exam.), Oliver's Elementary Botany.

For the BOTFIELD MEDAL (German), Egmont (Clarendon Press series), Acts iv., v.

The examinations in Mathematics for the Neeld Medal and other prizes will take place about the middle of June.

THE results of the following examinations were announced at the close of last term.

For the Ebrington Prize (French).

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1.—G. D. Bland | <i>Dr. Butler's</i> |
| 2.—W. Minet | <i>Dr. Butler's</i> |

Natural Science (Second Exam., Pereira's Lectures on Light).

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—F. M. Balfour | <i>Mr. Rendall's</i> |
| 2.—R. C. Welch | <i>Home Boarder</i> |

Latin Verse Prizes.

Fifth Form Prize.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| A. G. Prater | <i>Mr. Middlemist's</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|

Lower School Prize.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| H. Bruen | <i>Mr. Rendall's</i> |
|----------|----------------------|

Scholarships.

Mr. Leaf's Scholarship has been awarded to G. H. Rendall (of *Mr. Rendall's*), who came out first in the examination at the end of last term. C. Gore and E. S. Prior, who came out respectively second and third in the general order, are also recommended for Scholarships.

THE Scholarship at Uppingham School, open to all boys under thirteen, was gained last Easter by W. H. Whitelock, of The Laurels, Balham. The winner, who was under twelve at that date, has been entirely under the tuition of Mr. Darnell, of Harrow, during the last four years, with whom he is still residing till he enters at Uppingham in September. The Examiner was Mr. R. L. Nettleship, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, brother of Mr. H.

Nettleship, one of the masters at Harrow. This latter gentleman was also a pupil many years ago in Mr. Darnell's house at Market Harborough.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

CONCERT.

THE usual terminal concert took place on Saturday, April 9th, at 4.30, and was pronounced universally to be one of the very best we have had for a long time. It will perhaps seem invidious to select any part of the programme for special commendation, but we cannot help naming as particularly good, Newall's rendering of the "Serenade" in Don Juan, and Smith-Dorrien's "The Englishman." The orchestral pieces were both judiciously chosen and played with a great deal of *ensemble*, and we were glad to welcome back again our favourite violinist M. C. Gubbins, whose talent has lost none of its brilliancy.

The timely notice issued by the Head Master about *encores* had its desired effect, and we shall be for the future spared the disgraceful scenes which, at one time, threatened to turn the Speech Room into a bear-garden.

We do not insert Programme, as it appeared in our last impression.

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

ON Monday, May 9th, a Meeting of this Club took place.

E. J. Saunders, proposed by Walker, seconded by Law, was elected a member.

The following motion was then proposed, "That all members of House Elevens be permitted to wear white flannel trowsers, some distinction being preserved between them and the School Eleven."

This motion was, after some discussion, carried by a majority of one, the numbers being Ayes 12, Noes 11.

The next motion was "That all power of instituting, forbidding, or arranging games (exclusive of arrangements affecting the sixth form game and the match ground), be vested in the Philathletic Club."

Proposed by G. H. Rendall, seconded by H. Carlisle.

Rendall, on rising to explain the motives that had led him to bring forward this motion, wished it to be clearly understood that he was doing so from no personal motives, and in proof of this he begged to propose a vote of confidence in the Captain of the eleven.

After a very long and animated discussion, in which Rendall, Walker, and Law took part, the members divided with the following result: Ayes 8, Noes 15.

The meeting then broke up, but the Committee remained to consider the following motions.

RACQUETS.

1. That a double tie at Racquets be decided (whether House tie or any other), by the best out of seven games being won. (Carried.)

2. That the Trustees of the Racquet Court be requested to board off a place for the marker to stand in, in the gallery. (Carried.)

3. That measures be taken to make the Court faster if possible. (Carried.)

4. That, in order to defray the expenses of a Professional in the Easter term, a subscription

of 5s. be levied on all boys who have the right to play in the Court during the Christmas quarter. The subscriptions to be collected by Custos. (Carried.)

ATHLETICS.

1. That the Sports at the end of the Easter term, be held in the School Football Match Ground, weather permitting. (Carried.)

2. That the Mile, and all other School Races not included in the Sports held at the end of the Easter quarter, be run after 4 bill in future. (Carried.)

3. That all those competing for Small Races (whether School or House Races), be not more than 5ft. 3in. in height, and not above 17 years of age. (Carried.)

4. That the preceding rule apply invariably to all in their first racing quarter. (Carried.)

5. That a new weight be purchased by the School. (Carried.)

6. That the 200 yards Race for the Ebrington Challenge Cup, be run in the Easter instead of the Summer term. (Carried.)

7. That no one be allowed to stand behind the winning tape. (Carried.)

8. That the Hop, Skip, and Jump, be done away with, and pole jumping be instituted instead. (Lost.)

FOOTBALL.

1. That the rope be placed at the lower side of the ground in all House Matches. (Carried.)

2. That if any House play a tie for more than one day, the distance between the base poles be doubled. (Carried.)

3. That the "Cock-house" Eleven do always play the School, either on the last Saturday of the Christmas term, or the second of the Easter. (Carried.)

HARROW SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

THE following orders were issued a few days ago, and it is particularly requested that all members of the Corps will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with them.

The School Rifle Corps will be enrolled, Saturday, May 14th.

Those who are not old enough to be enrolled, will remain in the same position as before, having separate officers. The officers of the Company which is to be enrolled will have their names entered in the army list, and will receive a regular commission.

Those enrolled are liable to be called out for service with the other Volunteers. Those who attend nine drills (three of which must be battalion), will earn the Capitation Grant for the Corps, which, as we provide our own equipment, will form a fund for prizes, &c.

Those who wish to go to Wimbledon, will have to attend nine drills (three of which must be battalion, for those enrolled).

There will be Company drills at least once a week—notice will be given the day before.

For ordinary Company drills the Corps may assemble in *tunics* alone.

Notice will be given when full uniform is required.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. Though beaten in the Boat Race, Oxford determined to atone for this defeat at the Athletics; and accordingly, the representatives of the Dark Blue carried off no less than seven out of the nine events, while the High Jump resulted in a tie. Oxford also was successful in both the Racquet Matches. Cricket has already begun here, and the Seniors' Match has taken place. In the latter, Hadow was especially noticeable for his good bowling and batting.

CAMBRIDGE. At last, Light Blue has succeeded in reaching the ship at Mortlake first, thus fulfilling a prophecy made in 1860, "That Cambridge would never win again until a second Trinity Club man found a place in the boat." In the sports, however, they were unfortunate, as Ridley and Strachan, two of their best runners were in the Eight, as was also Phelps, their Champion at 'Putting the Stone.' The Freshmen's Match has already taken place, and Harrow can boast of having had five representatives playing.

ETON. The following are, we believe, the old choices in the Cricket Eleven:—Hon. G. Harris (captain), G. H. Longman, A. S. Tabor, F. W. Rhodes, F. Pickering, J. P. Rodger, Lord Clifton.

RUGBY. We must extract the following paragraph from the *Meteor* of April 16th:—"Paper Chases have been very numerous and successful, and we have not heard of a single Farmer's complaining." Happy Rugbeians! Would that the Harrow Farmers were like yours!! The Athletic Sports took place here on Monday and Tuesday, April 4th and 5th. The following is a list of the successful competitors:—200 yds. *Flat Race*—1 R. F. Dudgeon; 2 Riley. Time, 20½ secs. *High Jump*—1 Brownfield, 4ft. 11in.; 2 Worthington, 4ft. 10 in. *Throwing the Cricket Ball*—1 Tubb; 2 King. Distance, 95yds. 2ft. 9in. *Mile Race*—1 Bulpett; 2 Squarey. Time, 4 min. 29½ secs. (On turf. The fastest mile ever run at Rugby). 100 yds. *Flat Race*—1 Dudgeon; 2 Shirley. Time, 11 secs. *Putting the Stone*—1 Gardner; 2 Nicholls. Distance, 35ft. 10in. *Half-mile*—1 Riley; 2 Shirley. Time, 2 min. 6 secs. *Quarter-mile*—1 Agnew; 2 Riley. Time, 56½ secs. *Broad Jump*—1 Vecqueray; 2 Phayre. Distance, 19ft. *Half-mile Hurdle Race*—1 Isherwood; 2 Currie. Time, 2min. 23 secs. *Hurdle Race*—120 yds., over 10 flights, 1 Walker; 2 Isherwood. *Hurdle Race*—200yds., over 12 flights, 1 Walker; 2 Lawrence. *Consolation Stakes*—1 Tubb; 2 Russell. H. W. Gardner

is Captain of the Cricket Eleven for the present year.

CHELTHENHAM. The Athletic Sports took place on Wednesday and Thursday, April 20 and 21, with the following results:—100 yds. *Flat Race*—1 G. Strachan; 2 H. St. George. Time, 10½ secs. *Throwing the Cricket Ball*—1 G. Strachan. Distance, 109 yds. (with the wind). *Hurdle Race*—120 yds., over 10 flights, 1 G. Strachan; 2 G. Onslow. Time, 18 secs. *Running High Jump*—1 W. Yerbury and G. Onslow, equal. Height, 5ft. 4in. *Steeple Chase*—200 yds., 1 G. Strachan; 2 G. Onslow. Time, 32 secs. *Pole Vaulting*—1 G. Onslow. Height, 9ft. *Putting the Cannon Ball*—weight, 15½ lbs., 1 G. Strachan. Distance, 31ft. 8in. *Half-mile*—1 Gibson; 2 Thursby. Time, 2 min. 20 secs. *Running Wide Jump*—1 C. Griffiths. Distance, 18ft. 6in. *Mile Race*—1 Burrowes; 2 Nash and Thursby, equal. Time, 5 min. 27 secs. *One Mile Walking Race*—1 Meire; 2 Rodwell. Time, 8 min. 25 secs. *Grand Steeple Chase, Quarter-of-a-Mile*—1 G. Strachan; 2 G. Onslow. Time, 1 min. 6 secs. *Two Miles Flat Race*—1 Burrowes; 2 Thursby. Time, 11 min. 21 secs. *One Mile Bicycle Race*—1 Wigan; 2 Julian. Time, 5 min. 58 secs. *Quarter-mile Flat Race*—1 G. Strachan; 2 Riddle. Time, 59 secs. G. Strachan is Captain of the Cricket Eleven for 1870.

MARLBOROUGH. The following Races took place on April 2nd and 5th:—*Hurdle Race*, 120 yds.—Handicap, 1 W. S. Dixon (scratch); 2 J. H. Senior (scratch). Time, 17½ secs. *Sack Race*, 60 yds.—1 J. H. Senior; 2 R. H. Hastings. Time, 25½ secs. 200 yds. *Flat Race*—1 A. E. C. Casey; 2 C. B. Woolcombe. Time, 21 secs. 150 yds. *Flat Race, Handicap*—1 C. B. Woolcombe (1 yd.); 2 W. S. Dixon (scratch). Time, 16 secs. *Hurdle Race*, 200 yds.—1 W. S. Dixon; 2 J. H. Senior. Time, 28 secs. The remainder of the Races were put off till this term, and we have received no account of them as yet.

HAILEYBURY. The following are the results of the Athletic Sports which took place at the end of last term:—100 yds. *Flat Race*—1 Watson; 2 Gibbon. Time, 11 secs. *Hurdle Race*, 120 yds., over 10 flights—1 Walley; 2 Pollock. Time, 21 secs. 200 yds. *Flat Race*—1 Watson; 2 Murray. Time, 25½ secs. *High Jump*—1 Birkett; 2 Poole. Height, 4ft. 10in. *Quarter-mile*—1 Watson; 2 Gibbon. Time, 56 secs. *Throwing the Cricket Ball*—1 Kitchin; 2 Pollock. Distance, 93 yds. *Putting the Weight*—1 Hoskins; 2 Tynedale. Distance, 31ft. 5in. *Broad Jump*—1 Birkett; 2 Pollock. Distance, 16ft. *Mile Race*—1 Gibbon; 2 Smith. Time, 5 min. 25 secs. The School

Steeple Chases were run on Monday, March 28th, with the following results:—*Big*—1 Birkett; 2 Pollock. *Small*—1 Sharpe; 2 Atkinson.

We have received the following Papers since our last issue:—*Oxford Undergraduates' Journal* (Nos. 59, 60, and 61); *Eton Chronicle* (No. 136); *Meteor* (No. 38); *Cheltenham College Magazine* (No. 6); *Marlburian* (No. 80); *Haileyburian* (No. 16); *Uppingham School Magazine* (No. 56); *Cliftonian* (No. 9); *Blackheathun* (No. 21); *Ton-bridgian* (No. 110); *Rossalian* (May No.)

Miscellaneous Articles.

MODERN ATHENS.

"Troja fuit."

Call it not *Athens*! she has passed

Long centuries ago,

Long ages since *she* breathed her last,

O'erwhelm'd with her woe;

Call it not *Athens*! do not mock

What never may be more!

'Tis but a town upon a rock

Where *Athens* was before!

Call it not *Athens*! though her sun

Still lights that cloudless sky,

Though still those far famed streamlets run

To the sapphire sea hard by,

Though o'er *Hymettus'* heathery height

Still hum the honied bees,

And the Attic warbler through the night

Lends music to the breeze.

That ruined temple on the hill,

Those columns long laid low,

Those living lines of *Phidias'* skill,

They yet remain to show,

That *Athens* once hath raised her head

Where now the lawless rave;

But ah! *that Athens* long is dead!

Those ruins mark her grave!

Call it not Athens!—better far
 Had Xerxes laid her low,
 And melted in the flames of war
 Her name and empire too!
 Better from off that deathless field
 The Mede had ne'er been hurled
 Than Marathon's great name should yield
 Dishonour to the world!

Another race! Another race!
 Her ancient soil doth hold,
 Robbers who shrink from no disgrace!
 Who own no god but gold!
This is not Athens! Spare, oh spare,
 Her memory to defame!
 Those who her glories do not share
 Shall never share her name!

*We must apologize for the delay in inserting this,
 it had been accidentally mislaid.*

THOUGHTS DEDICATED TO A HOUSE BAND SOME TIME AGO.

In my lone room I strove to court the muse,
 And seek that peace which other haunts refuse:
 But hark! the concertina's vulgar tones,
 The deadly-lively rattle of the "bones,"
 The maddening jingle of the tambourine,
 Which makes your knuckles long to cave it in,
 The ceaseless failure of the squealing flute,
 The clicking banjo, unmelodious lute,
 The fiddle shrieking wildly neath the rod,
 The Philistine howl of "Thomas Dodd,"
 Made work and reason totter on their thrones,
 And fall a victim at the feet of "Bones."

Philathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

Saturday, May 21st, .. Mr. Bowen's Eleven.
 Friday & Saturday, June 3rd & 4th, .. Harrow Town*

* This is only a probable fixture.

Saturday, June 11th, .. Eleven of House of Commons.
 " " 18th, .. M. C. C. and Gs.
 Thursday, " 23rd, .. Quidnuncs.
 Saturday, " 25th, .. I. Z.
 " July 2nd, .. Old Harrovians.
 Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th, .. Eton.

SIXTH FORM GAMES—May 5th and 7th.

CRICKET this Term was commenced on Thursday, by a game between Walker's Eleven and Law's Eleven, which was continued on Saturday afternoon. For Walker's side Baily played two good innings of 24 and 45, while the Captain scored 23 and 11. For their opponents Law contributed 11 and 15, and Brown played well for his 38 and 17. Law and Crake were most conspicuous in the bowling department; the latter obtaining three wickets in three consecutive balls. Subjoined is the score:—

WALKER'S ELEVEN.

First Innings. Second Innings.

W. P. Crake, b Macan ..	7 run out ..	27
A. C. Lucas, b Macan ..	8 b Brown ..	2
E. Baily, c Grey, b Brown ..	24 b Law ..	35
C. W. Walker, b Brown ..	23 b Law ..	11
C. A. Wallroth, b Law ..	5 b Law ..	9
R. E. W. Crawford, c Parbury, b Law ..	19 b Macan ..	0
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Brown ..	0 b Law ..	2
E. E. Bowen, Esq., not out ..	10 b Parbury ..	12
G. A. Webbe, b Law ..	1 b Parbury ..	5
A. G. Lyster, b Law ..	4 b Parbury ..	0
W. M. S. Dorrien, b Law ..	2 not out ..	2
Bye 1, wide 1, leg bye 1 ..	3 Byes 6, leg byes 2 ..	8
	106	113

LAW'S ELEVEN.

First Innings. Second Innings.

W. Law, c Crawford, b Walker ..	11 c Lyster, b Walker ..	15
W. D. G. Brown, c Brown, b Walker ..	38 c Lucas, b Walker ..	17
G. Macan, b Crake ..	6 b Lyster ..	11
I. D. Walker, Esq., b Crake ..	0 b Lyster ..	18
W. E. Openshaw, b Crake ..	0 not out ..	14
S. F. Hood, b Crake ..	11 not out ..	7
H. Carlisle, b Crake ..	1	
E. P. Parbury, b Crake ..	2	
(Substitute), not out ..	8	
M. Bowers, b Crake ..	0	
A. H. G. Grey, b Crake ..	16	
Byes 10, wide 1, ..	11 Byes 3, l.b. 1, w. 4. ..	8
	104	90

SIXTH FORM v. THE SCHOOL.

May 10th.

This annual match was commenced on Tuesday. The Sixth form won the toss, and went in first. Bridgeman and Law opening the batting in their behalf. The former was unfortunate with the first ball, but Bailly, who succeeded, by some very good play contributed 34 (which included a drive for 5). Walker, Carlisle, Webbe, Law and Hood also played well, the latter making the highest score on his side in good style, his 44 including two leg hits for 5 each, Openshaw's fast underhand were the most successful, and secured no less than 5 wickets. At twenty minutes past 5 the School went in, but lost two wickets for ten runs; Crake and Lucas, however, brought up the score to 39, when play stopped for the day. We append the score:—

SIXTH FORM.

First Innings.

W. Law, c Macan, b Brown ..	17
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Parbury ..	0
E. Bailly, b Crake ..	34
C. W. Walker, c Wallroth, b Macan ..	16
S. F. Hood, c Macan, b Openshaw ..	44
H. Carlisle, c Wallroth, b Brown ..	11
G. A. Webbe, b Openshaw ..	18
A. G. Lyster, c Macan, b Openshaw ..	9
W. M. S.-Dorien b Openshaw ..	5
G. C. Cottrell, not out ..	4
R. C. Welch, b Openshaw ..	1
Byes 2, wide 1, 1 byes 3 ..	6

165

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

W. P. Crake, not out ..	18
W. D. G.-Brown, b Law ..	2
G. Macan, b Walker ..	3
A. C. Lucas, not out ..	14
Byes 2 ..	2

39

W. E. Openshaw, R. E. W. Crawford, C. A. Wallroth,
W. Blacker, E. P. Parbury, G. C. Rivett-Carnac, M.
Bowers to bat.

SIXTH FORM GAME.

OLD CHOICES WITH 6 OTHERS v. 9 NEW CHOICES
WITH JUPP AND HEARTFIELD.

This game took place on Thursday and Saturday, May 12th and 14th. Only three innings, however, were played on account of the long scores made. Jupp came first with 50 not out, and was well backed up by Lucas, who played very steadily for his 15. In the second innings both Wallroth and Lucas played well, the former making 40 and the latter 32. For their opponents I. D. Walker made a good 41, and Grey played well for his 28.

NEW CHOICES.

*First Innings.**Second Innings.*

A. C. Lucas, b Walker ..	15	st Bailly, b Walker ..	32
W. D. G.-Brown, c Crake, b Walker ..	4	b Walker ..	0
Jupp, not out ..	50	b Openshaw ..	8
R. E. W. Crawford, b Law ..	0	b Openshaw ..	0
C. A. Wallroth, c Grey, b Law ..	8	c Bailly, b Macan ..	40
S. F. Hood, b Law ..	9	c and b Openshaw ..	4
A. G. Lyster, b Macan ..	0	b Walker ..	5
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Carnac ..	9	b Walker ..	2
H. Carlisle, c Crake, b Carnac ..	8	not out ..	13
E. P. Parbury, b Crake ..	3	st Bailly, b Walker ..	2
Heartfield, b Law ..	3	run out ..	2
Byes 3, 1 byes 2 ..	5	Byes 4, 1 bye 1 ..	5
	114		113

OLD CHOICES.

First Innings.

W. P. Crake, c Heartfield, b Brown ..	6
W. Law, c Bridgeman, b Brown ..	3
I. D. Walker, Esq., c and b Heartfield ..	41
E. Bailly, b Heartfield ..	1
C. W. Walker, b Heartfield ..	11
G. Macan, b Heartfield ..	4
W. E. Openshaw, b Heartfield ..	4
G. A. Webbe, c Parbury, b Heartfield ..	13
G. C. Rivett-Carnac, b Brown ..	7
A. H. G. Grey, b Brown ..	28
W. M. S.-Dorrien, not out ..	6
M. Bowers, b Brown ..	1
Bye 1, wides 2, 1 bye 1 ..	4

120

SIXTH FORM GAME.

FIRST ELEVEN V. SECOND ELEVEN WITH STRANGERS.

This game was begun on Tuesday, May 17th. Owing to the long scores made by Walker and Crake, only one innings was got through.

FIRST ELEVEN.

W. P. Crake, c Hood, b Maitland	..	77
A. C. Lucas, b Heartfield	..	6
E. Baily, run out ..	..	6
C. W. Walker, c Thornton, b R. Carnac	77	
W. D. G. Brown, b Carnac	..	19
W. Law, b Lyster ..	..	2
G. Macan, c Hood, b Maitland	..	4
W. E. Openshaw, c and b Lyster	..	7
R. E. W. Crawford, run out	..	11
C. G. O. Bridgeman, not out	..	12
E. P. Parbury, c Bowers, b Lyster	..	29
Byes 9, wide 1 ..	..	10
		260

THE HALF MILE.

AFTER having been postponed several times, this Race at last took place on Thursday, April 6th, at 2.30 p.m. The Course selected was the last half of the School Mile Course, on the Pinner Road, which is nearly all up hill, being at the beginning especially steep. At the time appointed, the following came to the scratch, E. P. Browne, R. E. W. Crawford, W. E. Openshaw, E. S. Prior, R. M. Warwick, and J. A. Whitaker. All six got well away at the pistol shot, but Browne soon took the lead, and by so doing was able to choose the best side of the road; the rest followed pretty well together though Prior soon after stopped. At the half distance Openshaw came to front, Browne being second, Whitaker third, Warwick fourth, and Crawford last. This was the order round the corner, though Openshaw gradually increased his lead, eventually winning by 50 yards. At about 150 yards from the finish Crawford put on a magnificent spurt and ran into the third place, being barely six inches behind Browne at the end. The following was the order:

- 1.—W. E. Openshaw *Mr. Farrar's*
- 2.—E. P. Browne *Mr. Rendall's*
- 3.—R. E. W. Crawford *Home Boarder.*

Time 2 m. 10 secs.

The road was very hard and dusty, and to make matters worse, two carts drove close in front of the runners, throwing up all the dust in their faces. We must congratulate the winner on the exceedingly good form he showed in this race, being a decided improvement on any of his previous performances. We cannot help regretting that C. W. Walker, who ran second in this race two years ago, was unable to start, otherwise we should have expected a fine struggle at the end.

THREE MILE WALKING RACE.

THIS race took place immediately after the Half Mile. E. Baily, J. Baird, S. F. Hood, J. W. Newall, started first, Rendall having to allow them all 45 secs. Baily at once took the first place, and by some very good walking had managed to be 20 yards to the good at the end of the first mile, though the winner of last year was gradually coming up to him. In the beginning of the second mile Newall spurted and drew near Baily, who however managed to keep his place. At last, after another half mile had been passed Newall took the first place but was unable to retain it, and at the end of the second mile Baily was still leading, though Rendall was only eight yards behind him. At the beginning of the third mile, Rendall and Baily were the only two left in, and the latter seeing he could no longer keep his place, left his rival to finish the race alone. This Rendall did in first rate style, putting on a fine spurt at the end, which he reached in 25 min. 19 secs. from the start. Baily, who walked very fairly as long as he kept on, was the only one not cautioned; unfortunately, however, he appeared very much out of training, a fault which is sure to tell in a race of this character.

THE SCHOOL SPORTS.

ACCORDING to the time-honoured custom, the last Saturday of last term (April 9th), was set apart for the holding of the School Sports. It was hoped that owing to the lateness of the season, we might have been spared the usual shower of rain, but unhappily it proved that this was not to be the case, for at

about half past twelve, a steady down pour began, and continued for upwards of two hours. However, we have no cause to grumble, for taking all the races together, the season of 1870 will long be remembered as one of the finest we have ever had. On the whole, the performances were good, some it is true were greatly inferior to those of previous years, but several, on the other hand, were exceptionally good. Among these we may mention Carnac's broad jump of 20 feet 11 inches, which beats even Buller's immense jump.

The first event on the programme was the Hundred Yards Flat Race, which was considered a certainty for Prior; Carnac, however, made a good race for it, only being beaten by 4 feet. Seven ran; the first three being:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.—E. S. Prior | <i>Mr. Westcott's</i> |
| 2.—P. T. Rivett-Carnac | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
| 3.—C. A. Wallroth | <i>Mr. Farrar's</i> |

Next in order came the Throwing the Hammer, for which only two competitors appeared. Neither threw up to their usual mark, and Baily, who last year threw 93ft. 2in., could not reach 80ft.; the winner was therefore declared to be

J. Baillie-Hamilton *Mr. Farrar's*
who threw 81ft. 5 inches.

As the ground for the Broad Jump was not ready, the Stone was taken next. For this four competitors appeared, and after a great many "puts" the following proved to be the result:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—W. Law, 27ft. 6in. | <i>Mr. Steel's</i> |
| 2.—E. Baily, 27ft. | <i>Home Boarder</i> |

We believe this is the first time the winner has ever Put the Stone, we may therefore expect great things from him at some future period. The "put" last year was only 26ft. 6 inches.

The fourth event to be decided was the Small High Jump. For this, six competitors appeared, and some very good jumping was the result. At 4ft. 5in. only Edwards and Browne remained in, and as the former could not the next half inch he was disqualified, and the prize fell to

E. P. Browne *Mr. Rendall's*
who, after several tries, succeeded in clearing 4ft. 7in.

The last event to be decided before dinner was the Broad Jump, which proved to be the most successful of the whole day's performance. Carnac, Longman, and Prior, alone entered for this event, and it was soon visible that the victory lay between the first and last of these three. Carnac started with a jump of about 19ft., when Prior followed with one of 20ft. 8 inches. It was then found necessary to change the place, but this did not at all affect the jumping, for Carnac's next attempt brought him equal with Prior, and in the next he cleared 20ft. 11 inches, the longest jump ever jumped at Harrow. Prior could not beat his former effort, and therefore this event was decided as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.—P. T. Rivett-Carnac, 20ft. 11in. | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
| 2.—E. S. Prior, 20ft. 8in. | <i>Mr. Westcott's</i> |

This event brought the first part of the programme to a successful termination, as the Hop, Step, and Jump, was postponed till the Afternoon.

IMMEDIATELY after the Two o'clock Bill, in spite of the heavy rain, the sports were resumed. The first event in the afternoon's programme was the Champion Hurdle Race, (120 yards, over 10 flights), and a fine struggle was expected between E. S. Prior, P. T. R.-Carnac, and W. E. Openshaw. In this the spectators were not altogether disappointed, for although Openshaw touched one of the first hurdles, and thus lost all chance, the other two made a fine race of it. Prior eventually winning by a couple of feet. The following being the order at the close:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.—E. S. Prior | <i>Mr. Westcott's</i> |
| 2.—P. T. R.-Carnac | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
| 3.—J. W. Newall | <i>Mr. Middlemist's</i> |

Time 18 secs.

For the Small Champion Hurdle Race, which was the next event, only three competitors appeared at the post. Browne, although beaten in his House Hurdle Race, was generally the favourite, and this opinion was fully justified by the result. The three got off to a good start, and ran well together past the first two hurdles; Carnac then took a slight lead, but was soon overhauled by Browne, who came in

first by a yard, Bullough finishing second a couple of yards in front of Carnac. Order:—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—E. P. Browne | <i>Mr. Rendall's</i> |
| 2.—C. P. Bullough | <i>Mr. Steel's</i> |
| 3.—L. W. Rivett-Carnac | <i>Home Boarder</i> |

At about ten minutes to three, Throwing the Cricket Ball took place. A very strong wind was blowing dead against the throws, and this combined with the wet, accounts for the very poor results obtained. After the usual number of throws, the prize was awarded to

W. E. Openshaw *Mr. Farrar's*

Distance 89 yards 2 ft. 3 in. Only four competed, and no one appeared in their usual form. Gore's throw last year was 112 yards 8 in.

The Big High Jump was decided next. For this event only three competitors appeared. At 4ft. 8in. Leak succumbed, leaving E. S. Prior, and P. T. R.-Carnac in. Carnac, who jumped in far the best form, could not get higher than 4ft. 11½ in., (half an inch higher than the jump last year), while Prior after several tries succeeded in clearing a couple of inches more.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.—E. S. Prior, (5ft. 1½ in.) | <i>Mr. Westcott's</i> |
| 2.—P. T. R.-Carnac, 4ft. 11½ in.) | <i>Home Boarder</i> |

The ground was very slippery owing to the wet, or the winner might possibly have jumped higher.

For the Hop, Step, and Jump, which came off at about a quarter past three, six additional entries were made at the time; so that no less than nine competed for this event. For some time the issue was doubtful, as Carnac and Smith-Dorrien were within an inch of one another, though as the former had taken off at least two feet behind the line, his was really the longest distance. However, at last the following was declared to be the order:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1.—P. T. R.-Carnac, (39ft. 2in.) | <i>Home Boarder</i> |
| 2.—W. M. S.-Dorrien, (39ft. 1in.) | <i>Dr. Butler's</i> |

This event produced great fun, as owing to the slippery state of the ground, it was very difficult for the competitors to maintain a vertical position at the end of the jump. One especially seemed to be unequal to the task, and invariably found himself in a somewhat horizontal position at the finish. We cannot imagine why the Broad Jump should be measured from the take off, and not from the hurdle, while the opposite rule is followed in the Hop Step.

The Sack Race which generally causes considerable amusement, was this time a very tame affair, owing to the fact of there only being three competitors. However, the winner appeared to be a great adept at this curious art, and finished 8 yards at least to the good. Order:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1.—W. H. J. Hogg | <i>Mr. Farrar's</i> |
| 2.—A. C. Lucas | <i>Mr. Bushell's</i> |

The last event on the card was the usual Consolation Race, and this year was a hurdle instead of a flat race. F. M. Leak and J. W. Newall alone appeared to contest the event, and managed to make a very good thing of it between them. Newall of course, was expected to win, but the result proved otherwise; though he led the whole way, he unfortunately, for some unknown reason, stopped a yard short of the tape, leaving the victory to Leak.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1.—F. M. Leak | <i>Mr. Farrar's</i> |
| 2.—J. W. Newall | <i>Mr. Middlemist's</i> |

This event brought the Sports of 1870, to a successful conclusion. Many of the events were well contested and good results obtained, but still there was a considerable falling off in the numbers of those who appeared at the starting post. The thanks of the whole School are due to the Stewards for their successful exertion in keeping the ground clear; but more especially to the Starter and Judges, for the efficient manner in which they discharged their troublesome duties.

HOME BOARDER MILE RACE.

(Handicap.)

THIS, the last of the House Races, was run on Monday, April 11th, at half past twelve. Owing to the inconvenient hour at which the Race took place there were very few spectators present, although a good race was anticipated between Carnac and Crawford. Seven appeared at the post; R. E. W. Crawford, and G. C. R.-Carnac scratch; E. Baily and J. Masson, 30 yards; C. Weller, 50 yards; J. S. MacLaren, and E. H. R.-Carnac, 100 yards. Round the first corner the two scratchmen were running neck and neck close behind MacLaren and E. H. R.-Carnac, who soon, however, dropped behind. At the half mile, Crawford led by a couple of yards, which he subsequently increased still more, and in spite of Carnac's fine spurt, won by ten yards. Masson a bad third.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1.—R. E. W. Crawford (scratch). |
| 2.—G. C. Rivett-Carnac (scratch). |
| 3.—J. Masson (30 yards). |
| Time 4 min. 52 secs. |

The Harrovian will be published on the following days during the present Term.

Saturday, May 21st.
" June 4th.
" " 18th.
Thursday, " 30th.
" July 14th.
Saturday, " 23rd.



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 13.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	
The School Rifle Corps.	149
SCHOOL NEWS. Occasional Notes	
	150
THE SOCIETIES.	
Harrow School Rifle Corps	151
CORRESPONDENCE	
	152
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	
	153
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
The Shadow of Ashlydiat	154
The Influence of Newspaper Literature	154
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
The School v. Mr. Bowen's Eleven	156
Sixth Form Games	157
House Matches	158
Ebrington Challenge Flat Race	160

THE SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

DURING the brief period of our existence hitherto, we have reviewed in succession the majority of our School Institutions. The Modern Side, Compulsory Football, the Musical, Debating, and Scientific Societies, the Races, and the Cricket arrangements, have all passed under our notice in their proper turn; and it is with a view to continue this series that we now select the School Rifle Corps as the subject of the present article. An additional reason for our making this selection may be found in

the fact that our School Corps has now entered on a new era in its existence, and its star at last seems decidedly in the ascendant.

It has truly been said, "a prophet is not without honour save in his own country,"—and, hitherto, it has been a strange fact, that while the Public School Corps and their Annual Match excite the greatest interest among Volunteers in general (who represent a large proportion of the people of England), by far the larger portion of our own School have felt little or no concern about the doings of the Corps and Elevens which have so often won for Harrow the Ashburton Shield, and have once brought back with them the laurels of a double victory.

We are glad to see, however, that the recent enrolment has given a fresh impetus to the Corps, and that it is at last beginning to be properly appreciated in the School, if we may judge from its daily increasing strength and popularity. Of course its success, and the pleasure afforded to those who join, depend entirely upon its numbers and efficiency; for nothing can be more disheartening than a scanty attendance or irregular drill: whereas, a large muster and

properly executed manœuvres cannot fail to be interesting to all those who take part in them.

No doubt a large number join the Corps for the sake of going to Wimbledon, and attend drill solely for that object. To such we would say, "if you do attend drills, you might just as well take pains while you are about it." While those who join because they really wish to gain some knowledge of drill and military manœuvres can at least learn all company and battalion movements: and no one will ever be the worse in after-life for being able to "form fours" and "wheel" properly.

Of course, the great object of interest in the Corps is the annual match at Wimbledon; and on the result of this match its popularity in a great measure depends. Harrow has by this time earned the admiration and envy of all the Public Schools for its excellence in shooting; and the Shield has become so identified with our School, that while others might be content with a *high* place in the Contest, we should regard anything short of the first place as a failure and a defeat. We therefore hope that all those who are *really* training to take part in this match (a process which involves a great sacrifice of time and trouble), will give themselves wholly to it, and not risk the honour of *Harrow* at Wimbledon for the sake of their chance of getting into their *House* Cricket Eleven.

We understand that there will be a Special Inspection of the School Corps towards the end of the term, and we there-

fore trust that all will try and do credit to the School, and win, if possible, from the Inspecting Officer, marks of his approbation which will be appreciated elsewhere, if not among ourselves. Every one should remember the Corps is now a reality—and it rests with every member whether he will be proud or ashamed to belong to it—whether drill shall be a pleasure or a bore. Hitherto Wimbledon has been the only field in which we can test our merits against the other Schools. Now that we are enrolled, efficiency in drill will be another criterion: and we hope that in this also, Harrow may show herself equally well to the fore. We would remind all those who are inclined to join the Corps, that there is yet time to attend their drills for Wimbledon; and that attendance at drill in no way interferes with Cricket—as it is always on half-holiday evenings.

Before closing this article, we cannot help saying that we think the School is bound to back up the Captain of the Corps in his endeavours to improve its condition; and while tendering to him our deepest thanks for all his past efforts, we feel sure that as the members increase in number he will spare no pains to bring the Corps to the highest state of perfection.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

ELSTREE SCHOOL.

ON Sunday, May 22nd, the Chapel belonging to Elstree School was opened, when a sermon

was preached by the Rev. H. Montagu Butler D.D. Our readers will remember that the Rev. L. Sanderson (recently one of our assistant masters) is now the head master of this flourishing school. We may also just mention, that the Sports which took place at the close of last term, were most satisfactory; and from all accounts, we feel sure that under the present master the school will flourish as it deserves to do.

THE Evening Sermon at the School Chapel, on Sunday, May 22nd, was preached by the Rev. H. Mac Lear, Head Master of King's College School, and a collection was made in aid of the Harrow Parochial Schools. Mr. Mac Lear chose his text from Rev. i. 17, 18.

It is with great pleasure that we learn from Cambridge, that on the 19th ult. the degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. B. F. Westcott, B.D., Canon of Peterborough, and up to the end of last term an Assistant Master in the school. Mr. Westcott entered Harrow as Composition Master in April, 1852.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Farmer is now actively employed in collecting and arranging other numbers of the "Harrow School Songs," in addition to those already published, many of which are original. We have also reason to believe that Mr. Farmer has given his consent to publish the "Harrow March," written expressly in honour of the victory gained at "Lord's," in 1868.

THE Examinations for the Botfield Medal, and the Natural Science Prizes (3rd Examination), will take place on Tuesday, June 7th.

N.B.—The Natural Science Paper will be

confined to the FIRST PART of Oliver's Elementary Botany.

THE Examinations in Mathematics for the Neeld Medal, and other prizes, will begin on Monday, June 20th.

AN additional Half Holiday was given yesterday afternoon, instead of a Whole Holiday to-day.

PRIZE EXERCISE.

THE subject for translation into Greek Iambics will be taken from Shakespeare's Play of Hamlet, Act i., Scene 2; the Speech of Hamlet:—

"But where was this.....

.....So fare thee well."

The Exercise is to be shown up on Saturday, June 18th, before 6.0 p.m.

HARROW SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

THE School Corps was enrolled on Saturday, May, 14th. It assembled in the School Yard, at 6.30, and as considerable delay occurred before they could be ready to march, the Drill Shed was not reached till 7.15. Here the corps grounded arms, and were sworn in, in the town armoury, four at a time, the oath being administered by P. D. Hadow, Esq., J. P., &c., &c. While this was going on the officers were not idle, but taking advantage of the large crowd which had followed them into the shed, in the hope of seeing some very appalling ceremony, they busied themselves with recruiting, to such good purpose, that between forty and fifty were enlisted that evening. When all was concluded, three cheers were given for the Queen, and the corps marched up again to the School Yard, where three cheers were again given for Mr. Holmes, and Mr.

Bushell, who have done so much for the corps, and to whose exertions it chiefly owes its enrolment.

Owing to the delay and confusion which occur on the range, on account of the large numbers who now come down to shoot, the following arrangements have been made, viz. :

There will be two markers at the range all the afternoon.

On shooting days, when there is no match, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Newall, choose sides of eight each, which are posted up on the School gates. Those who cannot come, are to select substitutes from the list kept at Messrs. Crossley and Clarke's.

The two sides shoot simultaneously on different sides of the range.

All others who wish to shoot, will do so after four o'clock; but they should be on the range by a quarter to four.

Only two of these Matches have yet taken place. In the first, the *score for Wimbledon*, i. e., the total of the eleven best scores (five shots at 200 and 500 yards) was 264, and in the second, 266. In both cases, some of our best shots were absent.

As the highest score ever made at Wimbledon was 268 (which was made by our eleven last year), we have every reason to hope that the eleven of 1870 will be in no way inferior to its predecessors.

We are glad to hear that an additional attraction will be furnished to the School Corps, in the shape of a Brass Band. This band is essentially a *School* thing, but as all its members belong to the corps, it will gain its services for marching, &c. The band is expected to perform in the School Yard, in the evenings, and as it will be better able to do justice to Mr. Farmer's School Songs and Marches, on

appropriate occasions, it will be a pleasant manner of increasing the "*esprit de corps*" of the School.

A good deal of cold water has certainly been thrown on the project as being chimerical; but the fact that it has been undertaken by Mr. Farmer is, to us, a sure guarantee for its success: and he will thus confer a fresh benefit on the School, in addition to the many pleasures and advantages for which we have to thank the talent, and devoted energy, which he has shown in our behalf.

The Rev. F. W. Farrar has kindly offered a Challenge Cup, for shooting, tenable for one year. The conditions are to be fixed each year by the Captain of the Corps. This year it has been decided to make it a *Running and Shooting* Prize.

i.e. Range 200 yards, Wimbledon Bull's Eye. Any position.

Between each shot the competitor will have to run 100 yards round a post, and he must only *cap* at the firing point.

Ten minutes will be allowed to each competitor.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Perhaps some of the scientific portion of your readers may be interested in a recent discovery made by the Captain of our School Rifle

Corps. Hitherto, I believe, there has been no means discovered of using percussion shells for smooth bore guns, the difficulty being to ensure that they travel the right way forward. This difficulty our inventor has got over by a very neat contrivance. We have witnessed several experiments with these shells, which have been eminently successful, almost unpleasantly so for those standing within a certain distance. The same principle could also be applied to firing cylindrical projectiles from a smooth bore gun, which would be a great gain. We have no doubt they can be seen on inquiry.

Yours truly,
C. J. L.

HARROW SLANG.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Will you permit me as one who "flourished" at Harrow long before the introduction of most of the slang terms mentioned in the interesting article with the above heading, in your number for April 9, to make one or two short observations thereupon.

First, as to the words "awful"—and "jolly": (although they certainly are not solely Harrovian in use), what strikes me as peculiar is the *inverted* sense in which they are applied. My boy, for instance, sometimes writes to me from Harrow that he has had an "awful lark," or a "jolly headache." Can inversion of terms go further?

With regard to the verb "to frowst," I do not think the meaning is very difficult to arrive at. It evidently comes from *frowsty*, old Harrovian dialect for the Johnsonian word *frouzy*. Ex.: "How *frowsty* your room is!" or "Come and have a *frowst* in my study," being old Harrovian terms, the first used in a bad sense, and the second in a good sense. But the term appears to have obtained a wider signification of late years, for shortly after my son's admission to the School, he wrote that he "must have a *frowster* in his room, as every fellow had one." Now, what sort of a thing a "frowster" was, I was quite at a loss to imagine, but remembering the old Harrow word *frowsty*, I took it for granted that it was something intended to make his room snug and comfortable, but whether it was a curtain, or a rug, or what, I knew not, until, on enquiry, I learnt that it meant an arm-chair.

*

I will not take up more of your valuable space, although I think the subject would bear amplification.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
With every best wish for the success of your Journal,
Yours very truly,
OLIM HARROVIENSIS.

April 27, 1870.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD. The attention of the Oxonians has been principally divided of late between the Summer Eight-Oared Races, and the Cricket Eleven. Several matches have already taken place, and from the large scores made by the University (especially against the M. C. C. and G.), we shall expect a close match with Cambridge. Oxford carried off the victory in the Inter-University Small Bore match, which took place on the 20th, making 503 points to their opponents 480.

CAMBRIDGE. The May Races began here on the 26th, and excited the greatest interest. The President of the C. U. C. C. (W. B. Money) is exerting himself to the utmost to bring a good Eleven up to Lord's, and with such candidates as he will have to choose from, we shall be much astonished if the team is not quite up to the average.

ETON. In an article on Cricket in the last number of the "*Chronicle*," the old argument is revived to prove the disadvantage under which Light Blue labours at Lord's, namely, the difficulty of the ground as compared with the playing fields at Eton, while we find it the opposite after playing on our ground. However, our opponents seem pretty confident of success, and perhaps not without reason. In a match against Christ Church, the eleven scored 233 (to their opponents 119), the Captain, Hon. G. Harris, taking the lead with a score of 41. The E. V. R. C. does not seem to be flourishing; and at one time there was a talk

of its being entirely given up, but we are glad to see that this is not to be the case.

RUGBY. From the *Meteor* we learn that an important change has taken place in the Debating Society. In future the officers are to be taken from that party which is numerically the strongest. The only exception to this rule will be the President, who will be elected as before from the whole of the Society.

In the Rifle Corps the members seem to be very energetic, and they have begun practice for the Wimbledon meeting in good earnest.

The Cricket Fixtures are numerous, the most important are June 6 and 7, M. C. C. and G.; June 30th and July 1, Marlborough.

MARLBOROUGH. The Marquis of Ailesbury, when at Marlborough a day or two ago, intimated that there was at last some chance of the M. C. R. V. C. being enrolled. Cricket is now in full swing, and two matches have already taken place, one, v. Corpus Christi College, when the School made 64 to their opponents 214 for five wickets. The other match was against the Liverpool Club, which made 282, while the School made 81 and 150.

We have received the following papers since our last issue:—*Oxford Undergraduates' Journal* (Nos. 62 and 63); *Eton College Chronicle* (No. 137); *Meteor* (No. 39); *Marlburian* (No. 81); *Blackheathen* (No. 22); *Cliftonian* (No. 10).

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDIAT.

SIXTY years I've lived amongst them, in the manor down the brae,
Some of them are living still, Sir, some, alas! have passed away.

Oft I've seen the ghastly shadow, shadow of the fatal tomb,

Harbinger of death and anguish, rising through the sombre gloom.

Fifty years ago I saw it, when the good Sir Michael died,

Slowly, clearly marked the phantom down the bosky woodland glide.

Forty years ago I saw it, when afar on foreign sod
Arthur shed his last dear life-drop for his country and his God.

Know'st thou not the ancient story, what the olden legend saith,

"When the tomb of Ashlydiat riseth, there shall be a death."

In the tomb, so runs the legend, lie the bones of her that died,

Victim of her lord's displeasure, offering to his jealous pride.

In the dark still night he slew her, when her soul was wrapt in sleep,

Woke her from a guileless slumber, to a rest perchance as deep.

Not a single cry she uttered, but a voice that chilled the air

With a sound of awful omen fell upon the murderer's ear.

"Wretch! behold thy thirst is sated; 'twas a needless crime, for know,

She was pure, her faith unsullied, spotless as the driven snow.

When Pale Death shall seek this manor, and announce another's doom,

In the copsewood, in the darkness, shall be seen thy victim's tomb."

On the morrow there they found them, lying near the clotted knife,

In the sleep that never endeth, slept the husband and the wife.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

THE nineteenth century is the era of the press; and the power which it entrusts to the "third estate" is vast indeed.

A serious question is often raised as to whether this power is, in the main, exercised with a beneficial, or a pernicious effect, on the tone of public taste and feeling. This question throws open a wide field of interesting enquiry; we are emboldened to explore it by the hope that, in trying to learn something of the merits and demerits of newspaper literature in the world at large, we may be enabled to pick up a few lessons for our own edification. For be it ever borne in mind, that "the child is father to the man," and that on the tone and spirit of the Harrow School journal for the time being, may depend, in greater or less measure, the tone and spirit of many a political or social measure in the years to come.

Thus encouraged, we proceed.

There can be no doubt that the main power of the press is in the hands of the daily newspapers, while but little falls to the share of monthly or quarterly reviews of politics, literature, and art. And each of these papers may be said to consist of two parts: the expression of opinions, and record of facts—it is in this latter half that the real power over public thought and action resides. The reason of this is obvious. The leading article is scarcely more than the expression, more or less explicit, of what the reader already believes and adheres to. "Every man's house is his castle," and every man's newspaper is his Bible; but nevertheless, it is not, so far as its opinions on things and men are concerned, an independent power; but beyond the circle of those who believe in it, it has scarcely a reader, and in this circle it is only read because it is known beforehand to advocate the principles which they maintain. Thus, in the household of Edmund Beales, M.A., the most powerful utterance of the "Star" on universal suffrage, could scarcely be

expected to influence a single opinion, because the master of the house, and probably the rest of its members, have already made up their minds on the subject, and are only in harmony with, not led by, the glowing rhetoric of their organ. The negative influence of a journal, may, it is true, be at times considerable. *e.g.*: a man of common sense and liberal tendencies is pondering on the lowering of the suffrage; he lights on a copy of the *Standard*, reads a paragraph which breathes the spirit of the aristocratic M.P., and flies off, maddened, to agitate for universal suffrage and the ballot. But our present business is not so much with negative as with positive influences of the press; we therefore turn to the second half of the journal. The record of facts;

"As long as the heart has passions,
And as long as life has woes,"

the narratives of trials and suicides; of police courts and hospitals; will retain a most powerful hold on the interest of their readers. But it may well be questioned whether this interest is an altogether healthy one. The spirit which, not a century ago, induced schoolmasters to take their pupils to executions, and inculcate moral lessons from the horrible paraphernalia of the drop and the white cap, seems nearly allied to that which tries to teach the public benevolence and brotherly love, while pointing to the mutilated corpses of an entire family; and kindred results may be expected to arise from such kindred teaching; crime familiarized, even as the text of a homily, will engender crime; and from "one of the Fine Arts" murder will gradually develop into a newly discovered grace or virtue. And if this is applicable to the crime which destroys life, still more so is it to those which vitiate it. When

we hear of the Divorce Court crammed to the roof by stars of the fashionable world, and the foulest scandal of the Haymarket infecting the sickly atmosphere of gilded saloons, it is time indeed that the good sense and decency which have shrouded the gallows from the public gaze, should limit to the barest statement the investigations and decisions of matrimonial justice.

But so far, we have unsparingly condemned—is nothing to be said on behalf of the goodly company in which we claim a lawful, though a humble, place? We shall see in our next number.

(To be continued).

Philathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

Saturday, June 4th, .. Hon. F. Ponsonby's Eleven.
 " " 11th, .. Eleven of House of Commons.
 Thursday, " 16th, .. Harrow Town.
 Saturday, " 18th, .. M. C. C. and G.
 Thursday, " 23rd, .. Quidnuncs.
 Saturday, " 25th, .. I. Z.
 " July 2nd, .. Old Harrovians.
 Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th, .. Eton.

THE SCHOOL v. MR. BOWEN'S ELEVEN.

The first match of the season took place on Saturday, May 21st. At about half-past eleven Crake and Lucas opened the batting in behalf of the School; the latter, however, did not survive long, and no stand was made until the Captain appeared at the wickets. Crake next vacated his post after having made a good 28 (including one 4 and three 3's), and the remaining wickets were soon disposed of. Walker was in a long time for his 9, while Law and Crawford were run out before they had a chance of scoring. Immediately after dinner the other side assumed the defensive, but little occurred till R. D. Walker, and E. Ash got together, when the runs came very quickly; however, both succumbed to Parbury, the former after making 20, and the latter being credited with 52. Macan proved too much for I. D. Walker and Mitchell, though Parr made a good stand against him, and saw four wickets fall before his turn came, and the last wicket fell. All the four bowlers engaged acquitted themselves well. Law bowling the last five overs for as many runs and three wickets, while at one time Macan bowled six overs for the same number of runs and two wickets. At half-past four the School began their second innings with Law and Lucas. For two hours these batsmen defied all the attempts of their opponents, and it was not till 164 runs had been scored, that Lucas lost his wicket to a good ball of Rutter's (a left handed bowler). To show the careful manner in which he played for his 38, we may mention that he scored his last 11 runs while his companion added 80 to his credit. However, at a quarter before seven, an easy catch at short slip got rid of this formidable batsman after a fine innings of 124, including two 6's, eight 4's, twelve 3's, twelve 2's, and twenty singles. Baily soon after lost his wicket, and the stumps were drawn, leaving Crawford not out for a well played 9. Law, throughout his magnificent hard hitting inning gave but one chance, though we must say the other side had lost the services of R. D. Walker. We append the score, and the Bowling Analysis:

THE SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. P. Crake, c and			
b Rutter	28	b Rutter	38
A. C. Lucas, b Rutter ..	1	c Bowen, b Rutter..	2
E. Baily, b Rutter ..	1		
C. W. Walker, c Richards,			
b Rutter	9		
W. D. G.-Brown, c			
Mitchell, b Rutter ..	3		
W. Law, run out ..	0	c Abraham, b Parr	124
G. Macan, c R. D.			
Walker, b Rutter ..	6		
W. E. Openshaw, not			
out	1		
R. E. W. Crawford,			
run out	0	not out	9
E. P. Parbury, c Rutter,			
b R. D. Walker ..	2		
M. Bowers, c Richards,			
b Rutter	3		
Byes 4, 1 bye 1 ..	5	Byes 6, wides 10	16
	62		189

MR. BOWEN'S ELEVEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>	
E. G. Sutton, Esq., c and b Walker ..	5
G. Richards, Esq., b Walker ..	5
R. D. Walker, Esq., b Parbury ..	20
E. P. Ash, Esq., b Parbury ..	52
I. D. Walker, Esq., b Macan ..	0
R. A. H. Mitchell, Esq., b Macan ..	12
C. C. Parr, Esq., c Baily, b Law ..	29
H. G. Raven, Esq., b Law ..	7
E. Rutter, Esq., b Law ..	0
J. S. Abraham, Esq., st Baily, b Walker	3
E. E. Bowen, Esq., not out ..	0
Byes 4	4
	137

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

THE SCHOOL.—*First Innings.*

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Balls.	Total Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
J. S. Abraham, Esq., ..	0	45	2	15	0	
E. Rutter, Esq., ..	0	115	9	29	7	
R. D. Walker, Esq., ..	0	70	6	13	1	

Second Innings.

E. Rutter, Esq., ..	5	125	7	65	2
I. D. Walker, Esq., ..	0	50	4	22	0
E. G. Sutton, Esq., ..	0	10	0	11	0
E. E. Bowen, Esq., ..	1	20	0	9	0
J. S. Abraham, Esq., ..	1	52	2	43	0
R. A. H. Mitchell, Esq.,	2	35	1	24	0
C. C. Parr, Esq., ..	1	20	0	9	1

MR. BOWEN'S ELEVEN.—*First Innings.*

C. W. Walker, ..	0	65	0	39	3
W. Law, ..	0	80	4	28	3
E. P. Parbury, ..	0	55	3	29	2
G. Macan, ..	0	65	3	37	2

SIXTH FORM GAMES.

Thursday, May 19th.

FIRST ELEVEN v. NEXT TWELVE (WITH STRANGERS).

This game was continued from the previous Tuesday, when the eleven had made 260 runs. Jupp as usual played a fine innings, while Lyster and Hood were also conspicuous. With the ball Walker and Parbury were so successful that the Next Twelve were all out for 121, and had to follow: when six wickets fell for 43 runs. The following is the score:—

THE NEXT TWELVE.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. Carlisle, b Parbury	7	b Brown	2
Jupp, b Parbury ..	42		
S. F. Hood, b Parbury	19	b Crake	13
W. F. Maitland, Esq.,			
b Walker	8	not out	17
G. C. R.-Carnac, b			
Walker	4	b Crake	2
A. G. Lyster, c and b			
Parbury	19		
A. H. G. Grey, b Walker	5	b Brown	0
G. A. Webbe, c Open-			
shaw, b Walker ..	7	b Brown	0
M. Bowers, run out ..	0	b Crake	0
W. M. S.-Dorien, b			
Walker	0		
Heartfield, not out ..	4		
P. M. Thornton, Esq.,			
absent	0		
Byes 6	6	B 3, 1 b 2, w 1 ..	9
	121		43

Tuesday, May 24th.

On Tuesday, two old games were finished up, but as an account of the greater part of them has already appeared, we only just mention them.

HOUSE MATCHES.

This year the usual custom of deciding the Champion House by Ties (drawn by the Committee of the Philathletic Club), has been abandoned, and the Houses have had to challenge each other, six Houses challenged for the first matches, which accordingly took place on Thursday, May 26th. On the Sixth Form Ground, *Mr. Bull's House* played *Mr. Watson's*; on the Fifth Form Ground, *Mr. Rendall's House* played *Mr. Hutton's*, and on the Philathletic Ground, *Mr. Middlemist's House* played *Mr. Holmes'*. The following is an account of the Matches:—

W. J. BULL'S, Esq. v. A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.

Mr. Watson's House won the toss, and went in first, but owing to the wild running (which caused the loss of four wickets), the side succumbed for 61. Their opponents now took possession of the wickets, and when Crake got well in, the affairs of the other side looked desperate: however, the other ten batsmen did but little, and all the wickets fell for 38 runs. Mr. Watson's now resumed the batting, and assisted by the bad fielding and catching of their opponents brought the score up to 85 before the third wicket fell, and when the match stopped for the day the telegraph showed 109 runs for five wickets. Carlisle played a very fine innings of 64 (not out); he went in first, and throughout displayed excellent Cricket. The following is the score:—

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. Carlisle, run out .. 0	not out 64		
C. Gore, run out .. 0	not out 3		
J. L. Bashford, b Crake 0	run out 2		
M. Bowers, b Crake .. 9	b Crake 31		
F. G. O'Shaughnessy run out 5			
A. W. Dunn, b Crake.. 5	c Blacker, b Metcalfe 0		
C. C. Pemberton, run out 21	st. Blacker, b Woodhouse 13		
C. W. Dawes, b Woodhouse.. .. 1	b Rashleigh.. .. 1		
W. Embleton, b Crake.. 3			
V. S. Kemball, not out 9			
W. Smith, b Crake .. 1			
Byes 2, 1 byes 1, n b 1. 4	Byes 3, 1 bye 1, w 1 5		
61	119		

The wickets fell as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5
for	0	1	1	12	17	24	25	38	54	61	11	13	85	109

W. J. BULL'S, Esq.

First Innings.

G. Crake, b Dawes 3	
W. Blacker, c Dunn, b Embleton .. 6	
W. P. Crake, c Dawes, b Embleton .. 15	
A. L. Woodhouse, c Bowers, b Embleton 3	
W. W. Rashleigh, b Embleton 2	
G. B. Rosher, b Dawes.. .. 0	
H. M. Weston, c Dawes, b Embleton .. 4	
W. Phillipps, b Embleton 0	
C. T. Metcalfe, b Dawes 1	
R. Norman, st. Pemberton, b Embleton 0	
R. M. Norman, not out 0	
Byes 4 4	
38	

The wickets fell as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for	9	9	21	30	33	35	37	38	38

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. H. E. HUTTON'S, Esq.

Mr. Hutton's House were the first to occupy the wickets, and for some time kept the fields well employed. Acland, S. Cunningham, Warwick and Dyke, all played well (though the latter was badly missed early in his innings), and the fourth wicket fell for 92 runs. However, thanks to Macan's good bowling, the next six wickets added but 6 runs, and the total was only 96. This score, however, seemed too much for the other side, who only put together 61 runs, of which G. H. Rendall, and Macan, who both played well, made 14 and 12 respectively. Mr. Hutton's House then commenced their second innings, which did not prove so fortunate as the former one, as four wickets had fallen for 38 runs, when the stumps were drawn. Further particulars may be gathered from the score.

H. E. HUTTON'S, Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
R. M. Warwick, b G.	
F. Rendall 9	b Macan 1
	c G. H. Rendall, b
R. C. H. Dyke, b Macan 36	Macan 18
L. M. Acland, b Macan 17	b Macan 1
C. R. Seymour, run out 1	not out 11
J. A. S.-Cunninghame,	
b Browning .. 20	not out 3
C. J. Tyas, c Macan,	
b Browning .. 3	
M. C. Buller, not out 0	b Macan 0
J. C. Kay, thrown out by	
G. F. Rendall .. 0	
J. A. Whitaker, b Macan 0	
R. B. Fisher, c Ld. Car-	
negie, b Macan .. 0	
W. H. Long, b Macan 0	
B 3, w 4, l b 3 .. 10	Bye 1, wide 1 .. 2
96	36

The wickets fell as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4
for	15	58	59	92	92	96	96	96	96	0	8	12	25

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

G. H. Rendall, b Warwick ..	..	14
C. B. Browning, b Warwick ..	..	0
G. Macan, b Buller ..	..	12
Lord Carnegie, b Buller ..	..	4
L. F. Everest, run out ..	..	3
G. F. Rendall, b Warwick ..	..	10
E. P. Browne, b Buller ..	..	0
J. H. Richardson, b Warwick ..	..	0
F. W. Chance, c Seymour, b Buller ..	..	3
W. B. Paton, not out ..	..	1
H. M. Temple, c and b Buller ..	..	0
Byes 14, wides 4, l byes 2 ..	..	20
		67

The wickets fell as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for	1	22	28	36	46	52	57	60	67

We append the analysis of Macan's bowling, which was remarkably good throughout. In the first innings he bowled 26 overs, 11 being maiden overs, for 35 runs and 5 wickets; in the second innings (as far as it was played on the 26th) he bowled 10 overs, 9 being maiden overs, for 2 runs, and 4 wickets.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S v. C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

Though Mr. Holmes' Eleven were deprived of the services of Mackinnon, they made a much better fight of it than had been expected. Their opponents who took first innings, only put 91 runs to their credit, while Mr. Holmes' House had scored 112 runs for 8 wickets, when time was called. In the offensive department Howard was most successful, while E. T. Noyes, W. F. Blewitt, and H. Noyes were all conspicuous for their batting. We append the score:—

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S.

First Innings.

C. W. M. Kemp, b Howard ..	..	12
J. W. Hartley, run out ..	..	2
C. A. McMaster, b Kershaw ..	..	10
P. H. Hargreaves, b Howard ..	..	1
W. E. Torr, b Howard ..	..	24
M. Hunter, c and b Howard ..	..	0
F. D. Leyland, c Kirk, b Kershaw ..	..	7
G. M. Gregory, c Solly, b Kershaw ..	..	0
E. G. Hawkshaw, c Kershaw, b Dean ..	..	10
A. G. Prater, not out ..	..	12
C. A. Shand, l b w, b Dean ..	..	0
Byes 7, wide 1, l byes 3 ..	..	11
		89

The wickets fell as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for	7	29	32	37	39	60	67	67	89

C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

First Innings.

E. J. Michell, b Shand	23
W. E. Blewitt, run out	24
J. F. Kershaw, b McMaster	8
E. T. Noyes, s Hargreaves, b Leyland..	29
C. P. Dean, run out	1
H. R. Solly, b Shand	6
H. Noyes, not out	11
R. H. Hayward, b Hawkshaw	0
W. T. Williams, b Hawkshaw	1
T. B. Howard, b Hawkshaw	0
H. Kirk, not out	0
Byes 5, wides 2, 1 byes 1, no ball 1	9

112

The wickets fell as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
for 40	54	58	69	85	107	107	109	112

The above Matches were finished on Thursday, but we are sorry to be obliged to postpone the account of that day's play until our next Number.

On Saturday, May 21st, Dr. Butler's House Eleven (without C. W. Walker, and W. D. G. Brown) played the First Eleven of the Fifth Form Game, with the following result:—Dr. Butler's—1st innings, 62; 2nd innings, 99. Fifth Form—1st innings, 100; 2nd innings, 101. On the same day the next Eleven of Dr. Butler's House played the Shell Eleven.

EBRINGTON CHALLENGE FLAT RACE.

THIS race was run as usual on the cricket field on the first holiday of the term, (May 21st,) at ten o'clock. Shortly after the appointed hour, J. Baillie-Hamilton, R. E. W. Crawford, W. E. Openshaw, E. S. Prior, and G. C. Rivett-Carnac appeared at the starting point. Immediately the signal was given, Prior went away with a good start of at least ten yards, Baillie-Hamilton being next, and the rest following close together. At the 100 yards Prior was still leading, Openshaw and Carnac being about 7 yards behind, while Baillie-Hamilton had left the course and was disqualified. During the remainder of the race the three first gradually closed up, and at the finish the leader was barely two yards ahead, while the second and third were within six inches of each other. The following was the order :

1.—E. S. Prior	<i>Mr. Hutton's</i>
2.—G. C. Rivett-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
3.—W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>

We are glad to see the Philathletic Club have at last decided that this race shall be run in the Easter term, as owing to the inconvenient time at which it used to be held, the best runners frequently did not enter for it.

The Harrovian will be published on the following days during the remainder of the Term.

Saturday, June 18th.

Thursday, „ 30th.

„ July 14th.

Saturday „ 23rd.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 14.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.

The Vaughan Library 161

SCHOOL NEWS. *Occasional Notes* 162

THE SOCIETIES.

The Scientific Society 163

CORRESPONDENCE 163

Answers to Correspondents 163

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS . . . 163

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A Nightmare 164

Catullus, Ode V. 165

The Vaughan Library 165

The Influence of Newspaper Literature . . 166

PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.

The School v. Hon. F. Ponsonby's Eleven . 167

The School v. Eleven of House of Commons 168

The Eleven v. The Twenty-Two 168

Sixth Form Games 169

House Matches 170

THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY.

In another column of the present number, we publish an article on the origin and development of the Monitors' Library, more generally known at present by the name of the Vaughan Library, from the building in which it is now permanently located, and which was so named in honour of Dr. Vaughan our former Head-master. In the article, to which we have already referred, it is shown that, in spite of the various ad-

vantages the Library holds out to all who frequent it, and the number and variety of books it contains, for some unknown reason the Lower Boys do not care to take the trouble even to procure tickets of admission; and (we may add) many also of those entitled to a free entrance, rarely, if ever, set their foot within the building. Now it is this apathy on the part of a large majority of the School, to which we wish to call special attention. Many boys used to excuse themselves on the ground that, as there was no regular under-librarian, there was always a difficulty about obtaining admission to the Library, even during the time at which it was supposed to be open. Now, however, that this excuse can no longer be urged (for the present under-librarian is particularly attentive to his duties), a fresh reason is alleged—namely, it is invariably the case, that when a boy wishes to go and read, he is certain to find some Society holding a meeting there. This complaint, doubtless, carries with it a certain amount of truth; but, surely there are more than *two* hours in the week; and no boy is obliged to choose the particular times at which these meetings take place, as

his special reading hour. To those (if there are any) who complain of the subscription imposed on all who have a right to make use of the Library, we can only say "if you cannot get the value of your two shillings out of the Library in twelve weeks, certainly think twice before you incur such an unnecessary expense." The real reason, however, is we think only too plain. All those, who have the time or the inclination to read, are content to waste every leisure moment in perusing three-volume sensational novels, and the smaller two shilling books which compose that highly interesting and instructive collection, known as the Railway Library; while they pass unnoticed Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and know nothing of the works of our "greatest poets."

It is greatly to be feared that while the class of literature at present so much sought after in the School maintains its popularity, the books (even the novels) which crowd the shelves of the Library will be to most of the Boys as useless as false backs. Nor do we mean to contend that the Upper part of the School is blameless; far from it, we often have our suspicions when we see even members of the Sixth Form apparently reading some interesting book, as to whether the engrossing volume is not a Lexicon or Encyclopedia.

All will agree with us when we say that the name of the Librarian, is of itself a sufficient guarantee that no endeavour is spared to make the collection of books as perfect as possible: and we therefore think that the School are bound to show their appreciation of all his trouble, in the only

way in which they really can do so; namely, by turning his labours to the very best account. In conclusion we would say to each and all, to the Upper as well as the Lower Boys, "Use the Library as much as possible, but take care that you *use it as not abusing it.*"

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE following New Boys have been admitted since our last issue.

Name.	House.	Pupil Room.
IV. 1.		
The Hon. F. R. Stewart	Mons. Ruault's	Mr. Farrar's
IV. 3.		
A. Andrews		Mr. Bull's
III.		
T. Darnell	Home Boarder	Mr. Martin's

WE noticed the following Old Harrovians in amongst those who passed for Direct Commissions:—

No.
12 Lord Ossulston,
13 R. T. H. H. Flood,
20 H. W. M. Bonham,
21 R. C. Temple,
27 R. G. Wardlaw-Ramsay,
35 A. Pringle,
64 W. H. Mackinnon,
66 F. J. Main,
70 B. J. Tidswell,
75 J. F. Wiseman,
77 N. B. Barlow.

THE news of the death of Charles Dickens will have been heard with the profoundest sorrow, not only by the whole English nation, but in

many foreign lands, where the translations of his celebrated works have produced an interest scarcely less than that which we ourselves feel. Though for some time he had felt the warnings of coming illness, and on more than one occasion had to desist suddenly from his work and retire to recruit his health, his death was still painfully sudden. On Wednesday, June 8th, as he was sitting down to dinner he was seized with a stroke of paralysis, and became at once unconscious, in which state he remained until the following Thursday, when he died in the presence of his Son and Miss Hogarth. He was 58 years of age, having been born at Portsmouth in 1812. We hope before long to be able to give a brief resumé of his chief works, and their principal features.

THE following Prizes have been awarded since our last issue :—

<i>Latin Alcaics.</i>	E. S. Prior.	<i>Mr. Hutton's.</i>
<i>Latin Essay.</i> (Peel Medal),	G. H. Rendall.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Latin Prose.</i> (Gregory Medal),	C. Gore.	<i>Mr. Watson's.</i>
<i>Greek Prose.</i> (Hope Prize),	G. H. Rendall.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>English Essay.</i>	A. J. Evans.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society held at M. Masson's House, on Saturday, June 4th, it was decided to make it into a Literary Society also, and to change the name into the Harrow School Literary and Scientific Society. After several other matters had been discussed, and some ancient coins exhibited by A. J. Evans, C. Gore read a Paper on Eminent Harrovians, from the foundation of the School to the end of the last century. Amongst others, the following were mentioned, William Baxter, Dr. Parr, Richard Brindley Sheridan, The Duke of Wellington (who was very soon removed to Eton, on account of the active part which he had taken in opposing the election of Dr. Heath to the Head Mastership), and Spencer Perceval.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

I am anxious through the medium of your columns, to inform any members of the school who may be ignorant of the real state of the case, of the unsatisfactory condition of the Scientific—or (I should say), of the Literary and Scientific Society. For some time there have been no really good meetings, and often not enough have assembled to form a "quorum;" really the members of that Society ought not to allow this state of things to continue. The Scientific Society, since its foundation, has been an honour to the school, and everyone ought to be willing to sacrifice the really short time which is necessary to attend the not-too-frequent meetings. Earnestly hoping that the new regulations may prove effectual in obtaining fuller meetings,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A COMMITTEE MAN.

Answers to Correspondents.

"*Harroviensis.*"—Your letter is of much too personal a character for insertion. We are sorry to see you take so low a view of the affair.

W.S.S.—We are sorry that your productions are not quite up to the mark. We shall be pleased to hear from you again.

X.Y.Z.—Declined with thanks.

University and Public School News.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. At both Universities the May Races are over, and as the Cricket Match gradually draws near, the interest in the respective

Elevens increases daily. Commemoration week at Oxford has already begun, and will last until Thursday next, after which Oxford will soon be emptied for the "long," so that after the Match is over we shall have little more to say about the doings of the Universities until October.

ETON. The birthday of King George the Third was celebrated on the fourth of June, with all the usual éclat. The speeches seem to have been as successful as usual, and for a wonder, the day was fine. The Sculling was won by J. W. Mc. Clintock-Bunbury, in 20 mins. 50 secs. On the 2nd, the College played the Ramblers, and entirely defeated them, making 217 against their opponents 95, and 58 (for two wickets.)

CHELTENHAM. The *College Magazine* is principally taken up with games and matches which possess little interest for those outside the College. We may say, however, that the Eleven appears to be very strong, although the fielding is decidedly bad.

MARLBOROUGH. In the Cricket match against Cheltenham, the M. C. C. were defeated by six wickets, though the order was reversed in the Shooting Match, and the M. C. R. V. C. won by eight points.

HAILEYBURIAN. In the *Haileyburian* an article entitled *Haileybury Surnames* draws out its miserable existence, and (*To be continued*) still appears at the end. There is also an article on Batting, but we would earnestly advise all those who ever wish to become good cricketers, to eschew the maxims laid down therein.

We have received the following papers since our last issue:—*Oxford Undergraduate's Journal* (Nos. 64 and 65); *Eton College Chronicle* (No. 138); *Cheltenham School Magazine* (No. 7); *Marlburian* (No. 82); *Haileyburian* (No. 17); *Uppingham School Magazine* (No. 58); *Malvernian* (No. 5); *Tonbridgian* (No. 3).

Miscellaneous Articles.

A NIGHTMARE.

(Possibly by a frequenter of Ducker.)

A long, long waste of endless sand—a treeless, trackless waste,
By circling walls of solid mist impenetrably cased!
No blade of grass, no stunted growth to greet the wearied eye,
Save here and there a human hand stretched as in agony!

For ever and anon there rose from out the barren ground
Fingers, that seemed to burst their bonds with a parched unearthly sound;
I strove to move—I strove to pierce the haze that barred my sight—
My feet were fixed—and distance sank in mist, unearthly white.

A silence reigned so deep, so dread—my heart had ceased to beat,
A living death! I gasped for breath—I wrenched my fettered feet;
Through death-like silence seemed to smite on my panic-stricken ear
A distant moan, the monotone of a long sea breaking near.

I fled apace the damnèd place toward that smothered moan—
It was so fearful to be thus! in a charnel-waste alone!
A formless fear still chased me on not knowing where I went,
Till I reached the verge of the moaning surge, where land and water blent.

Behind me as I fled along, the solid mist took shape—I knew it, though I saw it not! I strove to find escape!
Before me lay an icy sea, all level with the land,
No billow curled, nor foam was whirled upon that phantom strand.

I wist not whence arose from thence the sullen-sounding roar,
That ever bellowed in my ear along the trackless shore—
Only the sea-wave seemed to move in undulations long,
As upward heaved by inward strife, some power exceeding strong.

I saw and dreaded in my soul—but yet I might not stay—
The gathering mist yet grew and grew along the backward way;
And took the shape of a mighty beast, all circling from around,
That seemed to bleat upon my ear with ghostly-plaintive sound.

I could have shrieked, but speech was choked! Thus gasping to be free,
I saw a plank, that stretched afar athwart the heaving sea;
A single plank, so bare, so blank, I feared to trust me there
But once again that hideous bleat moaned on my awe-struck ear.

In frenzied fear I rushed along that narrow, narrow plank;
 But once again in the cold sweat of mortal fear I shrank—
 From out the sea there rose a hand, out-stretching toward the shore
 Like to those parched and withered hands that I had seen before.

And as I looked the fingers grew, and grasped the quivering wood,
 And reached along the clammy plank, to clutch me where I stood;
 I heard that bleat, yet could not stir—the spell of silence broke!
 I shrieked in ecstasy of pain, and shrieking—I awoke.

CATULLUS, ODE V.

TO LESBIA.

LIVE we, love we, Lesbia mine,
 Spite of old men's preaching!
 Hold we at a farthing's worth
 All their loveless teaching.

Suns may set, but suns will rise—
 No such hope upholds us;
 When our life's brief light is dimmed,
 One long night enfolds us.

THE VAUGHAN LIBRARY.

THE Library, like most of our other School institutions, was not the production of a single day; but the result of more than half a century's labours on the part of all those concerned in its welfare. It originated in the Monitors' Library, which was located in the passage outside the present Head Master's Schoolroom, and which was under the superintendence of the Rev. Henry Drury. Until the second wing of the old Schools was finished, the contents of the Library, having no permanent resting place, experienced the most atrocious treatment; being constantly shifted about from place to place. When, in 1821, the second half of the School Buildings was finished, the books were removed to the room immediately opposite the entrance, which was

at that time also the Head Master's School-room. So little care was taken of the Library at this time that we find in the *Contio* of 1830, complaints of the shocking treatment to which the books had been subjected. In 1826, Mr. Marillier was appointed Librarian, a post which he held for a period of forty-three years. Five years after Mr. Marillier's appointment the books were removed to the room now occupied by the Upper Sixth Form; this change, unfortunately, was made without the consent of the Governors, and it was feared that they would have to be replaced in the lower room: the requisite permission, however, was soon granted, and the books remained in that room until their final removal (in July 1863) to their present abode. On the 4th of July, 1861, the Foundation Stone was laid of a new building to be called the *Vaughan Library*, designed to record the signal services rendered to the School by the Rev. Charles John Vaughan, D.D., throughout the fifteen years, from 1844 to 1859, during which he held the post of Head Master. The Vaughan Library was opened on the 2nd of July, 1863.

Up to the time of the removal of the books into the new building the increase had not been as rapid as it now is. The catalogue, drawn up in 1830, shows a total of about 1300 volumes; and during the next twenty-nine years the increase only amounted to 2200 books, making a total of 3500. The original Catalogue, now to be seen in the Library, was kept at the shop of Payne and Foss, the School Booksellers, to enable old Harrovians to see what books were in the collection. The present Catalogue was compiled by the Rev. Hilton Bothamley, in 1866, when he also made a valuable present of books to the Library. Since 1865 the number of volumes has been largely augmented, by books purchased annually with the interest on the Fund raised as a Memorial to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., an old Harrovian. In addition to this, presents of books are constantly being made to the School by old Harrovians and others; but the most important source of increase is derived from the contributions which it is customary for every boy to make to the Library, on leaving the School.

But it must not be imagined from what we have said that the treasures collected within

the Vaughan Library consist merely of books. Other objects of interest find a place there also; and, until a Museum is built, the numerous collection of minerals, butterflies, etc., the property of the School Literary and Scientific Society, are temporarily located there. Among these we may notice the collection of Egyptian and other curiosities (enclosed in the glass case at the south end of the building) the valuable gift of the collector, Sir Gardner Wilkinson. There are also some valuable engravings of Egyptian antiquities, by the same author, which are kept in the cupboard under the picture of Dr. Vaughan. Those who wish for any information on the subject cannot do better than consult the two interesting papers read by M. Masson, before the Scientific Society, and which will appear in the forthcoming report.

Above the bookshelves are hung several oil paintings by distinguished artists, most of them being portraits of celebrated Harrovians, and previous Head Masters. Among these we may specially mention those of Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Longley (late Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly Head Master). These two pictures are the work of Mr. Richmond, R.A., and have been added quite recently, in fact, the latter is, as yet, only half paid for, and contributions to complete the payment are still much needed. The other objects of interest which adorn the Library—the clock (the gift of Sir Matthew Ridley), the pictures, the busts (including the empty pedestal which bears the name of a distinguished Harrovian), and last, though not least, either in beauty, importance, or interest, the Ashburton Challenge Shield (which we hope may never be removed)—are too well known to need any further comment, suffice it to say, that the drawers of the oaken cabinets in the centre of the Library, which we fear are but too seldom opened, contain collections of various objects of interest, and well repay the trouble of an examination.

Thus much for the building and its contents: we will now say a few words as to its management. The Library, which is considered the property of the Monitors for the time being, is under the care of a Librarian, an office now discharged in the most perfect manner by M. Masson. There is also an under Librarian, whose duty principally consists in being within

the Library during the hours at which it is open. The various expenses are met by a subscription of two shillings each term, imposed on all who have the right of using it. This right extends to all boys above the Modern Upper Fifth Form; besides which, the Monitors have the privilege of granting tickets to boys in the lower part of the School. We regret to say that few of the lower boys care to apply for these tickets, but we sincerely hope that the number of ticket holders may increase as the Library attains nearer and nearer to perfection.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.

(Continued.)

It can scarcely be doubted that the immense advance in intelligence and thoughtfulness made by the lower classes during the last thirty or forty years, is mainly owing to the services of the daily press. These services are manifold; we will take an example or two. The daily newspapers have done much to enlarge the range of observation. It was only natural, some few years back, that the most intelligent artisan should

"Think the rustic cackle of his burg
The murmur of the world."

He could only at very considerable expense and rare intervals learn anything that was transpiring in the world at large. And even then, he probably learnt it in a form so garbled and distorted as to convey a most indistinct impression of the truth. If his interests were not imprisoned within the narrow precincts of his own parish, they probably never extended further than to watch the unequal and desperate encounters through which any public measure of enlightenment had to win its way, or the more transitory delirium of a contested election. Such is no longer the case. A penny a day is amply sufficient to secure, at any rate, a general knowledge of the course which public opinions and actions are taking in the world at large; of the rise and fall of Empires; the fluctuations of commerce; the relations of great states; and the political aspect of the nations. Further; art and literature, learning and science, are

more effectually popularized through the medium of newspapers, than by normal schools, or government education. With opportunities of observation thus widened, it was almost impossible for a man of ordinary intelligence not to make rapid progress in enlightenment and knowledge; and with additional knowledge of men and things, has naturally come a great increase of respect for the opinions of others. It is a matter of acknowledged fact that bigotry and narrow-mindedness, whether on things political or religious, is on the decrease among men of thought, in every class of society; and surely this happy decline of the old illiberal spirit results in great measure from the good work done by newspapers, in disseminating among the masses the development of individual opinion, and the gradual progress of human thought.

Ere we conclude, we must say a word in self-defence. It will, not improbably, be urged that, since we devoted so much more space to the censure, than to the praise, of newspapers and their influence, our sympathies are entirely with their detractors. Such is not the case. As well might it be urged that a physician who had written three-fourths of his work on the diseased condition of the human body, and only one on its natural state, believed that only one man in four was in health. Our object has rather been to point out, in order to their neutralization, some of the pernicious effects of newspapers, than to waste words in extolling their obvious merits.

Philathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

Saturday, June 18th, .. M. C. C. and G.
Thursday, " 23rd, .. Quiduuncs.
Saturday, " 25th, .. I. Z.
" July 2nd, .. Old Harrovians.
Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th, .. Eton.

THE SCHOOL v. HON. F. PONSONBY'S ELEVEN.

(Twelve a side.)

Saturday, June 4th.

Shortly after twelve, Walker won the toss and elected to go in, sending Law and Lucas to the

wickets as the first representatives of the School. The latter soon made way for Crake, and the runs began to come very quickly, when, Law was caught at mid off for a well played 18, including a drive for 4, and four 3's. Brown, Openshaw, and Wallroth, where the only others who got into double figures, and the whole side were disposed for the small total of 70. E. Nicholson and Carlisle, opened the batting for the other side, but no considerable stand was made until C. C. Parr and E. E. Bowen got together, the former making 27, the latter 20. The next five wickets realized only 15 runs, though Parsons and Berrington defied the bowling for some time, and added 35 between them, however, both succumbed, and the eleventh wicket fell for a total of 111. The School then resumed the batting under better auspices; Law contributing 8, and Lucas 14, while Crake put together 38 in first-rate style; Walker followed with a good 12, and Crawford's 9 was the result of good play; Openshaw played a capital innings of 25, and Baily's was particularly noticeable for his successful leg hitting, Macan was unfortunately run out when he had scored 6, while Bowers just saved his 'spectacles', though Parbury was not so fortunate. For the School Walker bowled well, and was well backed up by Law. Other particulars may be gathered from the score:—

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Law, c substitute, b Slinn 18		b Irwin 8	
A. C. Lucas, b Slinn .. 0		st Parsons, b I. D. .. 14	
W. P. Crake, b Slinn .. 8		c Irwin, b Parsons .. 38	
C. W. Walker, c Parsons, b Slinn .. 1		b Slinn 12	
E. Baily, b Parsons .. 6		b Irwin 16	
W. D. G.-Brown, c Dury, b Slinn .. 12		c Carlisle b Parsons 0	
W. E. Openshaw, b Parsons .. 10		c Irwin, b Slinn .. 25	
G. Macan, b Slinn .. 0		run out 6	
C. A. Wallroth, c Berrington, b Irwin 12		c Marshall, b Irwin .. 14	
R. E. W. Crawford, notout 0		b Parsons 9	
M. Bowers, b Irwin .. 0		not out 1	
E. P. Parbury, c Dury, b Irwin 0		b Slinn 0	
L Byes 2, wide 1 .. 8		B 3, 1 b 1, w 1 .. 5	
	70		148

HON. F. PONSONBY'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.

E. Nicholson, Esq., retired 3	
H. Carlisle, b Law 4	
C. C. Parr, Esq., b Law 27	
E. E. Bowen, Esq., c and b Walker .. 20	
I. D. Walker, Esq., c Crake, b Law .. 1	
W. P. Betts, Esq., c Lucas, b Walker .. 9	

F. Marshall, Esq., c Crawford, b Walker	0
T. S. Dury, c Bowers, b Law	3
Irwin, c Openshaw, b Walker	2
Parsons, run out	22
Berrington, c Parbury, b Walker	13
Shinn, not out	3
Byes 2, 1 byes 2	4

111

The following is the Analysis of the School
Bowling:—

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
C. W. Walker,	0	120	6	39	5
W. Law,	0	115	8	41	4
G. Macan,	0	15	1	12	0
E. P. Parbury,	0	25	1	15	0

THE SCHOOL v. ELEVEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (WITH GRUNDY).

This twelve a side match took place on Saturday last, June 11th, on the School match ground, before a large assemblage of spectators. The strangers won the toss and went to the wickets, Law and Walker commencing the bowling for the School. Matters did not look very promising for the M.P.'s. until Lord Hyde and A. H. Smith-Barry got together, and it was a considerable time before the former was clean bowled out by a good ball of Macan's. His successor J. Round, proved quite as formidable an opponent; and the School seemed completely worsted until Macan again came to the rescue with one of the finest catches we have seen for a very long time, and another great run-getter was thus disposed of. No one else did much until Sir J. Lubbock came to the wicket, and scored 25 not out, the last wicket falling for a total of 163. The School now assumed the defensive, and for some time defied all the efforts of the bowlers, until at last Lucas succumbed for a well made 16. Brown did not occupy the wicket long for his 5, and very soon after Law was caught off the professional, having put together a first rate 38, including a drive for 6 clean over the road, one 4, six 3's, two 2's, and six singles. Walker played a very good innings for 15, but at last gave way to the slow bowler, who was successful in overcoming all the endeavours of the batsmen, until he found his match in Macan, who played remarkably well, and when the stumps were drawn, had scored a good 28, made up of two 4's, three 3's, three 2's, and five singles. Throughout his innings Macan's fine cuts frequently elicited great applause. When time was called, the School had two more wickets to fall, and only 22 runs to get, so that the sides were pretty evenly matched.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. A. Strutt, b Law	3
Lord Garlies, thrown out by Openshaw	3
Lord Hyde, b Macan	35
A. H. Smith-Barry, Esq., c Brown, b Crake	44

J. Round, Esq., c Macan, b Crake	17
H. Brand, Esq., b Walker	9
Lord G. Hamilton, c Crake b Walker	9
Marquis of Beaumont, b Walker	0
Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., not out	25
A. Guest, Esq., b Walker	5
W. W. Beach, Esq., b Law	1
Grundy, c and b Walker	4
Byes 7, wide 1	8

163

THE SCHOOL.

W. Law, c Guest, b Grundy	38
A. C. Lucas, b Guest	16
W. D. G.-Brown, c Guest, b Grundy	5
W. P. Crake, b Smith-Barry	7
C. W. Walker, b Smith-Barry	15
E. Baily, c and b Smith-Barry	1
C. A. Wallroth, c Round, b Smith-Barry	7
W. E. Openshaw, run out	4
G. Macan, not out	28
R. E. W. Crawford, c Sub., b Smith-Barry	2
M. Bowers, not out	8
E. Parbury,	
Byes 3, 1 bye 1, wides 6	10

141

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
C. W. Walker,	0	95	3	51	5
W. Law,	0	90	8	34	2
G. Macan,	0	35	3	22	1
W. P. Crake,	0	50	2	27	2
E. P. Parbury,	1	70	5	21	0

THE SCHOOL.

Grundy,	0	185	14	60	2
Lord Hyde	3	33	3	10	0
A. Guest, Esq.,	3	38	0	19	1
A. H. Smith-Barry, Esq.,	0	105	4	42	5

THE ELEVEN v. THE TWENTY-TWO.

Friday, June 3rd, and Tuesday, June 14th.

This annual Match was commenced on Friday, June 3rd. The Twenty-two won the toss, and went in against the bowling of Walker and Law. The wickets fell very quickly, as Crawford and Carlisle were the only two who succeeded in making many runs; both of these batsmen played well, the former especially showing first-rate cricket. The lion's share of the wickets fell to Openshaw's lot with his fast underhand; while Crake, Law, and Macan all obtained a fair share of the remaining wickets. At about a quarter past five the Eleven took up the defence, but when the stumps were drawn had lost three wickets (two to Hadow's bowling) for 31 runs, of which Law contributed a good 20. The Eleven continued their innings on Tuesday, June 14th, when they made a total of only 87. Wallroth took the lead with 24 (not out), while

Baily played a good innings for 15, when he was disposed of by a good catch at short leg. Openshaw also played well for his 10. Throughout the innings, Hadow bowled remarkably well, and obtained 4 wickets; thus dividing the honours with Lyster. The Twenty-two then commenced their second venture; and, when the stumps were drawn, had lost 12 wickets for 93 runs. The following is the score:—

THE TWENTY-TWO.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
C. G. O. Bridgeman, run out .. 5	b Macan 8
A. G. Lyster, b Law .. 7	b Macan 12
R. E. W. Crawford, b Macan 21	c Bowers b Macan .. 4
A. H. G. Grey, c and b Walker 4	b Walker 3
G. C. R.-Carnac, b Law 1	l b w, b Walker .. 14
E. J. Sanders, b Law .. 0	c Parbury, b Walker 3
H. Carlisle, run out .. 19	not out 14
G. A. Webbe, b Openshaw 0	l b w, b Walker .. 0
T. S. Dury, b Openshaw 0	
W. Blacker, b Macan .. 0	
W. M. S.-Dorien, c Brown, b Macan .. 3	c Parbury, b Macan 12
H. O'Shaughnessy, run out 0	c and b Macan .. 11
C. J. Maltby, c Macan, b Crane 10	not out 0
A. A. Hadow, b Openshaw 1	l b w, b Openshaw .. 9
G. C. Cottrell, b Openshaw 7	l b w, b Openshaw .. 2
E. A. Stuart, c Walker, b Crane 0	
C. B. C.-Pemberton, b Openshaw 9	
R. C. Welch, l b w, b Openshaw 1	
A. H. Cochran, b Openshaw 0	
R. M. Warwick, b Openshaw 0	
C. W. Dawes, not out 7	S. F. Hood, c Law, b Macan 0
Substitute, c Lucas, b Law 5	b Macan 0
Byes 2, l byes 2 .. 4	Bye 1 1
104	93

THE ELEVEN.

W. Law, b Hadow 20
A. C. Lucas, b Dawes 4
W. P. Crane, c C.-Pemberton, b Hadow 0
C. W. Walker, run out 3
E. Baily, c Welch, b Lyster 15
W. D. G.-Brown, c Pemberton, b Hadow 3
G. Macan, c Pemberton, b Lyster .. 0
C. A. Wallroth, not out 24
W. E. Openshaw, c Dawes, b Lyster .. 10

M. Bowers, b Lyster 0
E. P. Parbury, b Hadow 3
Byes 3, wides 2 5
87

SIXTH FORM GAMES.

Saturday, and Tuesday, May 28th and 31st.

FIRST TWELVE V. NEXT THIRTEEN (WITH STRANGERS).

An unusual number of Old Harrovians took part in this game, which occupied two afternoons. For the First Twelve Brown took the lead with a good 70 (not out); and was well backed up by Law, Walker, Baily, and Bowers. The Next Thirteen only put together 73, a result principally due to the good bowling of Macan and Law; the former securing 4 wickets, and the latter 3. The following is the score:—

FIRST TWELVE.

First Innings.

A. C. Lucas, (hurt) retired .. - 0
W. Law, c Webbe, b Graham .. - 29
W. P. Crane, b Page .. - 3
C. W. Walker, b Penn .. - 13
E. Baily, b Page .. - 20
W. D. G.-Brown, not out .. - 70
G. Macan, run out .. - 0
R. E. W. Crawford, c Graham, b Penn .. 2
A. H. G. Grey, b Parr .. - 6
A. G. Lyster, b Ponsonby .. - 3
M. Bowers, c Carlisle, b Page .. - 17
E. P. Parbury, st Penn, b Ponsonby .. 0
Byes 12, wides 10, l byes 2 .. - 24
187

NEXT THIRTEEN.

First Innings.

R. J. Graham, Esq., run out .. - 12
W. Penn Esq., c Lucas, b Macan .. - 12
C. C. Parr, Esq., c Brown, b Walker .. - 0
C. G. O. Bridgeman, b Macan .. - 2
H. Carlisle, b Macan .. - 0
P. M. Thornton, Esq., b Macan .. - 0
G. A. Webbe, c Wallroth, b Law .. - 15
Jupp, c Bowers, b Parbury .. - 5
S. F. Hood, b Parbury .. - 1
G. C. R.-Carnac, b Law .. - 0
Gilby, b Law .. - 1
Heartfield, not out .. - 4
(Sub.), b Walker .. - 15
Byes 4, l byes 2 .. - 6
73

Tuesday and Thursday, June 7th and 9th.

FIRST ELEVEN V. SECOND ELEVEN (WITH STRANGERS).

The First Eleven made but little stand against the professional bowlers, and all succumbed for 40 runs. The other side then took up the batting, and

accumulated a total of 136; to which the largest contributors were E. E. Bowen (who took the ledger with 48), and Hood, who made 27 by some good cricket. When the stumps were drawn on Tuesday, the First Eleven had lost one wicket for 12 runs. The First Eleven continued their second innings on Thursday, when they were much more successful than on the Tuesday, as they obtained a total of 142 runs. Walker, Lucas, Macan, and Openshaw, were most conspicuous for their good batting. For the other side, A. C. Tosswill and Lyster were most successful, the latter especially hitting in first-rate style. Subjoined is the score.

FIRST ELEVEN.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
A. C. Lucas, b Slinn	- 5	b Heartfield	- 24
H. Carlisle (C. G. O. Bridgegman), b Slinn	- 1	b Carnac	- 0
W. D. G. Brown, b Slinn	- 3	b Slinn	- 10
W. P. Crake, b Slinn	- 0	b Heartfield	- 12
C. W. Walker, c Slinn, b Heartfield	- 13	c Hood, b Lyster	- 28
E. Baily, b Slinn	- 1	c and b Slinn	- 6
R. E. W. Crawford, b Slinn	- 1	b Carnac	- 0
W. E. Openshaw, run out	- 8	b Carnac	- 18
G. Macan, b Heartfield	- 0	Not out	- 27
M. Bowers, b Heartfield	- 0	Run out	- 10
E. P. Parbury, not out	- 0	b Slinn	- 3
Byes 5, leg byes 3	- 8	Byes 2, leg byes 2	- 4
	<hr/> 40		<hr/> 142

SECOND ELEVEN.

A. G. Lyster, c Lucas, b Crake	7	b Crake	- 39
W. P. Betts, Esq., run out	4	(A. C. Tosswill, Esq.) b Parbury	- 20
G. A. Webbe, b Macan	5	b Walker	- 2
T. S. Dury, run out	12	b Crake	- 5
G. C. R. Carnac, b Macan	10	b Walker	- 9
I. D. Walker, Esq., b Parbury	2		
E. E. Bowen, Esq., b Crake	48		
S. F. Hood, run out	27	not out	- 3
A. H. G. Grey, c and b Crake	11		
Heartfield, c Macan, b Walker	5		
Slinn, not out	0		
Byes 4, wides 1	5	B 3, 1 b 1, w 1	5
	136		83

HOUSE MATCHES.

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq. v. W. J. BULL'S, Esq.

(Continued).

It will be remembered that when the stumps were drawn on Thursday, May 26th, Mr. Watson's had lost five wickets for 119 runs; Carlisle being not out for 64. On the Thursday, June 2nd, the match was renewed, but the other five wickets did very little, and Carlisle carried his bat out for a magnificent 107. Mr. Bull's now went to try and get in, requiring 211 to win. For some time the two Crakes made a good stand, and were not parted until 42 runs had been scored, but Carlisle then took the ball, and as no one except Woodhouse, Rashleigh, and Metcalfe, seemed to be able to play his slow underhand bowling, the tenth wicket fell for 117, thus leaving Mr. Watson's House the winners by 93 runs. Though the fielding of the losing side was as a rule poor, we must say that the two Crakes and Rashleigh were excellent. It will be seen from the score that Carlisle obtained no less than eight wickets in the second innings.

A. G. WATSON'S, Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
H. Carlisle, run out	.. 0	not out	.. .. 107
C. Gore, run out	.. 0	b Crake	.. .. 3
J. L. Bashford, b Crake	0	run out	.. .. 2
M. Bowers, b Crake	.. 9	b Crake	.. .. 31
W. F. O'Shaughnessy run out	.. .. 5	c Blacker, b Metcalfe	0
		st. Blacker, b Wood-	
A. W. Dunn, b Crake	.. 5	house	.. .. 13
C. B. C. Pemberton, run out	.. .. 21	b Rashleigh	.. .. 1
C. W. Dawes, b Wood-		c Blacker, b Wood-	
house	.. .. 1	house	.. .. 7
W. Embleton, b Crake	.. 3	b Crake	.. .. 0
V. S. Kemball, not out	9	b Crake	.. .. 12
W. E. Smith, b Crake	.. 1	b Crake	.. .. 3
Byes 2, 1 byes 1, n b 1	4	Byes 6, 1 bye 1, w 1	8
	<hr/> 61		<hr/> 187

The wickets fell as follows:

<i>First Innings.</i>	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
for 0 1 1 12 17 24 25 38 54 61	
<i>Second Innings.</i>	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
for 11 13 85 86 109 122 154 168 171 187	

W. J. BULL'S, Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
G. Crake, b Dawes ..	3	b Pemberton, b Dawes	22
W. Blacker, c Dunn, b Embleton ..	6	b Carlisle	6
W. P. Crake, c Dawes, b Embleton ..	15	b O'Shaughnessy ..	20
A. L. Woodhouse, c Bow- ers, b Embleton ..	3	b Carlisle	22

W.W. Rashleigh, b Emble-	ton 2	b Carlisle 11
G. B. Rosher, b Dawes	0	c Bashford, b Carlisle 1
H. M. Weston, c Dawes,	b Embleton .. 4	b Carlisle 4
W. Phillippis, b Embleton	0	b Carlisle 1
C. T. Metcalfe, b Dawes	1	b Carlisle 21
R. Norman, st. Pembr-	ton, b Embleton .. 0	b Carlisle 1
R. M. Norman, not out	0	not out 0
Byes 4 .. 4		Byes 4, wides 4 8
	38	117

The wickets fell as follows :

First Innings.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for 9	9	21	30	33	35	37	38	38	38
Second Innings.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for 42	62	73	74	76	64	87	98	106	117

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. H. E. HUTTON'S, Esq.

This match was also finished on the 2nd, when Mr. Hutton's continued their second innings, having already lost four wickets, for 36 runs, but so good was Macan's bowling, that the total of the whole innings only amounted to 70—four batsmen alone having reached double figures. Mr. Rendall's now had 100 to get to win, and when the first wicket fell for 7 runs, and the second for 32, matters did not look very promising. However, the Captain was quite equal to the occasion, and by some very brilliant and steady play he won the match, making a first-rate 48 not out. G. F. Rendall also played well, but was unfortunately caught when only 7 runs were required to win. We must also mention Browne's 15, which was obtained by some good cricket. In the second innings of Mr. Hutton's House, Macan obtained all nine wickets, one being run out.

H. E. HUTTON'S, Esq.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. M. Warwick, b G.			
F. Rendall 9		b Macan 1	
		c G. H. Rendall, b	
R. C. H. Dyke, b Macan	36	Macan 18	
L. M. Acland, b Macan	17	b Macan 1	
C. R. Seymour, run out	1	run out 11	
J. A. S. Cunningham,			
b Browning .. 20		c Paton, b Macan .. 3	
C. J. Tyas, c Macan,			
b Browning .. 3		b Macan 0	
M. C. Buller, not out	0	b Macan 0	
J. C. Kay, thrown out by			
G. F. Rendall .. 0		not out 12	
J. A. Whitaker, b Macan	0	c Paton, b Macan .. 4	
R. B. Fisher, c Ld. Car-			
negie, b Macan .. 0		c Chance, b Macan .. 0	
W. H. Long, b Macan	0	c Richardson, b Macan	0
B 3, w 4, l b 3 .. 10		Byes 2, wides 2 .. 4	
	96		70

The wickets fell as follows :

First Innings.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for 15	58	59	92	92	96	96	96	96	96
Second Innings.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
For 0	8	12	25	46	46	64	70	70	70

REV. F. RENDALL'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. H. Rendall, b War-			
wick 14		c Dyke, b Buller .. 3	
C. B. Browning, b War-			
wick 0			
G. Macan, b Buller .. 12		not out 48	
Lord Carnegie, b Buller	4	not out 4	
L. F. Everest, run out	3		
G. F. Rendall, b War-			
wick 10		c Acland, b Warwick 21	
E. P. Browne, b Buller	0	run out 15	
J. H. Richardson,			
b Warwick .. 0			
F. W. Chance, c Sey-			
mour, b Buller .. 3			
W. B. Paton, not out	1		
H. M. Temple, c and			
b Buller 0			
B 14, w 4, l b 2 .. 20		B 7, w 2, l b 1 .. 10	
	67		101

The wickets fell as follows :

First Innings.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for 1	22	28	36	46	52	57	60	67	67
Second Innings.									
1	2	3							
for 7	32	94							

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S v. C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

Very shortly after play was recommenced, the last wicket of Mr. Holmes' House fell for a total of 113. Mr. Middlemist's House now occupied the wickets for the second time, but they were even more unfortunate on this occasion than they had been before, as their Eleven batsmen were only accredited with a total of 42, which left Mr. Holmes' Eleven 21 runs to get to win. This task was now undertaken by Michell and Blewitt, and so well did they play that the requisite number of runs were obtained without the loss of a single wicket. For the winners in the second innings, Kershaw bowled exceedingly well, and secured no less than seven wickets, all clean bowled.

REV. R. MIDDLEMIST'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. W. M. Kemp, b			
Howard 14		b Kershaw 7	
J. W. Hartley, run out	2	c H. Noyes, b Howard	3

C. A. McMaster, b Kershaw	10	c Mitchell, b Howard	1
P. H. Hargreaves, b Howard	1	b Kershaw	18
W. E. Torr, b Howard	24	b Kershaw	0
M. Hunter, c and b Howard	0	b Kershaw	0
F. D. Leyland, c Kirk, b Kershaw	7	c E. T. Noyes, b Howard	4
G. M. Gregory, c Solly, b Kershaw	0	b Kershaw	6
E. C. Hawkshaw, c Kershaw, b Dean ..	10	b Kershaw	0
A. G. Prater, not out..	12	b Kershaw	0
C. A. Shand, 1 b w, b Dean	0	not out	0
B 7, w 1, 1 b 3 ..	11	L b 2, n b 1 ..	3
	91		42

The wickets fell as follows :

<i>First Innings.</i>										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
for 7	29	34	39	41	62	69	69	91	91	
<i>Second Innings.</i>										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
for 8	10	10	27	28	30	34	34	34	42	

C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>		
E. J. Michell, b Shand	23	not out	15
W. E. Blewitt, run out	24	not out	6
J. F. Kershaw, b Mc. Master	8		
E. T. Noyes, st. Hargreaves, b Leyland	29		
C. P. Dean, run out	1		
H. R. Solly, b Shand..	6		
H. Noyes, c Hargreaves, b Hunter	12		
R. H. Hayward, b Hawkshaw	0		
W. T. Williams, b Hawkshaw	1		
T. B. Howard, b Hawkshaw	0		
H. Kirk, not out ..	0		
B 5, w 2, 1 b 1, n b 1	9	Wide 1	1
	112		22

The wickets fell as follows :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
for 40	54	58	69	85	107	107	109	112

HOME-BOARDERS v. SMALL HOUSES.

The Small Houses this year were terribly over-matched; as with the exception of Lucas, they had

no one to depend upon. Their first innings realized only 59 runs, while their opponents put together the large total of 200 for 8 wickets; Crawford taking the lead off with 58, while Carnac (who was also very destructive with the ball), backed him up well with 49, and no one was credited with a round 0.

SMALL HOUSES.

First Innings.

A. C. Lucas, b Carnac	26
H. Seaton-Karr, b Hadow	3
A. H. Boyd, s Baily, b Carnac..	16
R. L. Geaves, c Leaf, b Carnac ..	1
E. H. Hills, hit wicket, b Carnac ..	2
F. D. Simpson, b Stuart	0
G. F. Chance, b Stuart	0
C. E. S. Hemery, b Stuart	3
P. Green, c Leaf, b Carnac	2
H. L. Doulton, not out	0
R. A. Yerburch, b Stuart	0
Byes 3, leg byes 2, no ball 1 ..	6
	59

HOME-BOARDERS.

First Innings.

G. C. Cottrell, c Simpson, b Lucas ..	16
G. C. Rivett-Carnac, b Geaves ..	49
E. Baily, b Geaves	4
R. E. W. Crawford, b Geaves ..	58
A. A. Hadow, b Geaves	9
C. J. Maltby, run out	5
E. A. Stuart, not out	12
H. Leaf, b Geaves	5
P. T. Hadow, not out	4
R. C. Welch, not out	1
J. Masson,	3
Byes 6, leg byes 2, wides 26 ..	34
	200

The first set of House Matches have, therefore, been decided as follows :—

A. G. Watson's, Esq., defeated W. J. Bull's, Esq., by 93 runs.
 Rev. F. Rendall's defeated H. E. Hutton's, Esq., by 7 wickets.
 C. F. Holmes', Esq., defeated Rev. R. Middlemist's by 10 wickets.

HOUSE TIES.

FIRST TIES.

Dr. Butler's v. C. F. Holmes', Esq.
 Rev. T. H. Steel's v. Rev. F. Rendall's.
 Rev. F. W. Farrar's v. A. G. Watson's, Esq.



THE HARROVIAN.

STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 15.]

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

[PRICE 4D.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE.	
Speech Day	173
SCHOOL NEWS. <i>Occasional Notes</i>	174
THE SOCIETIES.	175
CORRESPONDENCE	176
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	176
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
"In Memoriam" Earl of Clarendon	177
A Mother's Devotion	177
Translation from "Goethe."—Ocean-quiet	178
Competition	178
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
The School v. The Town	179
The School v. The M.C.C. and G.	180
The School v. The Quidnuncs	181
The School v. I. Z.	182
The Rifle Corps	184

SPEECH DAY.

ONCE more Speech day has come and gone, and at the same time the grandest and the dullest day is over. Those who had friends down last Thursday, doubtless found the day pass pleasantly enough; but to a large part of the School this great festival (excepting the *frowst*) is nothing more nor less than a bore. This year, it is true, the day was somewhat enlivened by a House Match in the morning, and a Sixth Form Game in the evening, but while the Speeches are

going on there is nothing whatever to do. The monotony of the day is a little relieved when the visitors are cheered down the School steps, but the crowded state of the yard renders even this ceremony disagreeable. In the eyes of most of the boys the House spreads are the only part of the programme which can compensate in any measure for the dullness of the rest of the day; and accordingly, the greatest advantage is taken of this opportunity, and full justice is done to the liberality of the Masters. Perhaps the festivities of the day are rather dulled by the anticipation of the Cricket match at Lord's, which, about this time, is absorbing the most intense interest. To some boys, however, Speech day is always welcome as the day which brings to a close the intellectual, as Lord's does the Athletic year. By this time the hopes or fears of all these have been fulfilled, and while we heartily congratulate the winners on their successes, we would fain encourage the unsuccessful candidates with the chances of victory which another year may bring.

But there is another aspect under which we may view Speech day, namely, as the one

occasion in the whole School year, on which the Harrow of past years is brought in contact with the Harrow of to-day. Whether the result of this be beneficial or not, we will not attempt to say, but would rather wish each one to judge for himself.

As for the Speeches themselves, all we can say is, that taking them altogether, they were excellent. We may single out the Latin, Greek, English (comedy), and French Speeches, as those which caused the greatest amusement, while the two prize poems were received with evident marks of approbation. In conclusion, we only hope that the Tercentenary Speech day of 1871 may be no less successful than its immediate predecessor.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE SPEECHES.

THE Speeches went off with the usual éclat on Thursday last. The weather being fine there was a very large and distinguished gathering of visitors and "Old Harrovians." The Speeches were fixed for half-past Twelve, but previous to this hour, the School yard was enlivened by the School Volunteer Brass Band, who performed a well selected programme of music with great success, accuracy, and precision, under the able instruction of J. Farmer, Esq. Shortly after the appointed hour, the Rev. Dr. Butler took his seat, supported by the Duke of Abercorn, the Italian Minister, the Earl of

Zetland, Earl Fortescue, Earl Tankerville, Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne, Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Tom Hughes, M.P., Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., &c., &c. The Speeches were throughout a crowning success in every way, and did great credit to all speakers, as was very apparent from the great applause of the audience. It would be on our part a difficult if not presumptuous task to single out any speakers individually, but we cannot in justice to the Captain of the School (*G. H. Rendall*,) pass over the well merited honour attached to his name, as will be seen from the list of prizes, and which was so beautifully alluded to by the Head Master with his usual kind and hearty congratulation.

The only remaining part of the programme, and which we think every "Harrovian" enjoys most thoroughly, the "Cheering" of Old and distinguished Friends, was given with the greatest enthusiasm. Subjoined is a complete list of the Speeches, and also of the Prizemen.

SPEECHES.

<i>Carlisle</i>	Launcelot Gobbo	} <i>Shakespeare.</i>
<i>Argles</i>	Gobbo	
<i>Bridgeman</i>	Franciska	} <i>Lessing.</i>
<i>Milbanke</i>	Just	
<i>Prior sen.</i>	Euclio	} <i>Plautus.</i>
<i>Tyas</i>	Strobilus	
<i>Rendall sen.</i>	David	} <i>Sheridan.</i>
<i>Prior sen.</i>	Acres	
<i>Argles</i>	Captain Absolute	
<i>Longman sen.</i>	{ Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington }	<i>Tennyson.</i>
<i>Walker maj.</i>	Dandin	} <i>Racine.</i>
<i>Gore sen.</i>	Petit Jean	
<i>Milbanke</i>	L'Intimé	
<i>Strickland</i>	Le Souffleur	
<i>Longman sen.</i>	Léandre	
<i>Hood</i>	Max	} <i>Schiller, Coleridge's Translation.</i>
<i>Gore sen.</i>	Wallenstein	
<i>Prior sen.</i>	Acres	} <i>Sheridan.</i>
<i>Evans maj.</i>	Sir Lucius O'Trigger	

<i>Carlisle</i> ..	Chorus A	} <i>Euripides.</i>
<i>Bridgeman</i> ..	Chorus B	..	..
<i>Strickland</i> ..	Silenus ..	..	..
<i>Haddock</i> ..	Odyseus ..	..	..
<i>Baillie-Hamilton</i>	Cyclops ..	..	..

PRIZES.

<i>Latin Alcaics.</i>	E. S. Prior.	<i>Mr. Hutton's.</i>
<i>Latin Elegiacs.</i> (Jones Medal), M. F. Argles.		<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
<i>Latin Essay.</i> (Peel Medal), G. H. Rendall.		<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Latin Prose.</i> (Gregory Medal), C. Gore.		<i>Mr. Watson's.</i>
<i>Greek Iambics.</i>	G. H. Rendall.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Greek Prose.</i> (Hope Prize), G. H. Rendall.		<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>English Verse.</i>	A. J. Evans.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>English Essay.</i>	A. J. Evans.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Greek Epigram.</i> (Oxenham Prize), A. J. Evans.		<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Latin Epigram.</i> (Oxenham Prize), G. E. Russell.		<i>Home Boarder.</i>
<i>Mathematics.</i> (Need Medal), G. H. Rendall.		<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Mathematics.</i> (Second Prize), E. S. Prior.		<i>Mr. Hutton's.</i>
<i>Euclid Prize.</i>	R. C. Welch.	<i>Home Boarder.</i>
<i>Arithmetic Prize.</i>	Mr. Bennett.	<i>Mr. Farrar's.</i>
<i>Botfield Medal.</i> (German), R. Milbanke.		<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
<i>Ebrington Prize.</i> (French), G. D. Bland.		<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
<i>Natural Sciences.</i>	1. R. C. Welch.	<i>Home Boarder.</i>
	2. F. M. Balfour.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Latin Verse.</i>	1. A. T. Kent.	<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
(Fifth Form),	2. J. F. Kershaw.	<i>Mr. Holmes'</i>
<i>Latin Prose.</i>	1. C. S. Bayley.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
(Fifth Form),	2. A. D. Godley.	<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
<i>Shakespeare.</i> (Russell Medal), G. H. Rendall.		<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>Shakespeare.</i> (Second Prize), D. S. Porteous.		<i>Mr. Farrar's.</i>
<i>Prize for the Recitation of Shakespeare.</i>	J. W. Newall.	<i>Mr. Middlemist's.</i>
<i>Beaumont Prizes.</i> (Holy Scripture).		
<i>General Prizes.</i>	1. M. F. Argles.	<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>
	2. C. Gore.	<i>Mr. Watson's.</i>
<i>Fifth Form.</i>	G. A. Duff.	<i>Mr. Hutton's.</i>
<i>Lower School.</i>	A. S. Hewlett.	<i>Home Boarder.</i>
<i>Bourchier Prizes.</i> (Mod. Hist. and Eng. Lit.).		
	1. G. H. Rendall.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
<i>General Prizes.</i>	2. F. M. Balfour.	<i>Mr. Rendall's.</i>
	A. W. Dunn.	<i>Mr. Watson's.</i>
<i>Fifth Form.</i>	D. S. Porteous.	<i>Mr. Farrar's.</i>
<i>Lower School.</i>	L. Rayner.	<i>Mr. Young's.</i>

THE Bust of Lord Palmerston (presented by W. Grant, Esq.) has just arrived and may be seen in the Vaughan Library. We leave our readers to judge of its merits for themselves, but we may say that we have only heard one opinion expressed about it, and that is that it is perfect.

THE GOVERNORS' SPEECH DAY.

THURSDAY, June 23rd, was appointed for Governors' Speech Day, and accordingly at 12.0 o'clock the School assembled in the Speech Room, to meet the Governors and to hear the customary Latin Address read by the Head of the School (G. H. Rendall). At about 3.0 p.m. the usual dinner took place in the Speech Room. Lord Northwick was the only Governor present.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

WE regret to say that in the report of the meeting of this Society, which appeared in our last number, our correspondent fell into a very grave error, and made the Duke of Wellington a Harrow Boy, whereas the member who read the paper only mentioned the Marquis of Wellesley. We therefore take this opportunity of denying in the most emphatic manner that the Hero of Waterloo was ever a member of our School, and at the same time we must express our great regret that such a mistake should have accidentally escaped our notice.

[Ed.]

F. A. Roxburgh (late of Mr. Holmes' House) has obtained a Scholarship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. H. F. Pelham has won the Prize for the English Essay at Oxford.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

I always thought that Harrow Boys prided themselves on being gentlemen, but my belief in this supposition was greatly shaken by their conduct on the cricket field last Saturday. I refer to the applause (frequently ironical) which offended the ears of all the spectators. Any good play on the part of the School was deservedly cheered, but unfortunately it did not stop here; every miss on the other side was immediately greeted with great applause, and while the best points in their play were allowed to pass unnoticed, every catch or run out obtained by the School was instantly recognized with immense clapping. I should be the very last to object to this at Lord's, when all the Etonians are present to support their own side, but I do think that when an Eleven comes down to Harrow they should meet with better treatment at the hands of the School in general than they now do. Hoping this disgraceful scene may never occur again,

I remain,

Yours truly,

FAIR PLAY.

June, 27th.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Sir,

Can nothing be done to put a stop to the one-sided applause which is always to be met with on the cricket field. While the doings of the School are vociferously applauded, the play of the other side is scarcely noticed. This state of things is a disgrace to the School, and proper feelings of the boys ought at once to put a stop to it. Apologizing for troubling you,

I beg to remain, etc.,

OLIM HARROVIENSIS.

June 24th.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

June 27th.

Dear Sir,

Can any of your numerous readers inform me why the pump opposite the Rev. F. Rendall's House is called "King Charles's Well," which designation I observe it bears in the Ordnance Survey Maps.

Yours truly,

FABULARUM INDOCTUS.

It is so called because it was here that King Charles halted when fleeing from London, and debated for more than an hour whether he should return to the Capital, or go on to Oxford. He adopted the latter course and probably sacrificed his life by so doing.

[Ed.]

University and Public School News.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. The University Cricket match was played on Monday and Tuesday, June 27th and 28th, and ended in a victory for Cambridge by 2 runs. The victory was principally due to the excellent bowling of Cobden (one of our representatives in 1866), who on this occasion bowled the last three wickets in three consecutive balls.

ETON. In a match against Brazenose College, which lately took place, Eton made only 170 and 71 (for 7 wickets) against their opponents 234. Cammell, however, seems to have bowled well, as his analysis was 122 balls for 55 runs and 5 wickets. On Saturday, June 18th, the M. C. C. and G. sent down an Eleven, but were not very successful, as Eton got 217 against their 76 for 6 wickets (twelve a side).

MARLBOROUGH. On June 4th and 6th the M. C. C. and G. sent down an Eleven to the College and beat them by 9 wickets. The order of the Cricket match has been reversed in the Rifle Shooting, and the M.C.R.V.C. beat Winchester by 39 points.

Miscellaneous Articles.

In Memoriam

THE EARL OF CLARENDON,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
AND ONE OF THE
GOVERNORS OF HARROW SCHOOL.
DIED JUNE 27, 1870,
AGED 70 YEARS.

He is gone! the solemn message
Speeds across the ocean's swell,
Lands beyond the sea re-echo,
Nations far the tidings tell.

He is gone! the true, the noble,
Vanished from the busy scene,
"What he is," we dare not ponder,
But alas! "what he has been."

Weep my country; mourn thy Statesman,
England, mourn thy hero-son,
Mourn him, kings, and distant peoples
Mourn him, for his work is done.

Gone the well known form, and stately,
Gone for aye the kindly face;
Gone the old man's cheery greeting,
Gone the heart that nothing base

Ever sullied. All have vanished,
Save from out the mindful breast,
There at least they ever linger,
Sweetly dear, but mournful guest.

At his post, and at his duty,
Monarch's friend and country's guide,
Where she placed him, there remained he,
Where she ordered, there he died.

Scatter o'er the spotless lilies,
Strew the roses o'er his bier,
Bid the sad farewell for ever,
Shed the sympathetic tear.

Sleep! brave heart; sleep! till the trumpet
Call thee from the lowly sod,
Till around thee shines the glory
Of thy Judge, thy King, thy God.

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION.

THE mother stood upon the brow
Of the dark looming mountain side,
The sea air fans her cheek enow
Whose dancing ripples far and wide
Glancing o'er the blue waves brightly gleams
In the mid sun's glowing beams.

Far up the deep ascent, her eyes
Upturn'd towards the tow'ring heights,
Whose summits glisten in the skies
Among the grandest of all sights;
The sea beneath her feet far down,
Above, with nests the sea birds crown.

As up she toils her weary way,
Why do her eyes strain through the glare?
Her infant now in danger lay—
An eagle holds it in mid air;
That tells me why the mother's eye
Is rais'd to flight in agony.

Bearing its burden, faster flew
The mighty eagle to its nest:
The mother watched it as it drew
Nearer, and nearer, fearful lest
The bird should drop her only child
Down from its rocky home, so wild.

No wonder then, the mother's love
Crushes then each thought of fear,
As up the dang'rous path above
She climbs to all that she holds dear;
And thinks not of the steep ascent,
As t'wards the nest her steps are bent.

She reach'd the eagle's rocky home—
Joy! it had left the child awhile,
Upon some other quest to roam;
She thinks not of the risk, the smile
That lit the infant features, call'd
Not by the yawning gulf appall'd.

She climb'd upon the crag that held
 Her own dear little one encased :
 She reached it, and the hot tears, well'd
 And quickly o'er her features chas'd.
 A mother's love at last had won :
 She clasp'd again her little one !

TRANSLATION FROM "GOETHE."

OCEAN-QUIET.

CALM profound rules o'er the waters ;
 Hushed the billows' swell is seen ;
 Sadly views the seaman round him,
 Smoothest plains of sparkling sheen.
 Hushed the wind, the sea reposes,
 As if lulled by death to rest ;
 E'en in the far-looming distance,
 Rippling waves n'er heave their breast.

COMPETITION.

THE title which we have chosen for the present article is indeed a comprehensive one, and undoubtedly at first sight seems quite appalling. The competition of to-day, the straining of every muscle of the body, or intellectual power of the mind, for the sake of gaining the *first* place in any contest either physical or mental, would find but a poor counterpart in the trials of skill of former centuries. Of course we do not wish to forget the keen interest excited by the tilts and tournaments of a bygone age ; but these were, for the most part, confined to the members of the higher ranks of the people ; whereas, now, every class of society feels the influence of the ever-increasing love of competition. However, it is impossible to discuss the whole question in one article, and therefore we will treat our subject under the two obvious heads of Intellectual and Physical Competition,

and in deference to those who think that Athletics are now always put before everything else (especially by School boys), we will treat of the former first.

Half a century ago, Competitive Examinations were almost unknown outside the Universities and Schools. Middle Class Examinations had not as yet been instituted, while situations under government and other places of trust were in general obtained through influence. But now everything has undergone a change ; for years past " advance " has been the watchword of the times, and in compliance with that irresistible command, everything has moved on towards a greater state of perfection, until at last *stability* itself means *progress*. The derisive laughter which forty years ago greeted Stephenson, when he stated that by his railways, passengers might be conveyed at a rate of perhaps *fifteen* miles an hour, has now given place to a demand for a speed four times greater than he had dared to hint at. And everything else has been compelled to keep pace with this spirit of advance.

It is not only, or even chiefly, owing to the desire to obtain the cleverest men that these difficult Competitive Examinations have been instituted ! they owe their origin to a far different cause. With the growth of the middle classes, there has naturally followed a great increase in the numbers of those who desire a position for which their education fits them ; and it is the difficulty of fairly selecting an individual from the numerous candidates for any post, which has led to the establishment of these Examinations, as the only means by which a true and fair selection can be made. And it must be remembered that under this head we include all those who compete for any honours or distinction at the Universities or

Public Schools, for unless we did so we should entirely omit some of the keenest of all these examinations. Thus then we have seen that Intellectual Competition owes its origin chiefly to the spirit of advance, which is such a leading characteristic of the present day; now let us examine briefly the advantages and disadvantages arising from this keen competitive spirit. There are many, we are well aware, who regret the pitch to which it has been brought, while on the other hand a large number will be found to approve it. But in reality there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and we can neither entirely condemn nor entirely approve it. In the first place, there is no doubt that it has given a great impulse to education. The Public Schools vie with each other in claiming the highest places in Moderations or the Tripos, while the same spirit of emulation instigates the masters of the smallest and least known places of instruction to use every endeavour in forwarding their pupils; while we are sure, there is no School, either public or private, which would not be proud to claim a Whewell or Pendlebury. But on the other hand we pay an immense price for the advantages this spirit of keen competition affords. Side by side with these examinations "Cramming" has increased more and more; until at last it seems to threaten to ruin all *real* work entirely, and it is this which counteracts in a great measure the benefits derived from competition. Too many subjects have to be got up for a student ever to be able to master them all, and he is therefore obliged to "Cram." Or again, if a man goes to the University with the intention of entering for the Mathematical Tripos, he is, in nine cases out of ten, obliged entirely to give up classics,

and for ever to close the door by which he might have become acquainted with the unrivalled literature of Greece and Rome.

(To be continued.)

Phylathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

THE SCHOOL v. THE TOWN.

This match was played on Thursday, June 16th, and as it was a holiday, play was commenced before eleven o'clock. The School occupied the wickets first, Law and Lucas opening the batting, while the bowling was entrusted, by their opponents, to Winkley and Gilby. In the first innings the School did very little, as only three men got into double figures; these were Crake, who made 36 (including one 6, two 4's, three 3's, three 2's, and seven singles), Childe-Pemberton, who put together 21 (made up of two 4's, four 2's, and five singles), and Parbury, who made 12. The Town now assumed the defensive, against the bowling of Walker and Law, who were so successful, that when the tenth wicket fell only 83 runs had been scored. Of these, Fletcher made 26, and A. C. Tosswill 14. The School now again went to the wickets, and this time the bowling was so completely collared, that six men were able to reach double figures. Law took the lead with a good 37 (including one 5 and two 4's), next came Wallroth, with 35, not out, of which only eight were singles, Brown made a good 29, and Crake put together 17. Walker's 20 included two splendid drives for 5, and Macan's 13 was principally the result of some good cuts. In the second innings of the town, the bowling of Parbury and Brown proved too good for the batting, and when the stumps were drawn, 8 wickets were down and only 26 runs had been scored. Other details can be learnt from the score.

THE SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
W. Law, c Neary, b Winkley ..	0	st Nobes, b Gilby ..	37
A. C. Lucas, b Winkley ..	5	c and b Winkley ..	0
W. D. G.-Brown, c Gilby, b Winkley ..	4	c Page, b Gilby ..	29
W. P. Crake, c Sheward, b Gilby ..	36	c Fletcher, b Winkley ..	17
C. W. Walker, c Gilby, b Winkley ..	5	c Fletcher, b Gilby ..	20
E. Baily, b Winkley ..	6	c Beachcroft, b Winkley ..	0
W. E. Openshaw, b Gilby ..	5	c Nobes, b Winkley ..	9
G. Macan, l b w, b Gilby ..	8	c Bowen, b Gilby ..	13
C. A. Wallroth, b Gilby ..	7	not out ..	35
C. B. C.-Pemberton, c Fletcher, b Gilby ..	21	c Nobes, b Gilby ..	4
E. P. Parbury not out ..	12	b Winkley ..	3
Byes 3 ..	8	B 2, l b 1, wides 3 ..	6
113		173	

THE TOWN.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
F. Nobes, c Pemberton, b Law ..	9	b Parbury ..	10
T. Sheward, b Law ..	1	b Parbury ..	0
E. E. Bowen, Esq., l b w, b Law ..	4	c Pemberton, b Brown ..	3
W. Fletcher, b Walker ..	26	b Brown ..	0
C. C. Parr, Esq., st Pemberton, b Walker ..	4	b Brown ..	1
J. L. Winkley b Law ..	6	c Baily, b Law ..	5
W. Gilby, c Parbury b Walker ..	5	c Macan, b Parbury ..	0
A. C. Tosswill, Esq., l b w, b Walker ..	14	b Brown ..	3
H. Beachcroft, Esq., c Crake, b Walker ..	1	not out ..	1
H. Neary, b Law ..	3	not out ..	0
J. Page, not out ..	1		
Byes 6, l byes 3 ..	9	Byes 3 ..	3
83		26	

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling:—

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
J. L. Winkley ..	0	160	13	71	5
W. Gilby ..	0	159	14	38	5

Second Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
J. L. Winkley ..	3	170	9	79	5
W. Gilby ..	0	224	16	77	5
C. C. Parr, Esq. ..	0	50	3	14	0

THE TOWN.

First Innings.

C. W. Walker ..	0	115	6	45	5
W. Law ..	0	110	7	32	5
G. Macan ..	0	5	1	0	0

Second Innings.

W. Law ..	0	10	2	0	1
W. D. G.-Brown ..	0	60	6	15	4
E. P. Parbury ..	0	50	7	8	3

THE SCHOOL v. M.C.C. AND G.

Saturday, June 18th, was the day set apart for deciding this match; and accordingly soon after twelve, play was begun by the School, which had won the choice of innings. Law, however, was not very successful, and the first wicket fell for 17. Crake now occupied the vacant place, and some fine play ensued, until Crake was obliged to leave for about an hour, and Brown took his place. The latter just failed to reach double figures, and Walker next appeared, and the runs began to come more quickly. When the play stopped for dinner Lucas had made 60, and his companion 29. As soon as play was recommenced, the runs came more quickly than ever, until Lucas was unfortunately caught at mid-on after making a really excellent 66; made up of three 4's, six 3's, fourteen 2's, and only eight singles. Baily only added 4, when Crake again took up his position at the wickets, but soon lost his partner, who had also made 66, (including two 4's, eight 3's, eight 2's, and eighteen singles). Crake soon after lost his wicket, having made a good 36, his principal hits being five 3's, six 2's, and nine singles. Openshaw, Wallroth, and Dury, were the only others who scored, and the total only reached 237, though the fifth wicket had fallen for 184. Six bowlers were engaged, but when we say that at one time Price

bowed 16 overs for 2 runs and 1 wicket, it will be seen that the bowling was not so very bad. The M.C.C. now assumed the defensive, but no one could make any stand against Law and Walker, who lowered the last wicket for the small total of 59, of which Price contributed more than one half. Being 178 in arrear, the strangers had to follow, and, when time was called, 3 wickets were down for 43 runs; Begbie and Coote being well set. The fielding of the School was decidedly good; Openshaw, as usual, was most brilliant; and Wallroth also secured two very good catches.

THE SCHOOL.

W. Law, c Subs., b Price	..	9
A. C. Lucas, c Nixon, b Bullock	..	66
W. P. Crake, b Nixon	..	36
W. D. G.-Brown, c Nixon, b Rowley	..	9
C. W. Walker, st Coote, b Nixon	..	66
E. Bailey, b Bullock	..	4
W. E. Openshaw, c Partridge, b Nixon	..	9
G. Macan, b Rowley	..	0
C. A. Wallroth, c Acheson, b Rowley	..	14
C. B. C.-Pemberton, c Begbie, b Nixon	..	1
T. S. Dury, not out	..	9
E. P. Parbury, b Rowley	..	0
Byes 8, 1 byes 2, wides 4	..	14

237

M.C.C. AND G.

Hon. E. Acheson, lbw, b Law	..	0	b Parbury	..	0
C. R. Rowley, Esq., c Wallroth, b Walker	9		st Pemberton, b Macan	..	0
A. J. Begbie, Esq., b Law	..	6	not out	..	18
C. P. Coote, Esq., b Walker	..	5	not out	..	19
Price, c Brown, b Law	29				
J. C. Partridge, Esq., c Parbury, b Law	..	1			
W. H. Dawson, Esq., c Wallroth, b Walker	..	0			
H. R. Finch, Esq., b Law	..	0	c Lucas, b Macan	..	4
L. W. Burnand, Esq., b Law	..	1			
G. H. Bullock, Esq., b Law	..	0			
Hon. R. Stewart, not out	..	6			
Nixon, c Pemberton, b Walker	..	0			
Leg byes 2	..	2	Bye 1, wide 1	..	2
	59			43	

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling:—

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
Nixon,	0 .. 176	.. 19	.. 77	.. 4
Price,	0 .. 156	.. 19	.. 47	.. 1
C. R. Rowley, Esq.,	..	1 .. 111	.. 12	.. 48	.. 4
Hon. R. Stewart,	..	1 .. 25	.. 1	.. 12	.. 0
Hon. E. Acheson,	..	2 .. 18	.. 1	.. 11	.. 0
G. H. Bullock, Esq.,	..	1 .. 61	.. 5	.. 28	.. 2

M.C.C. AND G.

First Innings.

W. Law, ..	..	0 .. 104	.. 16	.. 25	.. 7
C. W. Walker,	..	0 .. 103	.. 10	.. 32	.. 4

Second Innings.

G. Macan, ..	..	0 .. 56	.. 8	.. 12	.. 2
E. P. Parbury, ..	..	1 .. 45	.. 5	.. 11	.. 1
W. Law, ..	..	0 .. 20	.. 2	.. 12	.. 0
W. P. Crake, ..	..	0 .. 12	.. 0	.. 6	.. 0

THE SCHOOL v. THE QUIDNUNCS.

This annual Match was played on Thursday, June 23rd, and though the Cambridge Club brought down a very strong Eleven, the Match proved very equal. The School won the toss and sent the Strangers to the wickets, to the bowling of Law and Walker. Runs came very quickly at first, and 21 were scored off the first 20 balls; but when the Captain gave up the ball to Macan the tide of fortune changed and the wickets fell quickly enough, so that in spite of their good beginning the Strangers only put together 103. The School now went in, but at first were as unlucky as their opponents had been fortunate, and 4 wickets fell for only 12 runs. However, Walker, Lyster, Openshaw, Dury, and Parbury came to the rescue, and brought the total up to 129. Walker's 48 was a capital innings, including one 4, four 3's, seven 2's, and no less than eighteen singles, while the other four just mentioned, showed excellent cricket. In the second innings of the Quidnuncs the bowling was so good that nine of the wickets were clean bowled, and the total only reached 132, being 3

above that made by the School, which did not go in again. We must not omit to say that the fielding of the School was excellent throughout, Openshaw in particular performing great feats in that department of the game. We append the score, and the bowling analysis.

THE QUIDNUNCS.

<i>First Innings.</i>		<i>Second Innings.</i>	
E. Austen-Leigh, Esq., b Law 13	b Parbury 5	Rev. E. T. Drake, c Openshaw, b Law.. 12	b Parbury 37
F. E. R. Fryer, Esq., b Law 15	b Parbury 2	Hon. S. G. Lyttleton, c Lucas, b Law .. 6	b Parbury 18
Capt. Harris, b Law.. 1	c Dury, b Crake .. 10	F. A. Mackinnon, Esq., b Law 3	b Parbury 2
W. W. C. Lane, Esq., b Macan 35	b Macan 9	P. M. Thornton, Esq., not out 1	b Macan 4
F. G. Templer, Esq., b Macan 0	b Law 28	R. Forster, Esq., c Wallroth, b Macan 10	b Macan 1
R. M. Tabor, Esq., c Dury, b Macan .. 2	not out 7	A. H. Morton, Esq., b Law 0	absent 0
Byes 4, 1 bye 1 .. 5	Byes 5, 1 byes 3, wides 1 9		
103	132		

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

W. Law, b Drake 3	
A. C. Lucas, 1 b w, b Austen-Leigh .. 1	
A. G. Lyster, c Austen-Leigh, b Drake 17	
W. P. Crake, c Thornton, b Austen-Leigh 5	
W. D. G.-Brown, b Drake 0	
C. W. Walker, c Morton, b Drake .. 48	
W. E. Openshaw, b Austen-Leigh .. 15	
G. Macan, b Austen-Leigh 0	
C. A. Wallroth, c Drake, b Austen-Leigh 5	
E. Bailly, b Austen-Leigh 0	
T. S. Dury, not out 22	
E. P. Parbury, c Lane, b Austen-Leigh 13	
129	

The Analysis of the Bowling is as follows :—

QUIDNUNCS.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
W. Law, 0 .. 121 .. 7 .. 54 .. 7					
C. W. Walker, .. 0 .. 20 .. 0 .. 18 .. 0					
G. Macan, 0 .. 100 .. 7 .. 26 .. 4					

Second Innings.

E. P. Parbury, .. 0 .. 100 .. 9 .. 44 .. 5	
W. P. Crake, 0 .. 30 .. 1 .. 19 .. 1	
G. Macan, 0 .. 50 .. 1 .. 20 .. 3	
W. D. G.-Brown, .. 1 .. 21 .. 0 .. 19 .. 0	
W. Law, 0 .. 4 .. 0 .. 2 .. 1	

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Rev. E. T. Drake, .. 0 .. 150 .. 7 .. 55 .. 4	
E. Austen-Leigh, Esq., 0 .. 166 .. 9 .. 61 .. 7	
F. E. R. Fryer, Esq., .. 0 .. 20 .. 1 .. 13 .. 0	

THE SCHOOL v. I. Z.

Another strong eleven came down on Saturday, June 25th, to represent the I.Z., but the School were quite equal to the occasion, and beat them by 5 wickets; and doubtless had not Law hurt his foot, so much that he could not bowl or bat in the second innings, the victory would have been still more complete. The School began the batting with Law and Lucas, the latter of whom soon succumbed for 8. Law was now joined by Lyster, who played very well for his 13, but lost his wicket when the score stood at 55. Crake now went to the wicket, and runs came apace till Law unfortunately played one back to the bowler, 3 for 129. Law's 80 was a magnificent innings without a ghost of a chance being given; it included two 6's (drives), three 4's, six 3's, seven 2's, and twenty-four singles. Crake was the only other one who got into double figures, and his 36, which was the result of some first rate cricket, consisted of one 4, two 3's, six 2's, and fourteen singles. The strangers then went to the

wickets, but so well did Law and Macan bowl that the tenth wicket fell for 77, of which Middleton contributed 20, Evetts 21, and Balfour 11, no one else getting into double figures. Being 88 in arrear the Zingari followed, and succeeded in putting together 141 runs, though we must say Law was disabled and could not bowl. R.D. Balfour took the lead with 34, and four others got into double figures. The School now had 54 to get to win, and this they accomplished for the loss of five wickets, Lucas and Parbury being not out for 17 and 7 respectively. Throughout both innings the bowling and fielding of the School was extremely good, and in the first innings no extras were given away.

THE SCHOOL.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
W. Law, c and b Drake 80	
A. C. Lucas, b Middleton 2	not out 17
A. G. Lyster, b Fellowes 13	c Evetts, b Higgins 13
W. P. Crake, b Middleton 36	
C. A. Wallroth, b Middleton 1	
C. W. Walker, c Clayton, b Middleton .. 3	b Middleton ... 7
W. E. Openshaw, st Clayton, b Drake .. 6	
G. Macan, b Middleton 0	b Middleton .. 1
E. Baily, c I. d. Turnour, b Drake .. 1	b Middleton .. 0
T. S. Dury, not out .. 4	c Subs., b Higgins.. 0
E. P. Parbury, c Fellowes, b Middleton 1	not out 7
B 7, 1 b 6, w 5 .. 18	B 5, 1 b 1, w 3 .. 9
165	54

I. Z.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
J. H. Ponsonby, Esq., c Lucas, b Macan .. 3	c Lucas, b Macan .. 19
W. C. Higgins, Esq., b Law 0	b Parbury 3
W. Evetts, Esq., c Baily, b Macan .. 21	c Law, b Parbury .. 10
R. D. Balfour, Esq., b Law 11	b Lyster 34
R. A. H. Mitchell, b Macan 7	c Parbury, b Crake 25
Lord Turnour, b Law 8	b Macan 1

Rev. E. T. Drake, c Parbury, b Macan.. 6	b Parbury 6
W. Middleton, Esq., not out 20	b Parbury 9
H. Fellowes, Esq., b Macan 1	b Parbury 8
Lord Ormonde, run out 0	b Crake 20
W. C. Clayton, Esq., c Parbury, b Macan.. 0	not out 0
	B 3, 1 b 2, n b 1 6
77	141

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling :—

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
Rev. E. Drake,	.. 0 ..	120	.. 6 ..	55	.. 3
W. G. Middleton, Esq.,	2 ..	81	.. 5 ..	30	.. 6
H. Fellowes, Esq.,	.. 2	35	.. 1 ..	20	.. 1
W. C. Higgins, Esq.,	.. 0	70	.. 5 ..	21	.. 0
R. A. Mitchell, Esq.,	.. 1 ..	15	.. 0 ..	21	.. 0

Second Innings.

W. G. Middleton, Esq.,	1	..	65	..	7	..	26	..	3	
W. C. Higgins, Esq.,	..	0	..	61	..	5	..	20	..	2

I. Z.

First Innings.

W. Law, 0	80	0	54	3
G. Macan, 0	77	6	23	6

Second Innings.

G. Macan, 0	66	2	36	2
E. P. Parbury, .. 0	75	3	37	5
W. P. Crake, 0	65	3	34	2
C. W. Walker, 0	45	3	22	0
A. G. Lyster, 0	10	0	7	1

C. W. Walker bowled one No Ball.

HARROW SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

HARROW SCHOOL V. CAMBRIDGE.

Saturday, 11th June, 1870.

SCHOOL.				
Names.	200.	500.	Total.	
Capt. Hamilton	- 19	- 18	- 37	
Capt. Trench	- 17	- 19	- 36	
Pte. Carlisle	- 18	- 9	- 27	
Pte. Cox	- 10	- 9	- 19	
Ens. Hemery	- 18	- 19	- 37	
Sergt. Boyd	- 14	- 8	- 22	
Lieut. Doulton	- 11	- 16	- 27	
Pte. Todd	- 15	- 5	- 20	
Corpl. Hayward	- 11	- 14	- 25	
Ens. Torr	- 13	- 15	- 28	
Lieut. Newall	- 17	- 16	- 33	
	163	148	311	

CAMBRIDGE.

Capt. St. John	- 16	- 6	- 22
Lieut. Berkely	- 16	- 3	- 19
Ens. Bouverie	- 18	- 11	- 29
Pte. Flood	- 18	- 11	- 29
Pte. Pringle	- 15	- 18	- 33
Pte. J. H. Templer	- 18	- 16	- 34
Pte. Collins	- 17	- 18	- 35
Capt. Hamilton	- 12	- 12	- 24
Lieut. Lord Waldegrave	- 16	- 10	- 26
Ens. Bentley	- 17	- 14	- 31
Cr. Sergt. Humphry	- 22	- 19	- 41
	180	138	318

Cambridge won by seven points. Seven shots at each range.

The wind was blowing nearly a gale during the match, which will account for the bad scores.

HARROW SCHOOL V. OXFORD.

Tuesday, 14th June, 1870.

SCHOOL.				
Names.	200.	500.	Total.	
Capt. Hamilton, ..	23	16	39	
Ens. Torr, ..	16	13	29	
Capt. Trench, ..	19	22	41	
Ens. Hemery, ..	23	20	43	
Sergt. Boyd, ..	21	16	37	
Corpl. Longman, ..	18	15	33	
Lieut. Doulton, ..	14	15	29	
Pte. Cox, ..	14	21	35	
Corpl. Hayward, ..	16	13	28	
Sergt. Ind, ..	15	15	30	
Lieut. Newall, ..	16	15	31	
	195	180	375	

OXFORD.

Pte. Elgood, ..	15	18	33
Ens. Popkin, ..	21	16	37
Capt. Trotter, ..	17	15	32
Pte. Paynter, ..	16	5	21
Lieut. Fitzgerald, ..	17	10	27
Ens. Payne Smith, ..	15	14	29
Pte. Edwards, ..	14	15	29
Corpl. Dumford, ..	16	10	26
Corpl. Rice, ..	17	8	25
Sergt. Ritchie, ..	17	19	36
L. Corpl. Penrose, ..	20	14	34
	185	144	329

Seven shots at each range. Wind, from the front.
Variable. School won by 46 Points.

HARROW SCHOOL SONGS,

EDITED BY JOHN FARMER.

The following Songs are now ready :

Little Pat and the Parson,	-	price 4d.
John Peel	-	" 4d.
The 'Arrow Farmer	-	" 6d.
The Island	-	" 4d.
Underneath the Briny Sea	-	" 6d.
Lyon, of Preston, Yeoman, John	-	" 3d.

Several others will appear very shortly.

Also now ready

THE HARROW MARCHES.

Arranged for the Pianoforte.

No. 1. The Volunteer March,	-	price 6d.
No. 2. The Wimbledon March,	-	" 6d.
No. 3. The Victory March,	-	" 1s.
No. 4. The Best Shot March,	-	" 6d.
No. 5. The Cricketer's March,	-	" 6d.

Published by Crossley and Clarke, Booksellers to Harrow School.



STET FORTUNA DOMUS.

DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS.

No. 16.]

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

[PRICE 8D.

CONTENTS.

Note of thanks	185
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Review of the year	185
Lord's	186
Wimbledon	187
SCHOOL NEWS. Occasional Notes	188
THE SOCIETIES.	189
CORRESPONDENCE	191
UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWS	191
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Competition, No. 2	192
PHILATHLETIC INTELLIGENCE.	
Eton v. Harrow	193
The School v. Old Harrovians	195
The School v. The 42nd Regiment	197
The Eleven v. The Twenty Two	197
Rev. Dr. Butler's v. C. F. Holmes' Esq.	198
Rev. F. W. Farrar's v. A. G. Watson's, Esq.	198
Rev. F. Rendall's v. Rev. T. H. Steel's House	199
Rev. F. Rendall's v. Rev. F. W. Farrar's	199
Rev. Dr. Butler's v. Rev. F. W. Farrar's	200
Home Boarders v. Small Houses	200

accorded us, we should never have been able to bring our laborious task to so successful a conclusion.

S. F. H.

A. J. E.

R. C. W.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

PERHAPS in concluding the first year of our publication, a short summary of the results of our matches at Football, Cricket, Racquets, and Shooting may not be altogether uninteresting to our readers. Our Football Eleven was again most successful, not losing a single match, though some very strong teams were opposed to it, and we heartily congratulate Walker on the results of his long Captaincy of it. It is only to be regretted that our Football Eleven, though it engrosses the attention of so great a number during the winter months, should have no distinguishing mark like that possessed by the Cricket Eleven.

In the Public School Racquet matches we were again unfortunately defeated. That

BEFORE concluding the First Volume of our School Newspaper, we must not omit to thank all those who have so kindly assisted us during the past year. More especially are our thanks due to G. Masson, Esq., the Head of the School, and the Captain of the Cricket and Football Eleven, for without the assistance which they have so readily

this was through no want of trying on the part of our champions is sufficiently shown by the unceasing practice of Walker and Sanders. That our players were very good no one can deny, but they had the misfortune to be tied at once with the pair who afterwards turned out the victors. They were, however, by no means easily beaten by these, and the closeness of the various games prove us to have been fairly worthy of a second place.

We are sorry not to be able to look upon the events of the present Term with altogether undivided satisfaction. Our great event at Lord's has unfortunately terminated in a defeat, but our double success at Wimbledon goes some way to atone for this.

Our Cricket Eleven had in previous matches been on the whole very successful, having improved very much both in bowling and batting during the month preceding Lord's, and they went up by no means a weak team. They were beaten by only twenty-one runs, the smallest number by which Eton has ever defeated Harrow. That Harrow should get out for so small a number in the second innings, though in the first they scored more than 200 after losing the toss, was scarcely to have been expected. Our men had certainly quite enough bad luck to account for more than twenty runs, Law being given out in an especially unfortunate manner, and this aided by the more than usually brilliant fielding of Eton, sufficed to gain them the victory for the second year in succession. This year's defeat of Harrow was however of a very different type to that

of last year, and though conquered were far from being disgraced.

The last great event of our summer quarter has, however, we are glad to say, turned out a most brilliant success, and we feel that we owe it to a very great extent to the efforts of Baillie-Hamilton to make the School Shooting Eleven more worthy representatives of Harrow. This year the Eleven included no less than six members of the highest form in the School, a thing quite unknown before. They have returned from Wimbledon after securing a double triumph only twice obtained before, and Harrow remains in possession of the Ashburton Shield for the seventh time out of ten, while we have been three times winners of the Spencer Cup, Cheltenham having won it just the same number of times.

LORD'S.

NEVER was "the glorious uncertainty of cricket" more completely exemplified than on Friday and Saturday, July 8th and 9th. Twice the match seemed hopelessly lost, and twice was Harrow saved from an ignominious defeat. First when our third wicket fell for 23, and Baily and Walker brought up the score to 127: and secondly, when 80 appeared on the Telegraph before Eton had lost a wicket, and yet the whole side realized but 151 runs. With only 136 to make to win Harrow entered on its second innings, but the old adage that "it is easier to save runs at the end of a match than to make them,"

proved unfortunately too true. Though our first innings realized 205 runs, and as a rule the second venture is generally the most successful, the reverse proved to be the case on this occasion, and our second score was but little more than half the previous one. That we were unlucky there is no doubt; Wallroth's double misfortune, and Law being given out at the wicket, were mishaps which belong to the fickle fortune of cricket. Where we were especially weak was in the catching department, no less than *five* chances being missed, and in each case the second life thus given away proved only too productive of runs. Our fielding was on the whole good, Law and Openshaw being often especially brilliant; but the best point of all was our backing up, only one overthrow being given away. Our bowling was perhaps the stronger of the two, though unfortunately the ground did not seem to suit our swift bowlers. The fielding of our opponents was remarkably good, and run after run was saved, though on both sides the throwing in was wretched. In justice to Wallroth we must say a word about the long-stopping. It is true we gave away thirteen byes, while Eton only lost four, and for this their long stop has received great praise; but it has never been taken into account that the bowling of our opponents was slow when compared with Law and Parbury, and therefore the number of byes hardly affords a fair criterion by which to compare the merits of the two long stops. There is, however, one thing on which we may congratulate ourselves, and that is that

we can claim the best innings, and the best bowling analysis. Baily's 76 (containing as it did but nine singles) will long be remembered as a wonderful hard hitting innings; and Macan's bowling in the first innings when he bowled eleven and seven maiden overs in succession (his total analysis being 37 overs, 29 "maidens," for 25 runs and five wickets,) will be handed down as an extraordinary feat of bowling.

Before we conclude this article we must say one word for our Captain, who has throughout the year spared no effort to perfect the Eleven for the great, though unhappily, unsuccessful contest of last week and we should be the very last to attribute our defeat in the slightest degree to any mismanagement or want of care and attention on his part. We can only hope that the Eleven of 1871, containing as it will five members of this year's team, may be able to reverse the decision of the past two years.

WIMBLEDON.

It must be with a feeling of intense relief almost greater than of triumph, that those who were chiefly concerned in the welfare of the School Corps, must look back upon the exciting, and as it turned out, glorious day at Wimbledon. The continued welfare and popularity of the Corps were almost at a stake. The universal sentiment among them as they marched into Wimbledon, creating such admiration with their band and general

appearance, was, "how mild we shall feel if we don't win," and at one time indeed, the aspect of affairs seemed desperate and depressing, as if all the toil of the quarter would have been lost. But our strength became apparent even in our weakness, some of our best shots undoubtedly failed us, but the training and careful practice of the Eleven had been such, that, when we had "speculated" upon winning, it was in spite of any such disasters that we spoke. Our Eleven certainly did not come up to its usual average, but then the long journey, the heat, and the unavoidable excitement which such a match must create in ordinary human beings, must be taken into consideration. As it is, we breathe freely again and rejoice, the credit of the Corps is saved; the exhibition of our forces and bands was not a "bloated armament" as it might have been considered had we been beaten; but they went up to see a victory, and saw it. May it go up in greater numbers to a still more glorious victory next year.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Hemery's splendid shooting for the Spencer Cup. All who *knew* him rejoiced when they found that he was our champion in such a trying contest, for they felt that the honour of Harrow was safe in such hands.

School News.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE NEW GOVERNORS.

WE extract the following from the London Gazette of Friday, June 24th, respecting the new constitution of the School.

"Now we, the said Commissioners, in pursuance of the said Act, do by this Statute enact as follows, that is to say:—

Members of Governing Body.

1. The Governing Body of Harrow School shall consist of the following members, namely,—

One member to be elected by the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford.

One member to be elected by the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.

One member to be elected by the President and Council of the Royal Society.

One member to be nominated by the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

One member to be elected by the head, lower, and assistant masters of the school for the time being.

Five members to be elected in the first instance by the Keepers and Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of John Lyon, in the village of Harrow-on-the-Hill, and in subsequent cases to be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The said members may be elected or nominated as aforesaid at any time within three months after the approval of this Statute by Her Majesty in Council.

Qualifications of Members.

2. Any person, not being the head master, lower master, or one of the assistant masters in the School, may be elected or nominated a member of the Governing Body who is a member of the Church of England, and duly qualified in the judgment of the person or persons by whom he is elected or nominated to take part in the government of the School as a place of liberal education."

The following is a list of the members of the School Cricket Eleven for 1870, with the Houses to which they belong :—

C. W. Walker, Capt.	<i>Dr. Butler's</i>
W. Law	<i>Mr. Steel's.</i>
E. Baily	<i>Home Boarder</i>
W. E. Openshaw	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
G. Macan	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
W. P. Crake	<i>Mr. Bull's</i>
C. A. Wallroth	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
A. C. Lucas	<i>Mr. Bushell's</i>
E. P. Parbury	<i>Mr. Steel's</i>
T. S. Dury	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
G. C. Rivett-Carnac	<i>Home Boarder</i>
	<i>Twelfth Man.</i>
A. G. Lyster	<i>Dr. Butler's.</i>

THE following is a list of the members of the School Shooting Eleven for 1870, with the Houses to which they belong :

Proportional average, 10 shots at 200 and 500 yds. respectively.		
Capt. Com. J. Baillie-Hamilton..	57.83	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Capt. G. H. Trench	57.83	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Ens. C. E. S. Hemery	55.00	<i>Mr. Cruikshank's</i>
Lieut. H. L. Doulton	55.00	<i>Mr. Young's</i>
Lieut. J. W. Newall	54.33	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>
Corpl. C. J. Longman	54.00	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Pte. H. Carlisle	52.33	<i>Mr. Watson's</i>
Pte. W. E. Torr	48.50	<i>Mr. Middlemist's</i>
Hon. Capt. G. H. Rendall ..	48.53	<i>Mr. Rendall's</i>
Sergt. A. H. G. Grey	47.16	<i>Mr. Farrar's</i>
Pte. E. Baily	46.66	<i>Home Boarder</i>

OBITUARY.

Died on July 13th, C. A. Mc. Master, third son of James Mc. Master, Esq., of Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, aged 16 years. Late of Mr. Middlemist's House.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

SUBJOINED is the Programme of to-day's Concert, which bids fair to come up to the usual standard. One entirely new feature is the introduction of the Volunteer Brass, which will play two Marches.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE .. "Samson." .. *Handel.*
Andante Pomposo.—Allegro Minuet.
2. SOLO AND CHORUS "O Isis and Osiris." *Mozart.*
3. PART SONG .. "Summer Song." .. *Mendelssohn.*
For Altos, Tenors, and Basses.
4. SYMPHONY .. "No. 4." .. *J. Farmer.*
Allegro—March.
5. SONG .. "Non piu Andrai." .. *Nozze di Figaro.*
(*So, Sir Page.*) *Mozart.*
J. W. Newall.
6. PART SONG .. "On the Water." .. *Mendelssohn.*
7. SONG "The Standard Bearer." *P. Lindpainter.*
8. SYMPHONY .. "No. 4." .. *J. Farmer.*
Minuet—Trio—Finale.

PART II.

9. MARCH .. "The Cricketers."*
Played by the Brass Band and Orchestra.
10. SONG .. "The Death of Nelson." .. *Braham.*
A. W. Dunn.
11. MARCH .. "The best Score."*
Played by the Brass Band and Orchestra.
12. SONG .. "The Soldier's Dream."
W. M. Smith-Dorrien.
13. "The Victory March."*
Played in honour of the Double Victory gained at Wimbledon on July 19th, 1870.
14. CHORALE. .. "A safe stronghold."
Words and Music by Luther.
Translated by T. Carlyle.
To be sung and played by all the School.
15. "God save the Queen."

* These Marches arranged for the Pianoforte, may be had of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, price 6d. each,

PHILATHLETIC CLUB.

At a Meeting of the Club, held on Monday, June 27th, the following were elected members:—

M. F. Argles.
W. W. Strickland.
J. Baillie-Hamilton.
A. G. Lyster.
W. B. Paton.

RIFLE CORPS.

WIMBLEDON CONTEST.

THE proceedings of the day were as follows:

At a quarter to ten the Corps assembled in the school yard, then marched through the town—with the band playing in all its glory—to the foot of the hill on the London Road, where it embarked for Wimbledon, the bands being on the top of two omnibusses, and relieving the journey by their respective strains. When within some hundred yards of the camp, they descended and formed, then marched into the camp with the brass band playing, exciting great admiration. Unfortunately the dust on the road was so fearful, that they presented the appearance of having at least marched from Harrow, which we believe was the impression of some beholders; the Corps then dispersed, reassembling for dinner at one o'clock. At two o'clock the *Eleven* prepared themselves for the contest, and about three all the School Elevens were drawn up in column and received the lots containing their respective targets. Ours was in the centre at 200, but as the wind was in front it was no great disadvantage. They then proceeded to the firing point, and the competition commenced.

At 200 yards matters looked rather bad for Harrow, owing to some strange and unworthy misses on the part of those who should have known better, so that when we retired to the 500 we were several points behind the best score, whereas this has been a very strong point with us at practice. The first round of the competition at 500 yards was splendid, the second bad, and matters here began to look

desperate, as we knew that we were behind the other schools, and everything depended on the next two rounds. The match was here seen to be very close, and the suspense was very great, till we heard the score of the highest school, viz., 263; we were then about 250, and had only a few more shots to fire; these, however, were equal to the occasion, and did what was required of them. But the suspense was not yet over, and owing to some mismanagement we were kept nearly an hour waiting for the result to be declared, which was received with great cheering.

The shooting for the Spencer Cup then commenced. We were represented by Hemery, who had made 32 points on it, the largest score ever made at this match, who by his wonderful coolness and skill made a score of 23 out of a possible 28, winning for Harrow the Spencer Cup, and for himself the reputation which takes many Harrow generations to obliterate.

FOR THE ASHBURTON SHIELD.

	200.	500.	Total.
Capt. Com. J. Baillie-Hamilton ..	4-3-3-2-2..14	4-0-3-3-3..13	27
Lieut. J. W. Newall ..	.. 3-3-3-2-2..13	2-4-4-3-4..17	30
Hon. Capt. G. H. Rendall ..	.. 2-3-3-0-3..10	4-2-2-2-2..12	22
Capt. G. H. Trench ..	.. 3-4-3-2-3..15	2-2-2-4-0..10	25
Lieut. H. L. Doulton ..	.. 2-2-3-2-2..11	0-3-0-2-2..5	16
Ens. C. E. S. Hemery ..	.. 2-2-4-3-3..14	4-4-4-3-3..18	32
Sergt. A. H. G. Grey ..	.. 0-2-2-3-0..7	2-4-0-2-2..8	15
Corpl. J. C. Longman ..	.. 3-4-2-2-4..15	4-3-3-0-3..13	28
Pte. W. E. Torr ..	.. 0-3-2-3-3..10	4-0-3-0-3..13	23
Pte. H. Carlisle ..	.. 3-4-4-2-3..16	3-0-4-3-2..11	27
Pte. E. Baily ..	.. 3-3-2-3-3..14	3-3-0-0-3..9	23

FOR THE SPENCER CUP.

Ens. C. E. S. Hemery .. 4..3..3..4..2..4..3....23

The Corps will be glad to hear that all the Wimbledon authorities expressed themselves greatly pleased with our appearance, which attracted great notice, and that the Head Master has expressed his satisfaction at the way in which all members of the Corps did their duty to Harrow on this memorable and successful day.

Sir Thomas Moncreiffe presented a valuable telescope to the second Harrow score.

Correspondence.

All correspondence to THE HARROVIAN must be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editors, care of Messrs. Crossley and Clarke, Harrow. The Editors will, in no case, undertake to insert any article or correspondence of any kind, unless the name of the writer be given as a guarantee of good faith.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

Can you or any one else inform me as to the whereabouts of the "Rifle Corps Book" in which the names and photographs of the school shooting elevens of late years are supposed to be placed. That the book exists I can myself bear witness, having seen it some years ago, but since then it has been buried in obscurity.

Believe me, Dear Sir,

Yours &c.,
AN OCCASIONAL SHOOTER.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

I was delighted to see in your last number two letters calling attention to that which has of late years been a standing disgrace to our cricket ground. When I say of late years I refer to the extremely one-sided applause which is heard at the matches, but I must say that the worst part of the matter—namely, ironical applause—has entirely sprung up within this year, and is utterly unsupported by tradition. Surely the love of fair play which is supposed to exist in the heart of every English schoolboy ought to teach us that this kind of applause is not courteous to Old Harrovians and others who come down to play cricket against the School. If the strangers who come down were in the habit of bringing with them people on purpose to applaud their side, the case might possibly be different, but while the present fashion continues of leaving all applause to our appreciation and good taste, let us abstain from following the example of the roughs who always greet every catch which is missed with shouts of laughter and rounds of applause.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of "The Harrovian."

Dear Sir,

On every occasion on which we contend in Athletics of various kinds with other schools, we calmly allow them to steal a march on us. In the first place the Eton eleven are allowed to go up to Lord's before the match to practice on the ground: secondly, several schools are allowed to practice rifle shooting at Wimbledon before the public schools' match: thirdly, besides the advantage Eton have over us in possessing a much faster racquet court than we do, from their Easter holidays beginning a week earlier than ours, their representatives get a week's extra practice at Prince's. Can nothing be done to procure some at least of these advantages for us.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

Σαμαρείδης.

University and Public School News.

ETON v. WINCHESTER.

This match was played at Winchester on Friday and Saturday, July 1 and 2, and after an exciting contest was decided in favour of Winchester by one wicket:—

		ETON.	
		First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr. G. H. Longman, b			
Moyle	0	b Moyle	26
Mr. A. S. Tabor, b			
Raynor	0	c Guinness, b Moyle	12
Mr. F. W. Rhodes, b			
Raynor	0	c Twemlow, b Raynor	5
Mr. J. P. Roger, b			
Moyle	9	b Raynor	6
Hon. G. Harris, c.			
Bridges	7	b Raynor	11
Lord Clifton, c Hughes,			
b Raynor	0	run out	19
Mr. F. Pickering, b			
Moyle	0	c Twemlow, b Raynor	11
Mr. G. H. Cammell, b			
Raynor	2	b Awdry	0
Mr. A. W. Ridley, b			
Raynor	3	not out	3
Hon. A. T. Lyttleton,			
c Ogilby, b Moyle ..	15	c Moyle, b Guinness	12
Mr. M. A. Tollemache,			
not out	6	b Raynor	4
Extras	4	Extras	12
Total	46	Total...	121

WINCHESTER.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>		
Mr. W. A. S. Mere-	6	b Cammell ..	12
wether, b Cammell			
Mr. H. E. Hawkins, c			
Ridley, b Clifton ..	13	st. Longman ..	4
Mr. T. B. Hughes, c			
Clifton, b Harris ..	4	c Clifton ..	0
Mr. F. R. Twemlow, b			
Harris ..	1	c Harris ..	0
Mr. J. H. Bridges, b			
Clifton ..	6	run out ..	1
Mr. C. H. C. Guinness,		c Pickering, b Tolle-	
not out ..	44	mache ..	25
Mr. C. J. R. Scuda-			
more, b Clifton ..	0	1 b w.. ..	11
Mr. G. S. Raynor, c			
Ridley, b Harris ..	9	b Tollemache ..	1
M. J. D. Ogilby, c			
Roger, b Harris ..	0	b Tollemache ..	4
Mr. J. B. Moyle, run			
out ..	2	not out ..	5
Mr. H. Awdry, c Pick-			
ering, b Harris ..	2	not out ..	6
Extras ..	5	Extras ..	7
Total ..	92	Total ..	76

At the Henley Regatta, the Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by the Eton College Boat Club.

Miscellaneous Articles.

COMPETITION.

No. II.

WHEN we turn to consider the question of Physical Competition, we are met at once by a host of objections. Many depreciate the increased love of competition as tending to make boys think too much of athletic sports, and thus to devote the greater part of their time to them. Others, again, allege that they ruin the health of those who engage in them, and by picking out as examples a few of those who have been thus injured, try to prove that athletic sports are entirely a mistake. At Harrow, perhaps more than at any other public school, the advantages and disadvantages

arising from compulsory games are fairly and completely put to the test, and the result of our experience only convinces us more thoroughly that these compulsory games are the making of our school.

Many persons deplore the universal interest excited by the trials of power and skill which take place annually between our Universities and Public Schools, from the belief that those engaged in them make Cricket and Boating the business of their lives, instead of devoting themselves to their studies. That this is frequently the case we cannot deny, nor shall we attempt to do so, but at the same time we must say that, in our opinion, the fault lies as much with the public in general as with those who engage in these friendly contests. But at the same time it is but too plain that the interest excited by these contests will annually increase rather than diminish, for it has been truly said that there is nothing which stirs and excites the heart and soul of an Englishman more than one of these trials of strength and skill, for which the only prize is the honour of victory.

Few, however, will venture to say that these competitions are not carried to an absurd extent. Once the river was the only arena on which Oxford and Cambridge met to do battle, but now we find them pitted against each other at Cricket, Athletics, Racquets, Shooting, Tennis, and Billiards, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of an Inter-University Velocipede Race being shortly started.

There is another evil connected with the present increase of Physical Competition, which even the lovers of competition themselves deplore, and surely not without good cause. We refer to the evil of what is generally known as "pot hunting." A few years ago this was almost unknown, but unfortunately everything

has undergone a change, and it is no longer the *kûdos* of victory which draws competitors to the post, but the substantial prizes which they hope to obtain. We can only exclaim with the Latin Bard,

"Pro curia inversique mores!"

Philathletic Intelligence.

CRICKET.

ETON v. HARROW.

THE great event, for which all our other matches are but a preparation, is at last over, and the closest School match played since 1843, has been decided in favour of our opponents by 21 runs. Punctually at 11 a.m., Eton who, for the fourth time in succession won the toss, sent Longman and Tabor to the wickets against the bowling of Law and Macan. Before Tabor had scored he was missed at mid-on, but with the score at 19 Law bowled Longman, and immediately after Tabor was caught at short-slip off Macan. Rhodes and Rodger were now partners, and in spite of frequent changes in the bowling the score mounted to 81, when Rodger played one of Parbury's on. The Captain now became Rhodes' partner, but when one was wanting to the hundred Law disturbed his leg stump, and Lord Clifton took his place. Macan who had previously bowled 11 maidens in succession now went on again and delivered another 7, but it was not till Carnac relieved Law that Rhodes ran out to a slow and paid the penalty. Pickering, the next in, was missed off the slows before he had scored, and after Clifton had lost his leg stump to Crake, dinner was called. When play was resumed, Pickering was magnificently caught at point, Cammell was clean bowled by Macan, and the last two wickets fell to the "wicket-keeper" off the same bowler. At five minutes to four, Law and Lucas went to the wickets, but both succumbed to Clifton when only 13 had been scored, and Baily and Crake became part-

ners. The latter after adding 1 was well caught at short-slip, making room for the Captain. Three wickets for 23. Now Baily and Walker were together, affairs assumed a different aspect, and for one hour and three-quarters all the efforts of the bowlers were entirely baffled. Baily's tremendous on drives and leg hits elicited the greatest applause, while Walker's beautiful late cuts were equally appreciated. At half-past five "100" appeared on the telegraph amid great cheering, and it was not till the score showed 127 that Baily (who was quite exhausted from running), had his leg stump upset by a shooter of Tollemache's. Baily's 76 was composed of ten 4's, seven 3's, three 2's, and nine singles. Wallroth now joined the Captain, who, however, soon lost his wicket after making a capital 34, containing three 4's, two 3's, and three 2's. Neither Baily or Walker gave a chance throughout, and while at the wickets had added no less than 117 runs. Openshaw was next in and next out, only adding 7 to the total, when Macan occupied the vacant wicket. At half-past six the telegraph showed 150 for six wickets. At this point another "stand" was made and the bowling was completely collared. At 184 Harris went on *vice* Ridley, and ran Wallroth out, by pretending to bowl, when Wallroth backed up, and then suddenly turning round and putting the wicket down. This is quite fair, and specially allowed by the twenty-ninth rule of cricket, but we hope that Eton will *remember this* if ever we avail ourselves of their Captain's example. At this point play stopped for the day, Macan having made 18, not out. Wallroth's 30 included five 4's, and was the result of good cricket.

At half-past ten on Saturday play was resumed, Macan and Dury occupying the wickets. The latter did not long survive, being caught at cover-point before he had succeeded in scoring. Parbury now came to the wickets, and after being let off at short-leg began hitting freely. However Tollemache got one past him, after making 12 runs, which included two 4's. Carnac, the last man in did not live long, and the innings closed soon after eleven for 205, Macan having contributed 25 (not out) in first rate style. Eton now commenced their second innings with Longman and Tabor, who for some time defied all the attacks of the bowler, though

unfortunately Tabor was let off at short-leg when only 9 runs had been scored. However, as it was 87 were scored before Openshaw got a ball past Longman's bat. Carnac's slows were now tried, and shortly after Tabor was stumped by Baily after making 50. Rhodes and Rodger seemed likely to make another long stay at the wickets, but the latter was c and b Openshaw, and the former was clean bowled round his legs by a slow. From this point in the game the bowling was entirely entrusted to Carnac and Macan, who were so successful that the last seven wickets contributed only 18 runs. Great praise is due to Baily for the admirable way in which he took the wickets throughout, securing as he did no less than six wickets; his last catch, by which Cammell was disposed of, being especially good. With only 136 to make to win, Harrow now assumed the defensive, sending Law and Lucas first to the wickets. The former, however, was given out by Wootton for a catch at the wicket, and Baily joined Lucas. At first it seemed as though the latter were in for another 76, but after seeing two men out he was caught at mid-off, his 16 being composed of four 4's. Walker and Wallroth were now together, but the latter was soon run out, and five wickets had fallen before half the required runs were made. When Openshaw joined the Captain the excitement was intense, and at last 80 was hoisted on the telegraph. At 87 Openshaw was caught by the bowler, after a capital 26. Macan was next in, and the hopes of Harrow once more began to revive, when Walker was clean bowled after making 16. Dury, the next in only added 3 when he shared Openshaw's fate. Carnac, however, managed to keep his wicket up until 110 was hoisted, when he unfortunately raised a ball to long-slip. Parbury, the last man, now appeared, but only received one ball, as Macan was clean bowled by Tollemache for 17, and Eton thus won the Match of 1870.

Our defeat, after our performance in the first innings, was a surprise to the majority on both sides, and is difficult to be accounted for; but it is a curious fact that only three out of twenty wickets fell to our very fast bowlers, and the two largest averages for the two innings were gained by those who had been the least expected to score.

We subjoin the Score and the Bowling Analysis.

ETON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. H. Longman, Esq.,		b Openshaw	37
b Law	8	st Baily, b Carnac ..	50
A. S. Tabor, Esq., c		b Carnac	18
Parbury, b Macan	10	o and b Openshaw ..	14
F. W. Rhodes, Esq.,		c Baily, b Macan ..	7
run out	31	b Macan	3
J. P. Rodger, Esq., b		c Lucas, b Carnac ..	0
Parbury	41	b Macan	1
Hon. G. R. C. Harris,		c Baily, b Macan ..	0
b Law	12	not out	5
Lord Clifton, b Crake	19	b Macan	2
F. Pickering, Esq., c		B 6, 1 b 6, w 3 ..	15
Lucas, b Macan ..	35		
A. W. Ridley, Esq.,			
not out	10		
G. H. Cammell, Esq.,			
b Macan	5		
Hon. A. T. Lyttelton,			
c Baily, b Macan ..	2		
M. A. Tollemache, Esq.			
c Baily, b Macan ..	1		
B 6, 1 b 6, w 3 ..	15		
	189		

HARROW.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Law, Esq., b Clifton	6	c Longman, b Tolle-	9
A. C. Lucas, Esq., b		mache	
Clifton	4	c and b Tollemache	13
E. Baily, Esq., b Tolle-		c Tabor, b Clifton ..	16
mache	76	b Tollemache	0
W. P. Crake, Esq., c		b Tollemache	16
Tollemache, b Clif-		run out	0
ton	1	c and b Ridley ..	26
C. W. Walker, Esq.,		b Tollemache	17
b Tollemache	34	c and b Ridley ..	3
C. A. Wallroth, Esq.,		not out	0
run out	30	c Harris, b Clifton ..	5
W. E. Openshaw, Esq.,		B 2, 1 b 3, w 4 ..	9
b Ridley	7		
G. Macan, Esq., not			
out	25		
T. S. Dury, Esq., c			
Pickering, b Clifton	0		
E. P. Parbury, Esq.,			
b Tollemache	12		
G. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.,			
b Tollemache	0		
B 2, 1 b 3, w 5 ..	10		
	205		

Umpires:—HEARNE and WOOTTON.

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling:—

ETON.

First Innings.

	Wide	Total	Maiden	Total	
	Balls.	Balls.	Over.	Runs.	Wickets.
W. Law ..	1	168	22	46	2
G. Macan ..	0	157	27	25	5
E. P. Parbury ..	1	92	8	48	1
G. C. R. Carnac ..	0	100	7	88	0
W. P. Crake ..	1	32	3	17	1

Second Innings.

W. Law..	1	64	4	32	0
G. Macan ..	0	131	24	25	5
E. P. Parbury ..	1	104	17	16	0
C. W. Walker ..	0	28	1	21	0
W. E. Openshaw ..	0	28	1	24	2
G. C. R. Carnac ..	0	100	15	19	3

HARROW.

First Innings.

Lord Clifton ..	4	144	19	55	4
G. H. Cammell ..	0	80	6	35	0
Hon. G. R. C. Harris..	1	64	3	44	0
M. A. Tollemache ..	0	127	17	35	4
A. W. Ridley ..	0	68	7	26	1

Second Innings.

Lord Clifton ..	4	128	18	41	2
M. A. Tollemache ..	0	135	18	48	5
A. W. Ridley ..	0	76	10	10	2
Hon. G. C. R. Harris..	0	12	1	6	0

This match is the forty-sixth played between Harrow and Eton. Four of these have been drawn, and of the other forty-two, each school has won twenty-one.

Eton won in

1805, in one innings and 2 runs.	1840, by 31 runs.
1823, in one innings and 33 runs.	1841, in one innings and 175 runs.
1824, by nine wickets.	1844, in one innings and 69 runs.
1825, by seven wickets.	1845, in one innings and 174 runs.
1827, by six wickets.	1846, in one innings and 135 runs.
1828, by six wickets.	1847, by nine wickets.
1832, in one innings and 156 runs.	1850, by seven wickets.
1835, by 165 runs.	1862, by 54 runs.
1837, by eight wickets.	1869, in one innings and 19 runs.
1838, in one innings and 80 runs.	1870, by 21 runs.
1839, by eight wickets.	

Harrow won in

1818, by 13 runs.	1855, in one innings and 66 runs.
1822, by 87 runs.	1857, by ten wickets.
1833, by eight wickets.	1858, in one innings and 7 runs.
1834, by 13 runs.	1859, in one innings and 48 runs.
1836, by nine wickets.	1864, in one innings and 66 runs.
1842, by 65 runs.	1865, in one innings and 51 runs.
1843, by 20 runs.	1866, in one innings and 136 runs.
1848, by 41 runs.	1868, by seven wickets.
1849, by 77 runs.	
1851, by eight wickets.	
1852, by 71 runs.	
1853, by three wickets.	
1854, by 98 runs.	

The matches of 1860, 1861, 1863, and 1867 were unfinished.

In 1856 no match was played.

THE SCHOOL v. OLD HARROVIANS.

(Twelve a side).

THIS, the last of all the Matches previous to the great contest at Lord's, took place on Saturday, July 2nd. The day was fine, and not too hot, while the concourse of spectators was much greater than is usually to be seen on the cricket field. The School having won the toss, Law and Lucas went to the wickets, against the bowling of Henderson and Cobden. The third ball of the former bowler proved too much for Law, and the first wicket fell for O. Baily, who occupied the vacant post, after making 2 was splendidly run out by I. D. Walker; his companion and successor both succumbed to the 'Varsity bowler, and the first four wickets only realized 9 runs. Lyster and Wallroth, after putting together 9 and 7 respectively, also gave way to the swift bowling, and matters looked decidedly bad until Walker and Openshaw got together. To separate these two batsmen proved a work of considerable difficulty, and the score was hit up to 93 before Openshaw was caught by long stop off Giles. The next three wickets could make no head against Cobden, and the tenth wicket fell for 113. However Brown managed to keep his wicket up till the score reached 147, when he was taken at the wicket off the quick bowling, leaving Walker not out for 67.

This really magnificent innings comprised one 5 (a drive), two 4's, ten 3's, five 2's, and fourteen singles; while Openshaw's 22 consisted of one 4, three 3's, two 2's, and five singles. The other side now assumed the defensive, against the attacks of Macan and Law. The first two wickets produced but 4 runs, but when Money and Coote got together the runs came more quickly, and it was deemed advisable to substitute Parbury for Law. Shortly after Coote was unfortunately run out, and his companion hit one hard back to the new bowler, which chance was duly accepted. The remaining wickets did but little, and the total only reached 89, just saving the "follow" by two runs. This result was mainly due to Macan's excellent bowling, which proved fatal to seven of his opponents. At about a quarter-past five the School commenced their second innings, and the whole appearance of affairs underwent a change. Law, as usual, got his runs quickly, and when he and his companion found themselves at one wicket while the ball was at the other, out of the 34 scored he claimed 20. Baily now appeared at the wicket, and some fine cricket ensued. When the score was at 91 Lucas was clean bowled by Henderson, and Crake filled his place. The bowling was by this time completely collared, more than half the side being put on, and when the stumps were drawn the telegraph showed 156 for two wickets, Baily and Crake being not out for 61 and 28 respectively. Baily's 61 was a fine defensive and at the same time hitting innings, to prove this we need only say that he did not give the slightest chance throughout, and his hitting powers were fully demonstrated by two tremendous drives for 6 each. His 61 was made up of two 6's, three 4's, six 3's, five 2's, and *only nine singles*. Crake's 28, which were well made, included two 4's, three 3's, one 2, and nine singles; Lucas' 38 comprised seven 3's, four 2's, and nine singles; while Law's 20 consisted of five 3's, two 2's, and only one single.

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Law, b Henderson	0	run out	.. 20
A. C. Lucas, b Cobden	4	b Henderson	.. 38
E. Baily, run out	.. 2	not out	.. 61

W. P. Crake, b Cobden	0	not out	.. .. 28
A. G. Lyster, c Pidcock			
b Cobden	..	9	
C. W. Walker, not out	67		
C. A. Wallroth, b Cobden	7		
W. E. Openshaw, c Thornton, b Giles	.. 22		
G. Macan, b Cobden	.. 5		
T. S. Dury, b Cobden	0		
E. P. Parbury, c Thornton, b Cobden	.. 3		
W. D. G.-Brown, c Pidcock, b Cobden	.. 13		
B 8, l b 5, wides 2	15	B 1, l b 3, wides 5	9
	147		156

OLD HARROVIANS.

First Innings.

C. P. Coote, Esq., run out	.. ..	.. 17
P. M. Thornton, Esq., c Walker, b Macan	.. ..	.. 2
J. W. Baker, Esq., l b w, b Law	.. ..	.. 0
W. B. Money, Esq., c and b Parbury	.. ..	.. 39
I. D. Walker, Esq., c Wallroth, b Macan	.. ..	.. 2
W. Evetts, Esq., b Macan	.. ..	.. 0
F. C. Cobden, Esq., st Walker, b Macan	.. ..	.. 8
Lord G. Hamilton, b Macan	.. ..	.. 6
J. Parson's, Esq., c Dury, b Parbury	.. ..	.. 0
C. A. Pidcock, Esq., b Macan	.. ..	.. 0
R. Henderson, Esq., not out	.. ..	.. 8
C. T. Giles, Esq., b Macan	.. ..	.. 0
Byes 5, l byes 2	.. ..	.. 7
		89

The following is the Analysis of the Bowling :—

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
R. Henderson, Esq.	.. 0	.. 88	.. 10	.. 35	.. 1
F. C. Cobden, Esq.	.. 2	.. 114	.. 10	.. 44	.. 8
C. T. Giles, Esq.	.. 0	.. 44	.. 5	.. 20	.. 1
W. B. Money, Esq.	.. 0	.. 60	.. 3	.. 28	.. 0
Lord G. Hamilton	.. 0	.. 8	.. 0	.. 5	.. 0

Second Innings.

R. Henderson, Esq.	.. 0	.. 64	.. 9	.. 36	.. 1
F. C. Cobden, Esq.	.. 0	.. 60	.. 1	.. 44	.. 0
C. T. Giles, Esq.	.. 1	.. 24	.. 2	.. 15	.. 0
W. B. Money, Esq.	.. 0	.. 28	.. 1	.. 19	.. 0
Lord G. Hamilton	.. 3	.. 24	.. 1	.. 19	.. 0
C. P. Coote, Esq.	.. 1	.. 28	.. 1	.. 19	.. 0
P. M. Thornton, Esq.	.. 0	.. 8	.. 1	.. 1	.. 0

OLD HARROVIANS.

First Innings.

G. Macan	.. ..	.. 0	.. 101	.. 10	.. 39	.. 7
W. Law	.. ..	.. 0	.. 44	.. 4	.. 18	.. 1
E. P. Parbury	.. ..	.. 0	.. 56	.. 7	.. 27	.. 2

THE SCHOOL v. 42ND REGIMENT (Highlanders).

Tuesday, July 12th.

This, the last School Match played at Harrow, took place on the Tuesday after Lord's. The School went in first, but with the exception of Lyster's 46 (containing as many as eleven threes), and Macan's 19, there is little worthy of note, and the whole side only amassed 110 runs. The Highlanders were still more unsuccessful, only making a total of 82, of which Captain Ross put together 39, and Creagh 20. Carnac's slows proved too much for their defence, and his analysis (13 balls for 17 runs and 5 wickets) is somewhat remarkable. In the second innings the School were more fortunate, making 160 runs for the loss of only eight wickets. Lyster again took the lead with an innings of 55 (made up of two 5's, one 4, five 3's, six 2's, and singles), while Wallroth backed him up well with a well played 36, which included one 6, and one 5, and Law and Macan also added a good 14 and 12. We append the score and the bowling analysis.

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. C. Lucas, b Walker	.. 9	b Walker	.. .. 14
W. Law, c and b Ross	.. 3	c and b Ross	.. .. 5
E. Baily, b Walker	.. 0	b Ross	.. .. 3
C. A. Wallroth, c Milne, b Ross	.. 0	b Creagh	.. .. 36
A. G. Lyster, b Ross	.. 46	c Brikenden, b Creagh	.. 55
G. Macan, b Ross	.. 19	b Creagh	.. .. 12
W. E. Openshaw, b Walker	.. 4	c Milne, b Walker	.. 1
C. B. C. Pemberton, c and b Ross	.. 2	not out	.. .. 3
E. P. Parbury, c Suther, b Ross	.. 10	b Creagh	.. .. 5
T. S. Dury, c McPherson, b Ross	.. 6	not out	.. .. 3
G. C. R. Carnac, not out	.. 0		
Byes 3, 1 b 6, w 2	.. 11	Byes 7, 1 b 7, w 9	.. 23
	110		160

THE HIGHLANDERS.

First Innings.	
Maj. McPherson, c Parbury, b Macan	.. .. 2
Lieut. R. Brikenden, b Macan	.. .. 0
Pte. Walker, run out	.. .. 3
Corp. Ross, b Carnac	.. .. 39
A. M. Creagh, b Law	.. .. 20
Corp. Bunch, st Pemberton, b Carnac	.. .. 0
Capt. Baird, c and b Carnac	.. .. 2
Sergt. Milne, 1 b w, b Law	.. .. 4
A. W. Warrand, b Carnac	.. .. 2
W. K. Suther, not out	.. .. 3
W. A. Berwick, c Openshaw, b Carnac	.. .. 2
Byes 2, leg byes 2, no ball 1	.. .. 5
	82

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

THE SCHOOL.

First Innings.

	Wide Balls.	Total Balls.	Maiden Overs.	Total Runs.	Wickets.
Pte. Walker	.. 0	.. 80	.. 8	.. 21	.. 3
Corp. Ross	.. 2	.. 120	.. 6	.. 55	.. 7
Sergt. Bunch	.. 0	.. 35	.. 2	.. 23	.. 0

Second Innings.

Pte. Walker	.. .. 2	.. 110	.. 7	.. 42	.. 2
Corp. Bunch	.. .. 0	.. 40	.. 1	.. 27	.. 0
Corp. Ross	.. .. 0	.. 40	.. 2	.. 25	.. 2
Maj. McPherson	.. .. 2	.. 51	.. 3	.. 14	.. 0
A. W. Creagh	.. .. 5	.. 80	.. 2	.. 29	.. 4

THE HIGHLANDERS.

First Innings.

G. Macan	.. .. 0	.. 50	.. 2	.. 24	.. 2
E. P. Parbury	.. .. 0	.. 30	.. 3	.. 12	.. 0
A. G. Lyster	.. .. 0	.. 15	.. 1	.. 13	.. 0
W. Law	.. .. 0	.. 21	.. 1	.. 11	.. 2
G. C. R. Carnac	.. .. 0	.. 13	.. 0	.. 17	.. 5

Law bowled one no ball.

THE ELEVEN v. THE TWENTY-TWO.

This match was decided on Tuesday, June 21st, in favour of the Twenty-Two by 55 runs. The most noticeable features in the second innings of the Eleven were Crake's and Wallroth's good innings of 35 (not out) and 19 respectively. Dorrien's "daisy-cutters" were very successful, and disposed of two of the most formidable batsmen. Subjoined is the full Score.

THE TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
C. G. O. Bridgeman, run out	.. 5	b Macan	.. .. 8
A. G. Lyster, b Law	.. 7	b Macan	.. .. 12
R. E. W. Crawford, b Macan	.. 21	c Bowers, b Macan	.. 4
A. H. G. Grey, c and b Walker	.. 4	b Walker	.. .. 3
G. C. R. Carnac, b Law	.. 1	c Baily, b Macan	.. 0
E. J. Sanders, b Law	.. 0	1 b w, b Walker	.. 14
H. Carlisle, run out	.. 19	c Parbury, b Walker	.. 3
G. A. Webbe, b Openshaw	.. 0	b Crake	.. .. 34
T. S. Dury, b Openshaw	.. 0	1 b w, b Walker	.. 0
W. Blacker, b Macan	.. 0	run out	.. .. 0
W. M. S. Dorrien, c Brown, b Macan	.. 8	c Parbury, b Macan	.. 12
H. O. Shaughnessy, run out	.. 0	c and b Macan	.. 11
C. J. Maltby, c Macan, b Crake	.. 10	c Law, b Macan	.. 3
A. A. Hadow, b Openshaw	.. 1	1 b w, b Openshaw	.. 9
G. C. Cottrell, b Openshaw	.. 7	1 b w, b Openshaw	.. 2
E. A. Stuart, c Walker, b Crake	.. 0	b Macan	.. .. 6
C. B. C. Pemberton, b Openshaw	.. 9	b Crake	.. .. 5
R. C. Welch, 1 b w, b Openshaw	.. 1	b Macan	.. .. 0
A. H. Cochran, b Openshaw	.. 0	c Crake, b Macan	.. 0

R. M. Warwick, b Open-					
shaw	0	run out	1		
C. W. Dawes, not out	7	not out	0		
Substitute, c Lucas, b		S. F. Hood, c Law,			
Law	5	b Macan	0		
Byes 2, 1 byes 2..	4	Byes 5	5		
	104		132		

THE ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Law, b Hadow ..	20	st Pemberton, b Carnac	8
A. C. Lucas, b Dawes	4	c Cochran, b S.-Dor-	
W. P. Crake, c C. Pem-		rien	0
berton, b Hadow ..	0	not out	35
C. W. Walker, run out	3	b Dawes	7
E. Baily, c Welch, b			
Lyster	15	b Lyster	7
W. D. G.-Brown, c			
Pemberton, b Hadow	3	b Carnac	4
G. Macan, c Pemberton,			
b Lyster	0	c Pemberton, b Lyster	0
C. A. Wallroth, not out	24	b S.-Dorrien ..	19
W. E. Openshaw, c			
Dawes, b Lyster ..	10	absent	0
M. Bowers, b Lyster..	0	b Cochran	6
E. P. Parbury, b Hadow	3	run out	0
Byes 8, wides 2 ..	5	Byes 7, 1 b 2, w 3	12
	87		98

REV. DR. BUTLER'S v. C. F. HOLMES' Esq.

This match requires but little comment, Mr. Holmes' House being greatly overmatched, but their opponents by no means playing equal to their reputation. Walker made a hitting innings of 56 for Dr. Butler's, in a very short time, including two sixes, three fours, etc. For Mr. Holmes' no one but Kershaw succeeded in obtaining double figures in the first innings; and though in their second attempt they were somewhat more successful the match terminated in favour of Dr. Butler's by one innings and 89 runs.

C. F. HOLMES', Esq.

<i>First Innings.</i>	<i>Second Innings.</i>
E. J. Mitchell, b Brown 2	b Walker 16
W. E. Blewitt, 1 b w, b	
Lyster 0	b Walker 14
J. F. Kershaw, b Brown 17	b Walker 1
E. T. Noyes, b Brown 0	b S.-Dorrien .. 12
C. P. Dean, run out .. 1	c Brown, b Walker.. 7
H. Noyes, b Brown .. 3	c Webbe, b S.-Dorrien 0
	c Macpherson, b
H. R. Solly, b Brown 0	Walker 3
J. B. Howard, b Brown 0	b Walker 0
R. H. Haywood, b Brown 0	b S.-Dorrien .. 8

H. G. Wray, b S.-Dor-					
rien	3	not out	2		
C. Howard, not out ..	3	b S.-Dorrien ..	0		
Leg bye	1				
	30		63		

The wickets fell as under :

First Innings.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
For 1 3 3 13 16 16 16 24 25 30
Second Innings.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
for 25 31 36 46 46 51 58 58 63

REV. DR. BUTLER'S.

First Innings.
W. D. G. Brown, c H. Noyes, b Kershaw 16
W. M. Smith-Dorrien, b Kershaw .. 0
A. G. Lyster, b Howard, sen. .. 4
S. F. Hood, b Howard, sen. .. 1
C. W. Walker, b Howard, sen. .. 56
G. A. Webbe, b Kershaw .. 0
A. H. Cochran, b Kershaw .. 6
F. S. Allen, b Howard, sen. .. 9
A. C. Macpherson, c Dean, b Kershaw.. 0
H. F. Maitland, run out .. 20
W. C. Bourke, not out .. 1
Byes 11, wides 3, leg byes 5 .. 19

132

The wickets fell as under :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
for 6 21 25 40 40 48 67 71 118 132

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S v. A. G. WATSON'S, ESQ.

Mr. Farrar's House won the toss and took the innings. The whole realized 134 runs, the most noticeable features of which were Dury's really fine innings of 64, and Openshaw's and Longman's scores of 19 each, Longman being the "not out." Mr. Watson's House now occupied the wickets, but Carlisle and Bowers were the only two able to reach double figures, and the innings closed for the small total of 40. Being 94 to the bad they followed, but on this occasion Childe-Pemberton alone was able to do anything, and accordingly the second venture was no more successful than the first, and Mr. Farrar's won by one innings and 54 runs. Openshaw and Sanders bowled throughout, the former obtaining ten wickets and the latter eight. It is perhaps worthy of note that out of the 33 innings, 15 (or nearly half) were entirely unproductive of runs, while four more only contributed a single. We give the score.

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

First Innings.

C. A. Wallroth, b Dawes ..	1
A. H. G. Grey, c Carlisle, b Embleton ..	8
F. M. Leak, b Dawes ..	0
W. E. Openshaw, c Embleton, b Jerdein ..	19
T. S. Dury, b Jerdein ..	64
E. J. Sanders, b Dawes ..	7
E. Knight, b Bashford, b Dawes ..	2
S. S. Twining, c Pemberton, b Jerdein ..	0
C. J. Longman, not out ..	19
R. C. Freeman, b Jerdein ..	0
P. H. Cox, b Dawes ..	6
Byes 4, leg byes 2, wides 2 ..	8

134

A. G. WATSON'S, ESQ.

*First Innings.**Second Innings.*

H. Carlisle, b Sanders ..	22	c Freeman, b Sanders ..	0
C. B. Childe-Pemberton, c Leak, b Openshaw ..	0	not out ..	26
J. L. Bashford, c Knight, b Sanders ..	1	c Twining, b Sanders ..	4
M. Bowers, run out ..	10	b Sanders ..	0
W. G. O'Shaughnessy, b Openshaw ..	0	1 b w, b Openshaw ..	0
C. Gore, b Openshaw ..	3	c Leak, b Openshaw ..	0
A. W. Dunn, b Openshaw ..	0	c Leak, b Openshaw ..	0
C. W. E. Dawes, c Grey, b Openshaw ..	1	c Dury, b Openshaw ..	6
W. Embleton, b Openshaw ..	0	run out ..	0
G. B. Elkington, b Sanders ..	0	b Sanders ..	0
E. Jerdein, not out ..	2	c Knight, b Sanders ..	1
Byes 1 ..	1	Byes 3 ..	3
	40		40

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. REV. T. H. STEEL'S.

This match was commenced on the same day as the other two, and in the end proved the most exciting of them all. Mr. Rendall's were the first to occupy the wickets, but the "extras" only reached double figures, and the tenth wicket fell for 42. Mr. Steel's House were scarcely more fortunate, 7 being the highest score, and the total placed them only 3 runs to the good. In the second innings, owing to Macan's good play, the total reached 85, of which the captain contributed 33 not out, while Browne and Carnegie backed him up well with 10 and 11 respectively. Mr. Steel's had now 83 to get to win, but they failed to do it, and when the innings closed were still 31 runs to the bad. For Mr. Steel's House Law and Parbury bowled well, the former obtaining 9, and the latter 11 wickets. For their opponents Macan as usual, showed to the front, obtaining 8 wickets in the first innings (the other two being run out), and 3 in the second innings, while Rendall also "came off" taking 6 wickets.

REV. F. RENDALL'S HOUSE.

*First Innings.**Second Innings.*

G. H. Rendall, b Law ..	2	b Parbury ..	0
E. P. Browne, b Law ..	2	b Law ..	10
G. Macan, b Parbury ..	2	not out ..	83
G. F. Rendall, c Burke, b Parbury ..	8	b Parbury ..	8
Lord Carnegie, b Parbury ..	2	b Parbury ..	11
L. F. Everest, c Partridge, b Law ..	3	b Parbury ..	1
J. H. Richardson, b Parbury ..	0	b Law ..	0
F. W. Chance, b Parbury ..	6	b Law ..	4
C. B. Browning, c Baird, b Parbury ..	3	b Law ..	3
W. B. Paton, c Baird, b Parbury ..	0	b Law ..	0
C. M. P. Burn, not out ..	0	b Law ..	3
Byes 12, 1 b 1, w 1 ..	14	Byes 9, 1 b 1, w 2 ..	13
	42		85

REV. T. H. STEEL'S HOUSE.

*First Innings.**Second Innings.*

W. Law, b Macan ..	7	c Paton, b Macan ..	9
E. F. Partridge, b Macan ..	4	b G. F. Rendall ..	2
F. D. W. Murray, b Macan ..	2	b Macan ..	1
C. G. O. Bridgman, b Macan ..	4	run out ..	14
E. P. Parbury, c Burn, b Macan ..	5	c Richardson, b G. F. Rendall ..	2
C. C. Burke, c and b Macan ..	7	c Carnegie, b G. F. Rendall ..	0
J. Baird, b Macan ..	2	b G. F. Rendall ..	2
J. H. Forbes, run out ..	1	b G. F. Rendall ..	10
C. P. Bullough, run out ..	0	c Paton, b G. F. Rendall ..	0
F. B. Howell, c Burn, b Macan ..	6	c G. H. Rendall, b Macan ..	0
C. Edridge, not out ..	0	not out ..	6
Byes 2, 1 b 4, w 1 ..	7	Byes 2, 1 b 1, w 2 ..	6
	45		51

Mr. Rendall's House were therefore victorious by 31 runs.

REV. F. RENDALL'S v. REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

This House Match commenced on Thursday, July 14th, and was concluded the following. There is little in it which calls for comment except Sanders' really first-rate innings of 66 not out, and the execrable fielding of the other side, which probably was the chief cause of their experiencing such a defeat, though we must not omit to say that five of their Eleven were absent. We subjoin the score.

REV. F. RENDALL'S.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.			
G. H. Rendall, c Openshaw	11	b Openshaw	1
b Sanders	..	1 b w, b Sanders	8
L. F. Everest, b Openshaw	0	c Longman, b Sanders	23
G. Macan, b Openshaw	3	b Openshaw	15
G. F. Rendall, b Openshaw	2	run out	0
F. W. Chance, b Openshaw	2	c Openshaw, b Sanders	2
C. B. Browning, b Openshaw	7	b Sanders	1
J. H. Richardson, c Knight,	3	b Openshaw	0
b Sanders	..	1 not out..	7
W. B. Paton, c Dury, b Open-	4	b Sanders	8
shaw	..	c Dury, b Sanders	5
C. M. P. Burn, c and b Open-	1		
shaw	..		
F. M. Balfour, st. Wallroth,	4		
b Sanders	..		
E. C. Morriesson, not out	2		
	39		70

The wickets fell as follows:

First Innings.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
for 5	11	13	15	23	28	32	33	33	39	
Second Innings.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
for 4	14	22	41	41	43	45	45	57	70	

REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.	
First Innings.	
C. A. Wallroth, c Balfour, b Macan	17
S. S. Twining, c G. H. Rendall, b G. F. Rendall	3
W. E. Openshaw, b Browning	27
T. S. Dury, run out	7
A. H. G. Grey, c Chance, b Browning	4
E. J. Sanders, not out	66
E. Knight, c Everest, b Macan	9
C. J. Longman, c substitute, b Macan	17
F. M. Leak, 1 b w, b Macan	0
P. H. Cox, c and b G. F. Rendall	15
B. C. Freeman, b Macan	5
Byes 9, 1 byes 1, wides 6, no ball 1	16
	186

The wickets fell as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
for 8	26	54	58	68	93	122	129	179	186

REV. DR. BUTLER'S v. REV. F. W. FARRAR'S.

The last tie for the Champion House at Cricket was commenced last Saturday, Dr. Butler's winning the toss and commencing the batting. Both houses are remarkably strong this year, Mr. Farrar's having three members of the School Eleven on their side, while no less than six Sixth Form game players represent Dr. Butler's. Brown and Smith-Dorrien commenced the batting, and when 8 runs had been got the latter was caught pretty easily at cover-point. The score had only reached 27 when Walker was bowled by a very bad ball of Openshaw's. Thus far matters looked well for Mr. Farrar's Eleven, but the advent of Lyster at the wickets soon effected a change in the aspect of affairs. He and Brown (who had hitherto been playing very steadily) ran up the score very quickly, and put on nearly 80 runs when they were separated, Brown being caught by Wallroth at the wicket for a very well played 35, containing one 4, four 3's, etc. Hood and Webbe followed, but neither remained in long, the former being caught easily at short-leg after he had scored 8, and the latter being thrown-out by a fine piece of fielding by Dury. The next wicket

to fall was Lyster's. He was unfortunately badly run out after putting together 67, by excellent cricket and fine free hitting. His score included one 5, two 4's, eight 3's, eleven 2's, etc. Cochran showed considerable power of hitting the swift underhand, and when the day's play was concluded had amassed 27 in a very short time, two 4's and five 3's being his principal figures. The match will be continued to-day, the score being at present 177 for eight wickets.

REV. DR. BUTLER'S.

First Innings.	
W. D. G. Brown, c Wallroth, b Openshaw	35
W. M. S. Dorrien, c Dury, b Sanders	5
C. W. Walker, b Openshaw	7
A. G. Lyster, run out	67
S. F. Hood, c Leak, b Sanders	8
G. A. Webbe, thrown out by Dury	6
A. H. Cochran, not out	27
F. S. Allen, b Openshaw	2
A. C. Macpherson, 1 b w, b Sanders	0
H. F. Maitland, not out	0
E. H. Oliver, to bat	15
Byes 11, wides 3, leg byes 1	177

HOME BOARDERS v. SMALL HOUSES.

This annual match, which was concluded some time since, resulted in favour of the Home Boarders by one innings and 111 runs. In the second innings of the Small Houses Crawford and Hadow bowled so well that the total only reached 57, being two less than that of the first innings.

SMALL HOUSES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. C. Lucas, b Carnac	26	c Welch b Crawford	25
F. D. Simpson, b Stuart	0	b Hadow	7
H. Seton-Karr, b Hadow	3	b Hadow	0
A. H. Boyd, st. Bailly, b			
Carnac	16	c Cottrell, b Crawford	4
R. L. Geaves, c Leaf, b			
Carnac	1	c Stuart, b Hadow	4
E. H. Hills, hit wkt., b Carnac	2	b Crawford	0
G. F. Chance, b Stuart	0	c Bailly, b Hadow	0
C. E. S. Hemery, b Stuart	3	b Hadow	2
P. Green, c Leaf, b Carnac	2	b Crawford	6
H. L. Doulton, not out	0	not out	2
R. A. Yerburch, b Stuart	0	b Hadow	1
B 3, 1 b 2, n b 1	6	B 1, w 3, n b 2	6
	59		57

HOME BOARDERS.

First Innings.	
G. C. Rivett-Carnac, b Geaves	49
G. C. Cottrell, c Simpson, b Lucas	16
E. Bailly, b Geaves	4
R. E. W. Crawford, b Geaves	58
A. A. Hadow, b Geaves	9
C. J. Maltby, run out	5
E. A. Stuart, c Doulton, b Geaves	26
H. Leaf, b Geaves	5
P. F. Hadow, b Lucas	8
R. C. Welch, not out	1
J. Masson, b Geaves	3
B 12, 1 b 4, w 27	43

227

